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A

NEW GENERAL

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

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BY THE LATE

REV. HUGH JAMES ROSE, B.D.

PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

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DACH, or DAC, (John,) a painter, born at Cologne, in 1566. He studied in Italy, and, passing through Vienna on his return home, was employed by the emperor Rodolphus II., for whom he again visited Italy to make copies of several celebrated works of art, and who rewarded his great abilities with honours and with opulence. His pictures are all in a grand style. He died at Vienna in 1646.

DACIER, (Andrew,) a French critic, born of Protestant parents, at Castres, in Upper Languedoc, in 1651. He was educated at the college of Castres and Puylaurens, but chiefly at Saumur, under the celebrated Tanaquil Faber, whose daughter Anne he married in 1683. At Paris he was recommended to the duke of Montausier, and was placed in the number of those who were to publish the classics for the use of the dauphin. His first work was the edition of Pompeius Festus, 4to, 1681, greatly improved in the Amsterdam edition of 1699. His Horace, with a French translation, appeared in 1681, in 10 vols, 12mo. He next published the twelfth book of St. Anastatius's Contemplations, with notes and a Latin translation. In 1685 he abjured the Protestant religion. In 1691 he published his translation of the Moral Reflections of Marcus Antoninus, 2 vols, 12mo, Amsterdam, and in 1692, Aristotle's Poetics, with a translation and critical remarks, in 4to. In 1693 he published a translation of the Œdipus and Electra of Sophocles; in 1694, the first volume of Plutarch's Lives; in 1697, the translation of the works of Hippocrates, 2 vols, 12mo: in 1699, that of Plato's works, 2 vols; in 1706, the Life of Pythagoras, his Symbols, Golden Verses, &c. 2 vols; in 1715, Epictetus, 2 vols; and in 1720 the Lives of Plutarch were completed, in 8 vols, 4to. Besides these, Dacier published Notes on Longinus, a dissertation on the origin of Satire, and Speeches in the French Academy. As he had been concerned in the compilation of the Medallic History of Louis XIV. the monarch settled on him a pension of 1500 livres, and appointed him keeper of his books in the Louvre. In 1713 he was made perpetual secretary to the French Academy, and in 1717 he obtained a reversionary grant of 10,000 crowns, as library keeper to the king. He died in 1722.

DACIER, (Anne,) wife of the preceding, daughter of Tanaquil Faber, or le Fevre, was born at Saumur, in 1651. When she was eleven years old her father discovered the strong natural powers of her mind, and resolved to give her a learned education. In 1674 she published an edition of Callimachus, in 4to, and she was afterwards engaged in editing the classics for the use of the dauphin. Her Florus appeared in 1674, in 4to, and her Aurelius Victor in 1681. In 1681, her translation of Anacreon and Sappho, so much commended by Boileau, appeared; and in 1683 were published Eutropius, 4to, and a French translation of the Amphitryon, Lepidicus, and Rudens of Plautus, three vols, and the next year the Plutus and Clouds of Aristophanes, 12mo, with Dictys Cretensius, and Dares Phrygius. After her abjuration of the Protestant faith, a pension of 1500 livres was settled on her husband, and 500 on herself. In 1688 she published her translation of Terence's plays, with notes, 3 vols, 12mo, the best edition of which is that of 1717. She also assisted her husband in his Marcus Antoninus and his Plutarch, and in 1711 she published her translation of Homer's Iliad, with notes, 3 vols, 12mo. In 1714 she wrote a defence of Homer against de la Motte, and two years after against Hardouin, in

which she displayed much erudition, great taste, and not a little acrimony. Her translation of the Odyssey appeared in 1716, 3 vols. 12mo. The last two years of her life she sunk into disease and debility, and died August 17th, 1720. She had a son and two daughters; the son died young; one of her daughters was a nun, and the other, who possessed all the virtues and accomplishments of her sex, died in her eighteenth year. The Academy of Ricovrati, at Padua, enrolled her name among their members in 1684.

DAGOBERT I. king of France, succeeded his father, Clotaire II. in 628. He made war against Saxony, Brittany, and Gascony, but stained by cruelty the laurels which he obtained. He published the laws of the Franks, made Paris his permanent residence, and greatly encouraged commerce. He died at Epernay in 638, and was the first monarch buried at St. Denys, which he had founded six years before.

DAGOBERT II. son of Sigebert II. king of Austrasia, was prevented from ascending his father's throne by the influence of Grimoald, mayor of the palace, who caused his own son Childebert to be crowned king. He fled to Scotland, where he married the princess Matilda. He afterwards obtained the kingdom of Austrasia, and was assassinated in 679.

DAHL, (Michael,) a painter who excelled in portrait, was born at Stockholm in 1656. He was a pupil of Klocke, the celebrated Swedish artist, and improved his style by studying the best works in England, France, and Italy. He died in 1743.

DAHLBERG, (Eric,) a celebrated Swedish engineer, called the Vauban of Sweden, was born in 1625. He distinguished himself at the defence of Thorn, and accompanied Gustavus Adolphus in his Polish expedition, and advised him to march his army across the Great Belt when frozen, and thus penetrate into the very heart of the Danish kingdom and besiege the capital (1658). His great services were rewarded with the rank of nobility, and he was successively raised to the command of Malmo, the care of the fortifications, and the government of Livonia. He died in 1703. He wrote Suecia Antiqua et Hodierna, 3 vols. fol. 1700.

DAILLE, (John,) a learned Protestant divine, born at Chatelleraut, in 1594. After receiving his education in the schools of Poictiers and Saumur, he was admitted, at the age of eighteen, into the family of Du Plessis Mornay, as tutor to his two grandsons; and in this situation he continued for seven years, when he began his travels in 1619, and, with his two pupils, passed through Geneva, Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venice, where he was introduced to the acquaintance of father Paul. After visiting Switzerland, Germany, Flanders, Holland, and England, he returned to France in 1621. In 1623 he was ordained, and first officiated in the family of Mornay, who died soon after in his arms. In 1625 he became minister of the church of Saumur, and in the following year he was invited by the consistory of Paris to take the charge of the church of Charenton, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1628 he wrote his celebrated book On the Use of the Fathers, which lord Falkland and Chillingworth greatly valued, and began to translate, but left unfinished; but it appeared in 1651, translated by Thomas Smith, of Cambridge. In 1633 he published his Apology for the Reformed Churches, which he also translated into Latin, and Mr. Smith into English in 1658. Daille was at the Synod of Alençon in 1637, where his authority was ably exerted to reconcile the Protestants in the then disputed tenets about universal grace. He published in 1655 a Latin work against Spanheim, the Leyden professor, as An Apology for the Synods of Alençon and Charenton. He died at Paris in 1670.

DALAYRAC, (Nicholas,) an eminent French musician and composer, born of a noble family, at Muret, in Comingе, in 1753. He was designed for the bar; but, having a great taste for music, he abandoned the law, and went to Paris, when he became the pupil of Langlé, and followed the science of music as a profession. He composed for eight-and-twenty years for the Opera Comique. The most celebrated of his operas are Nina, 1786; Camille, 1791; Adolphe et Clara, 1799; Maison à Vendre, 1800; Picaros et Diégo, 1803; Une Heure de Mariage, 1804; Gulistan, 1825. He died at Paris in 1809.

DALBERG, (Nicholas,) a Swedish physician, born about 1735. He accompanied Gustavus III. then prince-royal, to Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with many distinguished philosophers. In 1781 he retired from court in disgrace; but he was recalled to attend the king in his last moments. He died in 1820. He published memoirs in

the collection of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.

DALBERG, (Charles Theodore Anthony Maria,) prince-primate of the confederation of the Rhine, grand duke of Frankfort, and archbishop of Ratisbon, was born at Herrnsheim, near Worms, in 1744. He espoused the principles of the French revolution; and assisted at the coronation of Napoleon in 1804. He was a liberal patron of learning and the fine arts, and wrote Réflexions sur l'Univers. Des Rapports entre la Morale et la Politique. He died in 1817.

DALE, (Samuel,) an English antiquary and botanist, born in 1659. He was originally an apothecary at Braintree, in Essex, until about 1730, when he became a licentiate of the College of Physicians, and a fellow of the Royal Society. He next practised as a physician at Bocking. His Pharmacologia, seu Manuductio ad Materiam Medicam, was first published in 1693, 8vo, republished in 1705, 1710, 8vo, and 1737, 4to, a much improved edition. It was also four times printed abroad. He also published, in 1730, The Antiquities of Harwich and Dover Court, 4to, originally written by Silas Taylor, about the year 1676. His account of the figured fossils of the cliff is very exact and circumstantial, and his synopsis of the animals and vegetables of the neighbouring sea and coast is very clearly given. Dale, who appears to have been a dissenter, was also the author of various communications to the Royal Society, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1739.

DALE, (David,) a philanthropist, born in 1738, at Stewarton, in North Britain, where his father was a shopkeeper. On leaving school he was bound apprentice to the weaving business. He afterwards engaged in trade, and acquired a competent fortune, which he devoted to the encouragement of industry, and, with a view to the employment of the poor, he founded, in a dell, on the banks of the Clyde, the extensive and well-known mills of Lanark. Many of the work-people were engaged for a certain number of years, during which time they were provided with clothing, board, and lodging. In addition to these advantages, teachers were employed to watch over their morals, and to ground them in useful knowledge. Mr. Dale also made several attempts to introduce the cotton manufacture into the Highlands, by erecting a mill at Spinningdale, in Sutherland; but his exertions were not in this instance equally successful. He died at Glasgow in 1806, leaving his property to his son-in-law, Mr. Owen.

DALECHAMPS, (James,) a learned physician and studious botanist, born at Caen, in 1513. He was educated for the medical profession at Montpellier, and became a doctor of the faculty of his native city in 1560. He practised with great reputation at Lyons from 1552 till his death, in 1588. He added thirty plates of rare plants to the Dioscorides of Ruellius, printed in 1552; and after his death appeared his Historia generalis Plantarum in xviii. libros digesta, Lugd. 1587, 2 vols, fol. the labour of thirty years. He also gave editions of Paulus Ægineta, Cælius Aurelianus, Pliny the Elder, Athenæi Deipsnosophistæ, and the two Senecas.

D'ALEMBERT, (John le Rond,) a distinguished French philosopher, and an elegant writer, born at Paris, on the 16th of November, 1717. He was the illegitimate son of Destouches Canon and mademoiselle Tencin, who, stifling the natural affections of a mother, unfeelingly caused him to be exposed near the church from which he received the name of le Rond. He owed the preservation of his life to the humanity of the overseer of the quarter, who put him to nurse to the wife of a glazier. Information of his situation being communicated to his father, he listened to the voice of nature and duty, and took measures for his child's subsistence and education. The genius of D'Alembert evinced a precocity rarely exampled. When he was only ten years old, his schoolmaster declared that he had nothing further to teach him; and he was sent to finish his education at the college of Mazarin. Early in his academic course, he composed a Commentary on the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, which raised in the Jansenists an expectation that he would prove a second Pascal. But the bent of his mind was towards mathematical studies, and to them he devoted himself for the remainder of his life. Retaining a grateful attachment to the asylum of his infancy and childhood, and desiring nothing more than a quiet retreat, where he might prosecute his studies in tranquillity, D'Alembert, upon leaving the college, took up his residence in the family of his nurse. Here he lived nearly thirty years, esteeming himself happy in contributing, as his fortunes improved, to the comfortable subsistence of those who, during his early years, had supplied the

place of parents. In order to enlarge his means of comfortable subsistence, D'Alembert at first turned his thoughts to the study of the law, and afterwards to that of medicine. But his fondness for geometry refused to be controlled; and, rather than deny himself the gratification of following the strong bias of his mind, he chose to decline the benefit of any lucrative profession. At the age of twenty-four his genius for mathematical investigation appeared in a masterly correction of the errors of Reyneau's Analyse Démontrée, which obtained for him an admission into the Academy of Sciences. He now applied himself with great assiduity to the solution of the problem concerning the motion and path of a body which passes obliquely from a rarer into a denser fluid. This inquiry led him into general speculations on the forces of moving bodies, which produced his Traité de Dynamique, 4to, Paris, 1743. In this treatise, the author establishes an equality at each instant between the changes which the motion of a body has undergone, and the forces or powers which have been employed to produce them. This principle he afterwards applied to the theory of equilibrium, and to the motion of fluids: and all the problems, before resolved in physics, became, in some measure, its corollaries. The discovery of this new principle was followed by that of a new calculus, the first applications of which appeared in his Réflexions sur la Cause générale des Vents, 4to, Paris, 1747, which, in 1746, obtained the prize-medal in the Academy of Berlin, of which he was elected an honorary member. His new Calculus of Partial Differences, D'Alembert, in 1747, applied to the subjects of sounds and vibrating chords. He afterwards employed his principle concerning motion in explaining the motion of any body of a given figure. In 1749 he resolved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, and explained the phenomenon of the nutation of the terrestrial axis; and in 1752 he published his Essais d'une Nouvelle Théorie du Mouvement des Fluides. In the same year he published, Elements of Music, upon the principles of Rameau; and Researches concerning the Integral Calculus. Other pieces, published, at various times, in the Memoirs of the Academies of Paris and Berlin, were afterwards collected under the title of Opuscules Mathématiques, published at Paris in nine vols, 4to, in 1773, or Memoirs on various Subjects of Geometry, Mechanics, Optics, and Astronomy, from the year 1761 to 1773. He also wrote Recherches sur différens Points importans du Système du Monde, 3 vols, 4to, Paris, 1754—1756. With the character of an eminent mathematician, D'Alembert united that of a polite scholar. Genius, judgment, and taste are everywhere displayed in his miscellaneous works, and he is justly regarded in France as one of the first writers of that nation. He is generally understood to have been the first projector of The Encyclopédie, begun in 1750, by D'Alembert, Voltaire, Diderot, and others. Besides many valuable articles in mathematics, history, and polite literature, D'Alembert contributed to that stupendous work, the excellent Preliminary Discourse, in which are united strength and harmony, learning and taste, just thinking and fine writing. The general table which he gives of human knowledge discovers a comprehensive, well-informed, and methodical mind; and the judgments which he passes upon writers who have contributed to the improvement of science, are worthy of an enlightened and impartial philosopher. His company was now sought by the great, and his literary merit was thought sufficient to entitle him to royal patronage. Through the interest of the minister, count D'Argenson, the king, in 1756, granted him a pension of twelve hundred livres. In 1762, the empress Catharine of Russia invited him to undertake the education of her son, the grand-duke, accompanying the invitation with an offer of a salary of an hundred thousand livres, and other considerable privileges. This flattering proposal D'Alembert's attachment to his friends and his country, and his fondness for literary leisure, would not permit him to accept. The next year the king of Prussia invited him to meet him at Wesel, after the peace of 1763, and, on the first interview, affectionately embraced him. The king's first question was, "Do the mathematics furnish any method of calculating political probabilities?" To which the geometrician replied, "That he was not acquainted with any method of this kind, but that if any such existed, it could be of no use to a hero, who could conquer against all probability." The king made him an offer of the presidency of the Academy of Berlin, vacant by the death of Maupertuis. D'Alembert, however, chose to decline the offer; and the king, far from being displeased at the refusal, maintained

a friendly correspondence with him as long as he lived. In 1772, after the death of Duclos, he was chosen secretary of the French Academy. His aversion to superstition carried him into the region of infidelity; and his enmity to the Jesuits and the Popish clergy produced in him a degree of hostility against the religion of his country, which occasioned uneasiness to his friends, and gave a keener edge to the rancour of his enemies. He died on the 29th of October, 1783, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Perhaps no character has ever appeared which has more completely exemplified the rare union of superior mathematical genius with an elegant taste for polite literature.

DALEN, (Cornelius van,) an engraver, born at Antwerp in 1620, and called the younger, to distinguish him from his father, who was a printseller in that city. He adopted the style of his master, Vischer, and his works are remarkable for taste and freedom.

DALENS, (Dirk, or Theodore,) a painter, born at Amsterdam in 1659. He was instructed by his father, but soon surpassed him. He principally painted landscapes of a large size, which may be found in many of the collections in Holland. *He died in 1688.*

DALGARNO, (George,) a learned and ingenious Scotchman, author of the Ars Signorum, vulgo Character universalis et Lingua philosophica, London, 1661, born at Old Aberdeen in 1627, and educated at the university of New Aberdeen. Wood says that he taught a private grammar-school for about thirty years in the parishes of St. Michael and St. Mary Magdalen, in Oxford. He wrote also Didascalocophus, or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor. From his works, it may be concluded that he was a man of original talent, and of great acquirements; his speculations concerning a universal language—a favourite subject with the learned men of his time—undoubtedly preceded those of bishop Wilkins, at that time dean of Ripon, and he received the testimony of Dr. Seth Ward, the bishop of Salisbury, Dr. John Wallis, and others, that he had discovered a secret "which by the learned men of former ages had been reckoned among the desiderata of learning." The Didascalocophus develops views on the instruction of the deaf and dumb, both comprehensive and practical. The author shows that the art of teaching this class of persons requires the exercise of common sense, perseverance, and ordinary patience, under a teacher fertile in expedients, and one who is able to turn even disadvantages and difficulties to a good account. Dalgarno's works have been privately reprinted by lord Cockburn and Mr. Thomas Maitland, and presented to the Maitland Club of Glasgow. He died in 1687.

DALIBARD, (Thomas Francis,) a French botanist, who lived about the middle of the eighteenth century, and published Floræ Parisiensis Prodromus, 1749, 12mo, the first treatise by a Frenchman which adopted the system of Linnæus, who has given the appellation of Dalibarda to a species of plant from Canada. The experiments of Franklin on electricity, and the preservation of buildings from lightning by conducting-rods, were first repeated in France by Dalibard.

DALIN, (Olof von,) a Swedish historian and poet, born in 1708, at Winberga, in Halland. About the year 1735 he published, anonymously, a weekly paper, entitled the Swedish Argus, which gave so much satisfaction, that the writer was appointed librarian at Stockholm in 1737. In 1739 he visited various cities on the continent, and on his return he published, in 1743, his poem called Swedish Liberty, which is considered one of the best poetical productions that has ever appeared in Sweden. Next year he was engaged by the diet to write The History of Sweden, from the earliest Period to the present Time, with the promise of 2000 ducats reward. The first part of this history was published in 1747, and the author afterwards gave a continuation down to the end of the reign of Charles IX. In 1749 he was entrusted with the important charge of instructing the hereditary prince; and in 1751 he was ennobled, and assumed the name of Von Dalin. In 1753 he was appointed a counsellor of the chancery, in 1755 historiographer to the king, in 1761 knight of the Polar Star, and in 1763 a counsellor of the court. He died on the 12th of August the same year, at the palace of Drotlingholm. He also wrote Brunchilda, a tragedy, and A Translation of Montesquieu's Causes de la Grandeur et de la Décadence des Romains. A collection of his poems, fables, and other small pieces, was published in 1767, 6 vols.

DALLAMANO, (Giuseppe,) was born at Modena in 1679. So great was the force of his genius, that, without instruction or being acquainted with the first

rudiments of education, he displayed such skill as to render his name distinguished in the arts. He excelled in architectural views, and many of his works are in the palace at Turin. He died in 1758.

DALLANS, (Ralph,) a clever English organ-builder, who was much employed at the period of the Restoration in restoring or repairing the church organs that had been destroyed or injured during the civil wars. He built new instruments for St. George's chapel, Windsor; New College Chapel, Oxford; and many others. He died in 1672.

DALLAS, (Alexander James,) an American lawyer and statesman, born in Jamaica, in 1759, where his father was an eminent physician. He received his education partly at Edinburgh and partly at Westminster. In 1783 he settled in Philadelphia. In 1785 he was admitted to practise as an advocate in the supreme court of Pennsylvania; and in the course of four or five years he became a practitioner in the courts of the United States. He was editor of the Colombian Magazine, and his contributions are said to have displayed considerable ability. In 1791 he was appointed secretary of Pennsylvania; and in December 1793 his commission was renewed. In December 1796 he again obtained the post of secretary of state; and while in office he published an edition of the laws of the commonwealth, with notes. In 1801, on the election of Jefferson to the presidency of the United States, Dallas was appointed attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. In 1814 he was made secretary of the treasury of the United States; and in March 1815 he was secretary at war. He died in 1817.

DALLAS, (Sir Robert,) an eminent lawyer, the eldest son of Robert Dallas, Esq., of Kensington. He was educated, along with his brother George, at Geneva, under the care of M. Chauvet. He then entered at the Temple, and was called to the bar; where he displayed singular ability. It was his good fortune to be employed on the side of Mr. Hastings; and here his talents obtained for him a silk gown, as king's counsel. In 1802 he was returned to Parliament for St. Michael's, in Cornwall; but, on succeeding Sir Vicary Gibbs, as chief-justice of Chester, his seat became vacant, and he was returned for Kirkaldy. In 1813 he was appointed one of the puisne judges of the Court of Common Pleas; and in 1818 he succeeded his friend, Gibbs, in the presidency of the same court. He resigned his situation in the court of Common Pleas in November 1823, and died on the 25th of December in the following year.

DALLAS, (Sir George, Bart.,) an eminent political writer, brother of the preceding, born in London, in 1758. He was educated principally at Geneva, under the care of M. Chauvet, a distinguished minister of the Swiss church. At the age of eighteen he sailed for Bengal, as a writer in the service of the East India Company. He shortly afterwards published, at Calcutta, a clever and popular poem, entitled The India Guide. He was soon promoted, at the desire of Mr. Hastings, to the post of superintendent of the collections at Raageshay—an office for which he was eminently qualified by his integrity, sagacity, and knowledge of the native languages. After six years he was obliged, by the failure of his health, to solicit leave to return to England, when he was deputed by the inhabitants of Calcutta to present at the bar of the House of Commons a petition against Mr. Pitt's India Bill. In 1789 he published an able pamphlet in vindication of Mr. Hastings; and in 1793 he published Thoughts upon our present Situation, with Remarks upon the Policy of a War with France, in which he vehemently denounced the principles of the French Revolution. This work speedily went through several editions, and excited the admiration of Mr. Pitt, at whose suggestion it was reprinted for general distribution. The critical condition of Ireland at this time led to the publication of his Observations upon the Oath of Allegiance, as prescribed by the Enrolling Act, which were followed by A Letter from a Father to a Son, a United Irishman. In the same year appeared the first of his celebrated Letters to Lord Moira, on the Political and Commercial State of Ireland, published in the Anti-Jacobin, and were afterwards, at the particular request of Mr. Pitt, embodied in a separate work. These papers were republished in a volume entitled, Beauties of the Anti-Jacobin. In 1798 he published another Address to the People of Ireland, on the present Situation of Public Affairs. In the same year he was raised to the dignity of a baronet. In 1799 appeared his Considerations on the Impolicy of treating for Peace with the present Regicide Government of France; and soon after he was returned to Parliament for the

borough of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He next published A Letter to Sir William Pulteney, Bart., Member for Shrewsbury, on the Subject of the Trade between India and Europe; and in 1808 he published A Defence of the Wars undertaken by the Marquis Wellesley in the Deccan and Hindostan. In 1813 he published, anonymously, a tract on the religious conversion of the Hindûs, under the title of A Letter from a Field-Officer at Madras. He died in 1833.

DALLAS, (Robert Charles,) a miscellaneous writer, born, in 1754, at Jamaica, and educated, first at Musselburgh, in Scotland, and next under Mr. Elphinston, at Kensington; after which he studied the law in the Inner Temple. On coming of age he returned to Jamaica; but, after a residence of three years, he returned to England, and gave himself up to literary pursuits. He wrote several novels, A History of the Maroons, and Recollections of Lord Byron. He died in Normandy, in 1824.

DALLAWAY, (James,) an English divine, poet, and miscellaneous writer, born at Bristol, in 1763. He was educated at the grammar-school of Cirencester, and at Trinity college, Oxford. In 1789 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and in 1792 he published, in 4to, Enquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry in England, with Observations on Armorial Ensigns, dedicated to the duke of Norfolk, through whose influence he was appointed chaplain and physician to the British embassy at the Porte. After his return he published, Constantinople, Ancient and Modern, with Excursions to the Shores and Islands of the Archipelago, and to the Troad, 1797, 4to. In 1802 he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an Account of the Walls of Constantinople; which is printed, with four plates, in the Archæologia, vol. xiv. In 1797 he was appointed secretary to the earl marshal; and in 1799 the duke of Norfolk presented him to the rectory of South Stoke, in Sussex; and in 1801 he obtained the vicarage of Letherhead, in Surrey. In 1800 he published, in 8vo, Anecdotes of the Arts in England, or comparative Remarks on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, chiefly illustrated by Specimens at Oxford. In 1803 he edited, in five volumes, 8vo, The Letters and other Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, from her original MSS., with Memoirs of her Life. In 1816 he published a work entitled, Of Statuary and Sculpture among the Ancients, with some Account of Specimens preserved in England, 8vo. In 1806 he superintended an embellished edition of Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, which includes Vertue's Memoirs of the English Painters and Engravers. He died in 1834.

DALLINGTON, (Sir Robert,) according to Fuller, was born at Gedington, in the county of Northampton, and bred a Bible-clerk in Corpus Christi college, Cambridge; but Wood says he was a Greek scholar in Pembroke hall. He published A Book of Epitaphs, made upon the Death of the right worshipful Sir William Buttes, knt. in 1583. After travelling in Italy, he published Survey of the Great Duke's State of Tuscany in the year 1596; and in the same year appeared his Method of Travel, showed by taking a view of France as it stood in 1598, 4to. He next became secretary to Francis, earl of Rutland, then one of the privy chamber to prince Charles, and master of the Charter-house, where he introduced into the school the custom of versifying on passages of Scripture. About this time he was knighted. He was incorporated A.M. at Oxford in 1601, and published Aphorismes, Civil and Military, amplified with authorities, and exemplified with history out of the first quaterne of Fr. Guiccardini, Lond. 1615, fol. in which he is said to have "shown both wit and judgment." He died in 1637, and was buried in the Charter-house chapel.

DALMASIO, (Lippo Scannabecchi,) a painter, born at Bologna about 1370. He painted heads of the Virgin with such remarkable grace and beauty, that he was called Lippo dalle Madonne. Some assert that he painted in oil; but this is not the fact, as it is admitted that to John van Eyck we are indebted for the discovery of that mode of painting.

DALMATIN, (George,) a learned Lutheran divine, who flourished in the sixteenth century. In 1658 he translated Luther's German Bible into the Sclavonian or Carniolan language; which work the states of Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola determined should be printed for the benefit of the people in their respective countries. Their design, however, alarmed the bigotry of Charles, archduke of Austria, who issued an order to prohibit its impression in any of the Austrian dominions. In these circumstances they sent Dalmatin, accompanied by Adam Bohoritsch, evangelic rector at

Laybach, to Wittemberg, with recommendations to the elector of Saxony, under whose protection the work was completed in 1584. Dalmatin now returned to his native country, where he was presented by Christopher, baron of Aursperg, to the benefice of St. Khaziam, in the diocese of the patriarch of Aquileia. But the Romanists procured a sentence of banishment to be pronounced against him in 1598. The date of his death is not known.

DALRYMPLE, (James,) the first viscount Stair, was born in 1619, at Dummurchie, in the county of Ayr. He received his earlier education at the school of Mauchlin, whence he was removed to Glasgow. He left college in 1638, and at the breaking out of the civil war obtained a captain's commission in the earl of Glencairn's regiment. In 1641 he was appointed to the chair of philosophy in the university of Glasgow. In this place he sedulously pursued the study of the civil law, with a view to the profession of the law. In 1647 he resigned his chair, came to Edinburgh, and, after the usual trials, was admitted an advocate on the 17th of February, 1648. The following year he was appointed secretary to the commissioners sent by the Scottish parliament to treat with Charles II., then an exile in Holland, for his return to his native dominions. He held the same office in 1650. During the Protectorate he was recommended to Cromwell by general Monk, as a fit person to be one of the judges of the court of session, and on the 1st of July, 1657, he took his seat on the bench. At the Restoration he was knighted, and was also nominated one of the lords of session. He was created a baronet in 1664, and was appointed president of the court of session in 1671, and held the office till 1681, when, on account of his conduct on occasion of the Test Act, he was superseded, and found it necessary to retire into Holland. In 1681 he published his Institutions of the Law of Scotland. From his retirement at Leyden he transmitted to the Edinburgh press his Decisions of the Court of Session from 1661 to 1681; the first volume appearing in 1684, and the second in 1687; and in 1686 he published at Leyden his Philosophia Nova Experimentalis. On coming over to this country with the Prince of Orange, with whom he had been much in favour while in Holland, he was reinstated in the presidency; and on the 21st of April, 1690, he was raised to the peerage by the style and title of viscount Stair. The same year he was re-appointed lord-advocate; and the next year advanced to be one of the principal secretaries of state, in which latter place he continued till the year 1695, when he was driven from office upon the parliamentary inquiry into the massacre of Glenco. He died in the end of the same year, shortly after the publication of his work entitled, A Vindication of the Divine Perfections.

DALRYMPLE, (Sir David,) better known by his titular designation of Lord Hailes, was born at Edinburgh in 1726, and, after acquiring the rudiments of his education in his native place, was sent to Eton. He afterwards returned to Edinburgh, whence, after passing through the usual course at the university there, he was sent to Utrecht to study the civil law. In 1748 he was called to the bar. After eighteen years of professional life, he was raised to the bench of the court of session; and ten years afterwards he was appointed a lord of justiciary. His works are numerous and multifarious, and evince great ability. In 1773 he published Remarks on the History of Scotland; and in 1776 and 1779, Annals of Scotland, 2 vols, 4to, containing the history of fourteen Scottish kings. He published besides, Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the reign of James I. and Charles I. 2 vols, 1762 and 1766; Biographia Scotica; Remains of Christian Antiquity, 3 vols, and other tracts on antiquities, history, divinity, &c. He died in 1792.

DALRYMPLE, (Alexander,) an eminent hydrographer, born at New Hailes, the seat of his father, Sir James Dalrymple, Bart., in 1737. When scarce sixteen years of age he went out as a writer in the East India Company's service. Soon after his arrival in India he was placed in the secretary's office, in the records of which he found certain papers on the subject of a commerce with the Eastern Archipelago; and so interested in the subject did he become, that he refused the secretaryship, and determined on a voyage of observation among the eastern islands. In 1763 he returned to England. In 1769, when the Royal Society proposed to send persons to observe the transit of Venus, he made an unsuccessful tender of his services, and his place was supplied by Cook. On lord Pigot's appointment to be governor of Fort St. George, in 1775, Dalrymple was reinstated in the service of the East India Company, and went out to Madras

as a member of council and one of the committee of circuit; but in 1777 he was recalled. Two years afterwards he was appointed hydrographer to the East India Company; and in 1795, when the Admiralty at last established the like office, it was given to Dalrymple. This place he retained till 1808. In May of that year the Admiralty insisted on his resignation on the ground of superannuation, and upon his refusal he was dismissed. He died of chagrin, in the following month. A list of his works is appended to a memoir of the author, furnished by himself, in the European Magazine for November and December, 1802.

DALRYMPLE, (Sir Hugh Whiteford,) an English officer, born in 1750. He entered young into the army, and obtained a colonel's commission in 1790. He served on the continent, under the duke of York, in 1793, and was present at the battle of Famars, and the siege of Valenciennes. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, and for some time commanded in Guernsey. He was removed to the staff at Gibraltar in 1806; and in August 1808 he was sent to take the command of the British army in Portugal. He arrived just after the battle of Vimiera; and the convention of Cintra, which he entered into with the French general Junot, subjected the English commander to great obloquy, though he was justified by the sentence of a court of inquiry. He was subsequently appointed colonel of the 57th regiment, and governor of Blackness castle, and in 1812 he obtained the rank of general. He was created a baronet in 1814. He died in 1830.

DALTON, (Michael,) an English lawyer, born in the county of Cambridge, in 1554, and bred to his profession in Lincoln's-inn, or Gray's-inn, and was formerly as well known for his book On the Office of Justice of the Peace, as Burn is at present; his Duty of Sheriffs was also a book in high repute. In 1592 he supported the episcopal power in the House of Commons when attacked by the Puritan party. There is a MS. of his in the British Museum, entitled A Breviary or Chronology of the State of the Roman or Western Church or Empire; the Decay of true Religion, and the Rising of Papacy, from the Time of our Saviour till Martin Luther. In this he is styled Michael Dalton, of Gray's-inn, Esq. It is supposed that he died before the commencement of the civil war.

DALTON, (John,) a divine and poet, born in 1709, at Deane, in Cumberland, where his father was rector. He received his earlier education at Lowther, in Westmoreland, and was thence removed to Queen's college, Oxford. He afterwards became tutor to the only son of the duke of Somerset. During his attendance on his noble pupil he employed some of his leisure hours in adapting Milton's Masque at Ludlow Castle to the stage, by a judicious insertion of several songs and passages, selected from other of Milton's works, as well as of several songs and other elegant additions of his own, suited to the characters and to the manner of the original author. This became a favourite dramatic entertainment, under the title of Comus, a masque, being set to music by Dr. Arne. During the celebrity of this performance, he sought out Milton's grand-daughter, who was overwhelmed with old age and poverty, and honourably exerted his influence to procure her a benefit, which produced her 120*l*. His ill health afterwards prevented him from attending his noble pupil, who unfortunately died of the small-pox at Bologna. After being elected to a fellowship in his college, he took orders, and was presented, some time after, by the duke of Somerset, to the living of St. Mary-at-Hill, and by his influence to a prebend at Worcester, where he died in 1763. He published, a volume of Sermons, 1757; Two Epistles, 4to; A descriptive Poem on the Coal Mines near Whitehaven; Remarks on twelve historical Designs of Raphael.

DALTON, (Richard,) brother of the preceding, was originally apprenticed to a coach-painter in Clerkenwell. He next went to Rome to pursue the study of painting. He afterwards visited Naples, Sicily, Malta, Constantinople, Greece, and Egypt. This voyage led to the publication, in 1781, of his Explanation of the set of Prints relative to the Manners, Customs, &c. of the present Inhabitants of Egypt, from discoveries made on the spot, 1749, etched and engraved by Richard Dalton, Esq. On his return to England he was, by the interest of lord Charlemont, introduced to the notice of George III., who appointed him his librarian, and afterwards keeper of the royal drawings, medals, &c.; and in 1778, upon the death of Mr. Knapton, the king appointed him surveyor of the pictures in the palaces. Upon his first appointment at court, he had apartments at St. James's palace, where he.

resided until his death, February 7, 1791. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1767; and when the Society of Artists was incorporated by charter, he was appointed treasurer.

DALY, (Daniel,) an Irish monk, of the Dominican order, born in the county of Kerry in 1595. He assisted in founding a college of his order at Lisbon, and became its first superior. He also contributed to the establishing of another at the same place for the natives of Ireland. He was employed in diplomatic concerns, and obtained the credit of being a good statesman. He died in 1662. He published, Initium, incrementum et exitus Familiæ Giraldinorum Desmoniæ, &c. 8vo, Lisbon, 1655.

DALZELL, (Andrew,) an eminent Greek scholar, born at Ratho, near Edinburgh, about 1750. From his village school he went to Edinburgh, and was made professor of the Greek language in the university, keeper of the university library, and one of the secretaries of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c. His literary acquirements were such, that he was selected to superintend the education of lord Lauderdale, whom he accompanied on the continent. He compiled and printed, at a great expense, a series of collections out of the Greek authors. These were printed in 8vo, under the titles of Collectanea Minora, and Collectanea Majora. He added to each volume short notes in Latin, explanatory of the difficult passages. He at the same time composed and read to the students a series of lectures on the language and antiquities, the philosophy and history, the literature, eloquence, poetry, and fine arts of the Greeks. By these means he became eminently successful in disseminating a taste for classical literature in the university. On the death of Dr. James Robertson, professor of Oriental languages, Dalzell was chosen to succeed him as keeper of the university library. He likewise succeeded Dr. John Drysdale as principal clerk to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, being the first layman who had ever been elected to that office. Besides an intimacy with his learned contemporaries at home, he corresponded with Heyne and other eminent scholars abroad, and enriched the Edinburgh Royal Society Transactions with a variety of interesting communications in biography, or on literary subjects. He also translated and illustrated Chevalier's description of the plain of Troy; and was editor of the sermons of his father-in-law, Dr. Drysdale. He died at Edinburgh in 1806.

DAMASCENUS, (Nicolaus,) a philosopher and historian of the age of Augustus, mentioned by Josephus, Athenæus, Eusebius, and others. He wrote, among other works, one on universal history, in 144 books, of which we have some fragments, N. Damasceni Historiarum Excerpta et Fragmenta quæ supersunt, 8vo, Leipsic, 1804; and Paris, 1805.

DAMASCENUS, (John,) a learned priest and monk, born at Damascus towards the end of the seventh, or beginning of the eighth, century. His father, Sergius, a wealthy Christian of Syria, was counsellor to the khalif, and, at his death, John succeeded him in the same office. His father had given him for preceptor a monk named Cosmas, whom he had redeemed from slavery. About A. D. 728 he wrote several tracts in defence of image worship against the Iconoclasts, who were then favoured by the emperor Leo the Isaurian. He afterwards withdrew from the khalif's court to the monastery of St. Sabas, near Jerusalem; where he passed the remainder of his life in ascetic practices and study. He died, according to some, in 754; according to others, in 780. His numerous philosophical and theological works place him among the most distinguished writers of the Eastern church in the eighth century. His principal work is an Exposition of the Orthodox Faith, or Christian Doctrines, in four books. This work attained great reputation in the Greek church, and the author was styled Chrysorrhoas, or Golden-flowing, on account of his eloquence. He wrote also treatises against the Manichæans and Nestorians. His principal works have been published by Lequien, Opera J. Damasceni, Paris and Venice, 1748, 2 vols, fol.

DAMASUS I., a Spaniard, raised to the papal throne in 366, on the death of Liberius. Though warmly opposed by Ursinus, the antipope, he was acknowledged by the Italian bishops, and by the council of Aquileia, who condemned his opponent. He was a zealous enemy to the tenets of the Arians. He died in 384. Some of his letters have been published.

DAMASUS II., Poppo, bishop of Brixen, was elected pope on the day of the resignation of Benedict IX. He died at Palestrina, twenty-three days after his election, 1048, and was succeeded by Leo IX.

DAMER, (Honourable Anne Seymour.) This lady, who has rendered her name famous by her abilities as a sculptor, was born in 1748. She was the daughter of field-marshal Conway, and was married, in 1767, to the honourable John Damer, but the union proved an unhappy one, for he died by his own hand in 1776. Thus early left a widow, she devoted her time to the cultivation of a taste she had, even in youth, evinced for the fine arts. She took lessons from Cerracchi, the sculptor, and the chaste and classical productions of her chisel became numerous and widely scattered. Among her works may be noticed, a statue of George III., in the Register Office, Edinburgh; a bust of her mother, the countess of Aylesbury, erected as a monument in Tunbridge church, Kent; and a bust of lord Nelson, heroic size, placed in the Council Chamber, Guildhall. Mrs. Damer died in London, the 28th of May, 1828.

DAMIANO, (Peter,) an eminent cardinal, born at Ravenna, about the year 988. After studying at Parma, he taught for some time in the public schools with applause. He then entered a convent of Benedictines at Avellana, near Engulio; in which he was successively appointed to the offices of prior and abbot. In 1057 he was created cardinal, and appointed bishop of Ostia, by pope Stephen IX. He also held in commendam the bishopric of Engulio. In the year 1059, under the pontificate of Nicholas II. he was sent papal legate to Milan, to reform the clerical abuses in that diocese, and for other objects of state policy. One of these was the more complete subjugation of the Ambrosian church to the see of St. Peter, of which, until that time, it had been in a considerable degree independent. After his return to Rome, he expostulated with great freedom against the ambitious interference of the pontiffs in the temporal concerns of princes, the universal relaxation of order and discipline, and the enormous vices practised by the monks and clergy. In 1062 he was sent papal legate into France; in the following year to Florence; in 1068, to Germany; and in 1072, to Ravenna. He died in the same year. His works are voluminous, and entitle him to be ranked among the most learned and polished writers of his age. They were published at Paris in 1663, in fol.

DAMIENS, (Robert Francis,) a French political enthusiast, born in Artois in 1715, where his father held a small farm. When young he enlisted in the army, and afterwards became a domestic in the Jesuits' college at Paris. From this situation he was dismissed for ill conduct. After having served several masters in the metropolis, one of whom he was accused of having poisoned, he stole a sum of money, and fled to Flanders. At that period the French court was divided into two parties, one headed by the dauphin, and the other by mad. de Pompadour. Religious disputes agitated the nation, differences existed between the king and the parliaments respecting the bull Unigenitus, and the people in general were discontented. This distracted state of the kingdom seems to have made a strong impression on the excitable mind of Damiens. In the evening of the 5th of January, 1757, he went to the palace of Versailles, and as Louis XV. was about to step into his carriage to go to Trianon, Damiens, pushing aside the attendants, made his way up to the king, and stabbed him in the right side with a knife. The assassin was taken immediately, and after having been interrogated at Versailles, he was transferred to Paris. On his trial he denied having had any accomplices. The wound was slight, and the king, after a few days, recovered. It is worthy of remark, that the knife had two blades, of which Damiens used the shorter; which seems to confirm what he stated on his interrogatory—that he did not intend to kill the king, but only to frighten him and give him a warning. Damiens was condemned as a regicide to be torn to pieces by four horses. The sentence was executed on the 28th of March, 1757, on the Place de Grève. Before being put to death, he was tortured for one hour and a half on the place of execution with red-hot pincers, molten lead, and other cruel contrivances. All the windows and roofs of the houses around were filled with spectators, men and women, among whom were many ladies of rank. It was altogether one of the most disgraceful exhibitions that ever took place in a civilized country.

DAMINI, (Pietro,) a painter, born at Castelfranco, in 1592, and by some said to have equalled Titian. Though undeserving of this extravagant praise, he certainly possessed rare abilities, and, had he lived to improve himself by study, would have proved a distinguished artist; but he died of the plague in 1630.

DAMM, (Christian Tobias,) a learned and laborious Greek scholar, of the re-

formed faith, born, in 1699, at Geithayn, near Leipsic. He was rector of the Academy at Berlin, but was dismissed from his office in 1764, in consequence of a leaning towards Socinianism, which he discovered in his translation of the New Testament. His best known publication is his Lexicon to Homer and Pindar, 1765, 4to, a work of prodigious labour. He died in 1778.

DAMPIER, (William,) an eminent English navigator, born about 1652, at East Coker, in Somersetshire. Becoming an orphan early, he was placed with a master of a ship at Weymouth, with whom he made a voyage to Newfoundland. He soon after sailed as a foremast-man to the East Indies. In 1673 he served in the Dutch war, under Sir Edward Sprague, and was in two engagements. In the next year he accepted the post of under-manager of a plantation in Jamaica; but, disliking that business, he soon after engaged with a coasting trader. Leaving that employment, he entered on board a ship bound to the Bay of Campeachy; and, upon a second trip to the same coast, his love of variety led him to engage with the logwood-cutters as a common workman. He returned to England in August, 1678. In the beginning of the next year he sailed as a passenger to Jamaica, meaning to revisit Campeachy; but he was persuaded to join a body of privateers, with whom he crossed the Isthmus of Darien, in 1680, and spent that year in roving about the Peruvian coast. The next year he recrossed the Isthmus, and joined another fleet of privateers, which was cruising upon the Spanish main. After spending a year among the coasts and islands of the West Indies, Dampier, with a few more, proceeded in a single vessel to Virginia, where he joined a captain Cook, in making an expedition against the Spanish settlements in the South Seas. After touching at the Cape de Verd Islands and the coast of Guinea, he proceeded round Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean. They touched at the Isle of Juan Fernandez, thence made the coast of South America, and cruised along Chili and Peru, proceeded to the Gallapago isles, and thence to the Mexican coast. Here Cook died, and was succeeded in his command by captain Davis. They now sailed back to Peru, where they joined captain Swan. One of their projects was to capture the rich plate fleet which this year (1685) was to convey the treasure of the Peruvian mines to Panama. Foiled in this, they next proceeded on a cruise along the coast of Mexico. Dampier now left Davis, and went on board captain Swan's ship, for the sake of seeing more of the northern part of the country. They coasted as far as the southern point of California, often landing to obtain plunder and provisions. Swan now proposed to run across the Pacific Ocean, and return by the East Indies, and persuaded his men to venture on the voyage by the temptation of a privateering cruise off the Manillas. Dampier and several of the men were taken ill with dropsy. On March 31, 1686, they took their departure from Cape Corrientes; they reached Guam on the fifty-second day, when the men had begun to talk of killing and eating captain Swan and the officers as soon as their provisions should have been exhausted. It is worth mentioning, that the spare diet, which weakened many of the crew, proved salutary to Dampier, who got rid of the remains of his dropsical swellings during the voyage. From Guam they sailed to Mindanao, where a mutiny arose among the crew for want of active employment; and, in the end, the majority carried off the ship, leaving Swan and some of his people on the island. Dampier happened at this time to be on board; but it does not appear that he was at all concerned in the defection. They proceeded to Luzonia, and roved some time off Manilla, whence they bore away for Pulo Condore, in order to careen. In 1687 they were driven to the coast of China. Thence they made a circuit round Luzonia and Mindanao, and through the group of spice islands, till they arrived on the coast of New Holland in the beginning of 1688. Leaving this in March, they passed all along the west coast of Sumatra to the Nicobar islands, where Dampier, tired of this mad crew, persuaded the commander to leave him, with two other Englishmen, a Portuguese, and four Malays of Achin, in Sumatra. Their number gave them hopes of being able to navigate a canoe to Achin, which they attempted; and, after undergoing extreme danger from a storm in the passage, which Dampier has described with admirable force and nature, they arrived safely on the coast of Sumatra. He made several voyages to Tonquin, Malacca, and various parts of the East Indies; and acted some time as gunner to the English fort of Bencoolen. Desirous, at length, of returning home, he embarked, in January, 1691, on board of an East India ship, and arrived in the

Downs in September. He now published his Voyage Round the World, a most interesting narrative, which attracted general attention. In 1699 he was entrusted with the command of the *Roebuck*, a sloop of twelve guns and fifty men. After touching at Brazil, the western coast of New Holland, and the coast of New Guinea, proceeding homeward by Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope, on arriving off the isle of Ascension, in February, 1701, his vessel, springing a leak, foundered, and the crew had much difficulty in reaching the island. They remained there till they were brought away by an East India ship, in which Dampier came to England. He soon after published an account of this voyage. In 1707 he published a Vindication of his Voyage to the South Seas in the Ship St. George, with which he had sailed from Virginia in his former marauding expedition. Dampier went to sea again till 1711. He ranks among the most enterprising navigators of England. He was acquainted with botany, and was possessed of considerable information and general knowledge. His style of narrative is vivid, and bears the marks of truth. His voyages were published together in 3 vols, 8vo, London, 1697—1709. *The date of his death is not known.*

DANCE. (George.) The father of this ingenious gentleman was originally a shipwright; but turned architect, and became clerk of the works and builder to the city of London, and was the architect of the Mansion-house. He died in 1768, and was succeeded by this son, who held the same offices till 1816. Dance was one of the original members of the Royal Academy, of which institution he became auditor and professor of architecture, though he never gave any lectures. He published A Collection of Portraits, sketched from the life, fol. He died in 1824.

DANCER, (Daniel,) a well-known miser, born in 1714, near Harrow, in Middlesex. The love of money was the ruling principle in his family, and when he inherited his paternal estate, which was considerable, he pursued the same plan of rigid parsimony. His intercourse with the world was merely in the selling of his hay, and the other produce of his farm. He died in 1794, and left the whole of his property to lady Tempest, who it seems had behaved towards him with charity, in the hope of alleviating his apparent poverty.

D'ANCOURT. See ANCOURT.

DANCOURT, (Florence Carton,) a French dramatist and actor of the times of Louis XIV., born at Fontainebleau, in 1661. He studied at Paris under the Jesuit Larue, who wished him to devote himself to the religious profession, but Dancourt preferred the law, and acquired some reputation as an advocate. He, however, abandoned the law, and appeared on the stage. Having married Mlle. la Thorilière, he became one of the king's comedians, and even one of his greatest favourites. After remaining thirty-eight years in the service of the king, he retired to his estate at Berri, where he passed the remainder of his life in devotional exercises. He died in 1726. His dramatic pieces occupy six volumes; the greater number of them are farces, the scenes of which lie mostly in low life.

DANDINI, (Jerome,) a learned Jesuit, born at Cesena, in 1554. He taught philosophy at Paris, and divinity at Padua; he was rector of the colleges of Ferrara, Forli, Bologna, Parma, and Milan; visitor in the provinces of Venice, Toulouse, and Guienne; and provincial in Poland and in the Milanese. In the year 1596 Clement VIII. appointed him his nuncio to the Maronites, inhabiting Libanus and Antilibanus. An account of his travels was published at Cesena, entitled Missione Apostolica al Patriarca è Maroniti del Monte Libano; of which Simon published a French translation at Paris, in 1675. Dandini died in 1634. He was the author of Commentaries on the Three Books of Aristotle de Anima, Paris, 1611, fol.; and of a treatise on morals, entitled Ethica sacra, hoc est de Virtutibus et Vitiis, Cesena, 1651, fol.

DANDINI, (Cesare,) a painter, born at Florence, in 1595. He was at first a pupil of Curradi, and subsequently studied under Passignano. His best work is a picture of S. Carlo at Ancona. He died in 1658.—VINCENZIO DANDINI, brother of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1607. He was instructed by his brother, Cesare, and afterwards went to Rome, where he studied under Pietro da Cortona. On his return to Florence he met with much encouragement, and was employed in the palace of the grand duke. He died in 1675.—PIETRO DANDINI, nephew of the preceding, born at Florence, in 1646. Having lost his father at an early age, he was instructed by his uncle, Cesare, and became a successful imitator of the style of Titian and Tintoretto. His best works are at Florence, where he died in 1712.

DANDINI, (Hercules Francis, Count,) an eminent professor of law at Padua, born at Ancona, in 1696. He wrote :— 1. De Forensi scribendi Ratione. 2. De Servitutibus prædiorum interpretationes per Epistolas, &c. He died in 1747.

DANDOLO, (Enrico,) one of the most illustrious of the doges of Venice, was chosen to that office in 1192, at the advanced age of eighty-four. His years, however, did not impair his vigour; and his government mainly contributed to the maritime greatness of Venice. On the formation of the league for the fourth crusade, under Baldwin, earl of Flanders, and the French barons, application was made to the state of Venice for its assistance. Dandolo received their deputies favourably, and pleaded their cause before the people from the pulpit in St. Mark's church. The Venetians agreed to furnish ships for the embarkation, provisions, and a squadron of armed galleys. By means of the policy of the doge, the first hostilities of the armament were directed against Zara, which had revolted from the Venetians; and Dandolo himself, aged, and almost blind, joined the confederates. Zara was taken and dismantled, and the expedition next proceeded to Constantinople, on the pretext of aiding young Alexius Angelus to restore his father, the emperor Isaac, who had been dethroned by his own brother, Alexius. The fleet arrived before Constantinople in June 1203, and the siege commenced. At the storming of the city, the aged doge, in complete armour, standing on the prow of his galley, with the great standard of St. Mark displayed before him, commanded his men to row up to the walls, and was the first who leaped on shore. The walls and towers on that part were speedily occupied by the Venetians, and the banner of the republic was fixed upon them. He died soon after at Constantinople, in 1205, and was buried in the church of Santa Sophia.

DANDOLO, (Andrew,) doge of Venice, and one of its earliest historians, was born in 1310. He became doge in 1344, and by his means Venice was first enabled to extend her commerce to Egypt. His Chronicle of Venice, which is written in Latin, and comprehends the history of the republic from its foundation to the year 1342, is esteemed for its impartiality, and for the exhibition of authentic documents which the author has produced to substantiate his facts. Petrarch, with whom he corresponded, Blondus, Justinian, Sabellicus, Leander, and Cuspinian, always mention this Chronicle with praise. It is inserted in Muratori's collection, with a continuation to 1388, by Caresino. To Dandolo also has been ascribed the sixth book of the Venetian Statutes. He died, in 1354, of anxiety occasioned by the war with Genoa, to which the opening of the trade of Venice with Egypt had given rise.

DANDRE-BARDON, (Michael Francis,) a painter and writer on the fine arts, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1700. He excelled in historical subjects, and was professor of the Academy of Painting, on which art he wrote a treatise. He is also the author of a conference on the Utility of History to Artists, and of a life of Vanloo. He died in 1783.

DANEAU, or DANÆUS, (Lambert,) a learned French Protestant minister, born at Orleans, about the year 1530. He was originally designed for the law, which he studied under the celebrated Anne du Bourg, counsellor-clerk to the parliament of Paris, who died a martyr to the reformed religion in 1559. Daneau had embraced the same religious sentiments with his master, and after his death withdrew, in 1560, to Geneva, where he became minister, and professor of theology; which offices he afterwards sustained with much reputation at Leyden, whence he went to Ghent, and then to Bern. In 1594 he was invited to Castres, in Languedoc, where he died about two years after. He published Commentaries on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark; Loci Communes; Harmonia, sive Tabulæ in Salomonis Proverbia et Ecclesiasten; Geographiæ Poeticæ, Lib. IV.; Vetustissimarum Mundi Antiquitatum, Lib. IV.; Elenchus Hereticorum; Methodus sacræ Scripturæ; and Aphorismi Politici et Militares. Primi Mundi antiquitatum Sectiones quatuor, was published in English, by Thomas Twine, under the title of The wonderful Workmanship of the World, 1578, 4to. His Les Sorciers was also published here in 1564, under the title, A Dialogue of Witches.

DANEDI, (Giovanni Stefano,) was born at Treviglio, in the Milanese, in 1608, and is known also by the name of Montalto. He was a pupil of Morazzone, and attained celebrity as a historical painter. His best pictures are at Milan, where he died in 1689.

DANES, (Peter,) a learned French prelate, born at Paris, in 1497. He was educated under William Budé, John Lascaris, and other able tutors, and, in 1530 was appointed professor of Greek in the

Royal College by Francis I. He was nominated, five years after, by Henry II., preceptor to the dauphin, afterwards Francis II. During his attendance at the council of Trent, where he delivered an admirable speech, he was made bishop of Lavaur (1557). Sponde and De Thou have recorded an instance of his ready wit. When the bishop of Verdun was inveighing in the council against the abuses of the court of Rome, on the subject of benefices, the bishop of Orvieto, affecting to despise what he said, observed with a sarcastic smile, "Gallus cantat"—The cock (or the Frenchman) crows. "Utinam," replied the bishop of Lavaur, "ad illud Gallicinium Petrus resipisceret!"—Would that his crowing might bring Peter to repentance! He had been married. One day, when he was surrounded by a company of friends, information was brought to him of the death of his only son. Quitting their society for a moment, he retired to his closet; and when he rejoined them he said, "Let us be comforted, for the poor have gained their cause." He was accustomed to distribute a fixed proportion of his revenues among the poor; and in the above observation he adverted to the greater share which he should now consider himself obliged to devote to charitable purposes, as he was deprived of that object for whom he was principally interested to make provision. He was the author of a variety of pieces that appeared without his name, several of which were collected, and published at Paris in 1731, in 4to. To that collection are prefixed a life of the bishop of Lavaur, by the editor, and a dissertation intended to prove that the prelate was the compiler of the treatise De Ritibus Ecclesiæ Catholicæ, attributed by Du Pin, and other critics, to the president Duranti. According to the abbé Lenglet du Fresnoy, this bishop was also the author of Apologia pro Henrico II. contra Cæsarianos, &c.; and Apologia altera pro Rege Christianissimo, &c.; both printed at Paris in 1552. It has been said that the tenth book of the History of France, by Paulus Æmilius, is his. He published a very beautiful and correct edition of Pliny the elder, Paris, 1532, folio. This, for whatever reason, he thought proper to publish under the name of Bellocirius, *i. e.* Belletière, the name of one of his servants. The short and elegant preface, so highly praised by Rezzonicus in his Disquisitiones Pliniani, is to be found among Danes's Opuscula. He was a prelate of extensive learning commanding eloquence, great gravity of manners, and unaffected piety. He died in 1577.

DANET, (Peter,) a rector of Paris, presented, in 1674, to the abbacy of St. Nicholas, in Verdun. He is known by his Dictionary, Latin and French, and French and Latin, for the use of the dauphin, and a French Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, 1698, 4to. He was one of the persons selected to prepare the Delphin editions of the classics, and Phædrus fell to his share. He died in 1709.

DANGEAU, (Louis de Courcillon de,) abbot of Fontaine-Daniel and Clermont, a man of letters, son of the marquis de Dangeau, was born at Paris, in 1643. He was maternally descended from Du Plessis Mornay, and was educated in the same religion, which he quitted for popery, at the persuasion of Bossuet. He was nominated, in 1671, reader to the king, which office he held till 1685. The French Academy received him among its members in 1682, and it had not a more zealous and useful associate. The branch of study to which he paid a peculiar attention was that of grammar; on which subject he composed several ingenious treatises. His grammatical essays were collected and published by the abbé d'Olivet in his Opuscules sur la Langue Françoise. The first, and part of the second, of the Dialogues on the Immortality of the Soul, usually attributed to the abbé de Choisy, are of his composition. He drew up short pieces upon geography and history for the use of learners; and published The Principles of Heraldry, in fourteen plates, 4to. He died in 1723.

DANGEAU, (Philip de Courcillon, marquis de,) brother of the preceding, born in 1638. He was a great favourite at the court of Louis XIV. for his many accomplishments, and his taste for literature procured him a seat in the French Academy and in that of Sciences. He was grand master of the military orders of Notre Dame du Mont Carmel, and Lazarus of Jerusalem. His conversation, manners, and many virtues, were the admiration of the age. He left some memoirs in MS. from which Voltaire, Hénault, and La Beaumelle, have drawn some curious particulars. He died in 1720.

DANGEVILLE, (Mary Anne Botol,) a celebrated French comic actress, born, in 1714, at Paris, where her father was a dancer at the opera, and her mother an

actress. She appeared on the stage at eight years old, and gained applause by her performance. In 1730 she made her début as a representative of the waiting-maids of French comedy, in which cast of characters her powers were unrivalled. She quitted the stage in 1763, and died in 1796.

DANHAWER, (John Conrad,) a Lutheran divine, born in the Brisgaw, in 1603. In the year 1629 he was appointed professor of eloquence at Strasburg; and afterwards filled many honourable offices in that city until his death, in the year 1666. He left behind him many ingenious and learned works, of which the following were the most important:—De Spiritus Sancti Processione, 4to; De Christi Personâ, Officio et Beneficiis, 8vo; De Voto Jephtæo, 8vo; Prædamitæ, 8vo; Collegium Psychologicum circa Aristotelem de Anima, 8vo; Idea boni Interpretis et maliciosi Calumniatoris, 8vo; Idea boni Disputatoris et maliciosi Sophistæ, 8vo; Disputationes Decalogicæ; and Christosophia Antichrisophia.

DANIEL, (Arnaud,) a Provençal poet, or troubadour, of the twelfth century, born of noble parentage, at the castle of Ribeyrac, in Perigord. His poems have been imitated by Petrarch, who had a high esteem for him, and in his Trionfo d'Amore, names Daniel as the most worthy of his nation. Dante likewise speaks favourably of him. He composed a piece against the errors of paganism, under the title of Fantaumasias del Paganismo. He died about 1189.

DANIEL, (Peter,) a learned French advocate and antiquary of the sixteenth century, born at Orleans, in 1530. The abbey of St. Benoit having been pillaged during the war in 1562, Daniel with great difficulty saved some manuscripts, and purchased others from the soldiers, and removed them to Orleans. Among these was the Commentary of Servius on Virgil, which he published in 1600; and the Aulularia of Plautus, which he caused to be printed in 1564. He prepared also an edition of Petronius; but it was not published until after his death, which took place in 1603. Daniel has been highly praised by Scioppius, Scaliger, and Turnebus.

DANIEL, (Samuel,) an English poet and historian, born at Taunton, in Somersetshire, in 1562. He entered at Magdalen college, Oxford, but after three years' residence left the university without a degree, and devoted himself to literature. He appears to have resided for some time in the family of the earl of Pembroke; and was subsequently tutor to the celebrated Ann Clifford, daughter of George, earl of Cumberland, and afterwards countess of Pembroke. He next, by the influence of his brother-in-law, John Florio, became groom of the privy chamber to Anne, queen of James I. He had succeeded Spenser as poet laureate, and by his genius and learning he gained the friendship of the most eminent men of the times, Shakspeare, Camden, Sir John Harrington, Spelman, Cotton, Ben Jonson, Owen, Stradling, &c. He lived, while near the court, at a house in Old-street, where he composed many of his dramatic pieces; but in his old age he went to reside at a farm which he had at Beckington, in Somersetshire, where he died in 1619. He is much praised by his contemporaries. Edmund Bolton, in a criticism on the style of our poets before 1600, says, "The works of Samuel Daniel containe somewhat aflat, but yet withal a very pure and copious English, and words as warrantable as any man's, and fitter perhaps for prose than measure;" and Gabriel Harvey, in his Foure Letters and Certaine Sonnets, cordially recommends him, with others, for his studious endeavours to enrich and polish his native tongue. Hallam's opinion of Daniel is not less elevated. And Southey says of him, "Thoughtful, grateful, right-minded, and gentle-hearted, there is no poet in any language of whom it may be inferred with more certainty from his writings that he was an amiable and wise and good man." His poetical works, consisting of dramatic and other lighter pieces, besides a poem in eight books on the wars of York and Lancaster, and his Musophilus, a beautiful poem, were published in 2 vols, 12mo, 1718. His History of England to the end of Edward III., in 2 vols, 4to, continued afterwards by Trussel, an alderman of Winchester, is written, it is said, "with great brevity and politeness, and his political and moral reflections are very fine, useful, and instructive." This history, as Langbaine observes, is the crown of all his works.

DANIEL, (Gabriel,) a learned French historian, born at Rouen, in 1649. He entered among the Jesuits in 1667, and was called to Paris to take the office of librarian in the house of the order. Of his numerous publications, the principal are:—Le Voyage au Monde de Descartes, 1690, 1701; this is a kind of satire on the system of that philosopher;

it has been translated into Latin, Italian, and English. Entretiens de Cléanthe et d'Eudoxe sur les Lettres Provinciales, 1694: this is an elaborate, but feeble defence of the society of Jesuits against the Provincial Letters of Pascal. Histoire de France depuis l'Etablissement de la Monarchie Françoise: this is the author's most considerable and celebrated work; it has passed through several editions, of which the most complete, with several additions, was published by P. Griffet, in 17 vols, 4to, 1755—1760. The History of France by Daniel is the rival of that of Mezerai, and the author preceded it by a severe and illiberal attack upon that historian. Histoire de la Milice Françoise, 2 vols, 4to, 1721; this is a curious detail of the successive changes in the French military establishment from the earliest periods to the end of the reign of Louis XIV. That monarch appointed Daniel historiographer of the kingdom, with a pension of 2000 francs. He died at Paris in 1728.

DANIELL, (Thomas,) a celebrated painter of Oriental scenery, born in 1750. His early productions gave promise of excellence, which his maturer works fully realized. In 1784 he visited the East, and on his return exhibited a number of views he had collected in his travels, which surprised from their novelty, and excited admiration from their bringing before us the natural beauties of a country with whose scenery we were till then unacquainted. These views the artist published in 1808, in 6 folio volumes. Daniell (who was a member of the Royal Academy) died in 1840.—William Daniell, nephew of the preceding, was also a member of the Royal Academy. He visited India with his uncle, and, like him, excelled in painting the rich scenery of that country. He died in London, in 1837.

DANNECKER, (John Henry,) a celebrated modern sculptor, born of humble parentage at Stuttgard, October 15, 1758. The bent of his genius was manifested at an early age, and he was so fortunate as to attract the notice of duke Charles of Wirtemberg, under whose protection he was taken. He was subsequently admitted a student of the Military Artistical Academy, near Stuttgard, where the pupils received gratuitous instruction. In this institution his progress was so rapid that in 1774, being then only in his sixteenth year, he gained the prize for his model of Milo. About this period he became acquainted with Schiller, and as the closest friendship existed between them it is not improbable that to the poet the sculptor may be indebted for some of the finest thoughts to which his chisel has given expression. In 1781 Dannecker visited Paris, where he remained four years, and then travelled to Rome, where he met Canova, from whose advice and instruction, as he frequently said, he received much benefit. Dannecker returned to his native country in 1796, and shortly afterwards produced one of his best works, The Ariadne. It is now in the possession of Mr. Bethman, of Frankfort. But the noblest effort of the genius of Dannecker is his statue of Christ, which occupied the undivided labour of the sculptor for eight years. It was completed in 1824, when it was sent to Russia, and it is now in the possession of the emperor. The statues of Dannecker are remarkable for the grace and lightness of their forms, the beauty of their features, and their attractive and elegant *pose*. This eminent sculptor, whose advanced age had caused him to cease from active employment for several years, died at Rome, on the 8th of October, 1841.

DANTE, (Alighieri,) was born at Florence in 1265. His father, Alighiero degli Alighieri, was a descendant of the noble family of Cacciaguida. At his birth he was called Durante, which, according to the Italian custom of endearment, was abbreviated to Dante. He had for his tutor the celebrated Brunetto Latini, and the famed Guido Cavalcanti for a friend. The most received opinion is that he studied at Bologna; but wherever he received his education, it is certain he made the best use of his time in acquiring all the learning of his age in theology, history, and in the philosophy of Aristotle and Plato, besides music, and the liberal arts. Pelli pretends that he was also well acquainted with the Greek language, which, upon good authority, has been denied by Tiraboschi. At that time the whole of Italy was divided into two factions, the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, designating the partisans of the popes and of the emperors; and Dante, who belonged to a Guelph family, with eagerness embraced the opportunity of bearing arms against the Ghibellines, and was present, in 1289, at the battle of Campaldino against Arezzo, and in 1290 at that of Caprona against Pisa; at which time the death of his beloved Beatrice induced him in the following year to marry Gemma, of the noble family of Donati. He separated from

her, however, after she had borne him six children. In 1300 he was appointed one of the priori, or supreme magistrates of Florence. The Guelph party, to which he belonged, were, on account of a private quarrel, minutely detailed by Machiavelli, under the names of Bianchi and Neri, continually fighting against each other, even more than they did against the Ghibellines, their original and common enemies. In order to put an end to these family dissensions, which destroyed the Guelphs, it was proposed to call to Florence Charles of Anjou, brother to Philip the Fair, who, at his arrival, favoured the Neri, and banished the Bianchi, whose partisan Dante was, and whom they had sent as an ambassador to pope Boniface VIII. to implore his protection against the Neri; and it was during this absence of Dante that, in January 1302, he was condemned by the Neri to two years' banishment, and a fine of 8000 livres, and, in default of payment, to a confiscation of his goods. He was also, in March following, condemned to be burnt alive if he should ever fall into the power of the Florentine community. Dante now left the Guelphs, joined the Ghibellines, and went to Arezzo, in the hope of obtaining the protection of Benedict XI., who had sent cardinal del Prato to Florence to restore peace; but the Neri behaved in so insolent a manner as to frighten away the cardinal, who laid Florence under an interdict. A fire, however, that took place soon after, in 1304, and destroyed 1900 houses, offered to Dante and the Bianchi the opportunity of making a sudden attack upon Florence, in which they failed, and Dante, losing all hope, went to Verona, where he was received by Albuino della Scala. In 1306 he went to Padua, and in the year following to Lunigiana, and returned to Verona in 1308, where Albuino, having divided the government with his brother, Can Grande, —the great patron of learned men—was treated by him with princely magnificence. About this time Dante had written the greatest part of his Commedia, which, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, he had certainly begun before his banishment, and completed before the death of the emperor, Henry VII., in 1313. He soon after left Verona, and went to Paris to improve his knowledge in theology. About this time he wrote a pathetic letter to the Florentines, in which he implored a revocation of his sentence, beginning with the well known words, "Populo meus, quid feci tibi," &c., which produced no effect at the moment; for which reason, when Henry VII., who had been elected to the imperial crown in 1308, made preparations to march into Italy to recover the ancient rights of his predecessors, as king of the Romans, Dante, in 1310, wrote to all the kings, princes, and potentates of Italy, to all the Roman senators, and to the Italian people generally, a letter, which has been published by the abbé Lazzari, in favour of the emperor. In consequence of which, at the instance of the family of Adimari, who had seized on his property, and opposed the taking of any notice of the pathetic letter he had written to the people of Florence, a paper, or decree, was published, in 1311, mentioned by the abbé Mehus, in which he was irremissibly excluded from his country; and in the year after, when Henry had been crowned at Milan, and besieged Cremona, Brescia, and many other cities of Lombardy, he not only wrote to Henry himself a letter, which has been published by Doni, but called on him, exhorting him not to spare Florence, against which city Henry was already highly incensed. But the unfortunate issue of his attempt in Italy, and particularly against Florence, and his death, which happened in 1313, on his return from Rome, where he had been crowned king of the Romans, induced the Florentines, in 1315, to publish against Dante another decree, recorded by Pelli, confirming the decree of 1311, as well as the original sentence of 1302; and including in that decree even his children to the fifth generation. After this time he took up his abode at Ravenna, where he was kindly received by its lord, Guido Novello da Polenta—a liberal patron of letters, by whom, when the war broke out between him and the Venetians, Dante was sent to Venice to negotiate a peace. But so enraged were the Venetians against Guido, that they would not admit Dante to an audience; by which slight he was so much affected that, soon after his return to Ravenna, he died, in September 1321. Guido gave him an honourable burial in the church of the Minorites, pronounced his funeral oration, and raised a monument to his memory. A century had scarcely passed after Dante's death, when Florence began to be ashamed of the injustice with which they had treated him, and wished to pay due honour to his memory. They applied, in 1429, to Ravenna to obtain his

remains, to which they designed to give an honourable interment in their city; an application which was more urgently repeated, when Michael Angelo, in the sixteenth century, offered, gratuitously, to erect a monument worthy of the poet. But all in vain; Ravenna would not resign the deposit, and Florence was obliged to be satisfied with the empty honour of raising to him a monument in the church of Santa Croce, which was opened to the public in 1830, with great solemnity. Nor was this the only honour they paid to his memory. As soon as the Commedia was published, they bestowed on it the title of Divina; in 1373 they appointed Boccaccio, with a liberal salary, to read and explain the poem; and after his death they chose, in 1381, Antonio Piovano for his successor, and in 1401, Filippo Villani; an example which was soon imitated by Bologna, Pisa, Venice, and other cities. It became then the fashion for the greatest scholars to write commentaries on Dante, one of which was very famed, undertaken at the instance of John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, who selected for the purpose six of the most learned men, two theologians, two philosophers, and two Florentines, of whom there is no doubt that Petrarca was one. It is also well known that this passion for commenting on Dante, and restoring the purity of the text, soon became the chief employment of the Florentine academy under Cosmo I., and subsequently the origin of La Crusca. It was a mild conclusion of the atrocious drama, acted by the Florentines, in condemning Cecco d'Ascoli to be burnt alive in 1327, under the pretence of magic, but in reality for having dared to criticize and ridicule the Divina Commedia. Dante wrote several works both in Latin and Italian, and was one of the first who attempted to revive Latin poetry in a classical taste.

DANTE, (Vincent,) a painter and sculptor, born at Perouse, in 1530. He was invited by Philip II. of Spain, to finish the paintings at the Escurial, but declined. He is the author of a biography of artists who excelled in making drawings for sculptors. He died in 1576.

DANTE, (Ignatius,) a descendant of the great poet, was born at Perugia, in 1537, and became known for his skill in mathematics, as well as in divinity and philosophy. He read lectures on geography at Bologna, and was engaged by Gregory XIII. to draw geographical maps and plans. He evinced such dexterity in this, that the pope raised him to the bishopric of Alatri. He published, in 1569, at Florence, a treatise on the astrolabe, as well as notes on the universal planisphere. He made a sphere of the world in five tables. The meridian line, which he traced in the church of St. Petrona, at Bologna, in 1576, was afterwards finished by Cassini. He died in 1586.

DANTE, (John Baptiste,) of the same family with the preceding, was born at Perugia, and distinguished himself by his mechanical powers in making a pair of wings with such nicety that he could support himself in the air, and fly across the lake Thrasimenus. In one of his exhibitions before the people of Perugia, one of the wings broke, and he fell on the top of the church of Notre Dame, and shattered his thigh. He was afterwards professor of mathematics at Venice, and died before he was forty years old, about the end of the fifteenth century.

DANTE, (Peter Vincent,) a native of Perugia, of the family of Rainaldi, who imitated so well the verses of the poet Dante, that he was generally called by his name. He was not less distinguished by the delicacy of his poetry than by his skill in the mathematics and in architecture. He died in 1512, at an advanced age, after having invented several machines, and composed a commentary on the sphere of Sacrobosco.

D'ANTINE, (Francis,) a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Gouvieux, in the diocese of Liege, in 1688. He is known as the editor of the first five volumes of the edition of Du Cange's Glossary, published in 1736, which he very much improved and enlarged. He was also one of the editors of the great collection of French historians begun by Bouquet, and of the Art de Vérifier les Dates. He also translated the Psalms from Hebrew into French, Paris, 1739 and 1740. He died in 1746.

DANTON, (George James,) a native of Arcis-sur-Aube, born on the 26th of October, 1759. He was originally a lawyer, but the revolution drew him into public notice, as the associate of Robespierre and Marat. To an unprincipled hatred against Louis XVI. he added the most ferocious spirit; and, after viewing the massacres of September with pleasure, he prepared to organize the public bodies of the state to resist the invasion of the Prussians. Undismayed amidst the general terror, he opposed the project of

removing the convention beyond the Loire; and when the leaders of the republican party were at a loss what to do to avert the impending hurricane, Danton ascended the tribune, and addressed the convention in one of the most impassioned speeches ever uttered by a demagogue; he ended with these eventful words:—"The country is in danger; to avert the crisis one thing only is needful — boldness, incessant boldness, nothing but boldness." These words acted like a spell upon the French nation; within a few weeks fourteen republican armies stood upon the field of battle, and repelled, with unexampled bravery, the aggression of the allied forces. But while he permitted the cruelties of anarchy, he secretly paved the way for his own elevation to the sovereign power. For awhile Robespierre was his friend; but, jealous of his superior eloquence, and of his influence among the Jacobins, he soon marked him for destruction. Danton trembled at the thought of losing his ill-gotten wealth, and, having failed in overpowering his antagonist, he withdrew from the theatre of political action, stigmatizing his rival by the name of "ultra-revolutionist." When summoned to give an account of his financial administration, he refused to submit to such examination, unless his five colleagues were also compelled to do the same. He then retired to his native place. It appears that, under the influence of hatred of Robespierre, and prompted probably by his avarice or ambition, he entered into some treasonable plot with the duke of Orleans (Egalité) and some other enemies of the republic. St. Just denounced him as a traitor before the Comité de Salut Public, and he was arrested on the 31st of March, 1794, and was beheaded on the 5th of April. Danton belonged to the school of the French materialists, and did not believe in the immortality of the soul. "Soon," said he to the executioner, "I shall fall back into my original nothingness; yet my name shall live for ever in the pantheon of history." With a disposition constitutionally indolent, he was cruel, ambitious, and vulgar. With a stentorian voice, he possessed imposing powers of persuasion; and, while devoted to wine and unlawful pleasures, he gained the favourable opinion of his guilty associates by gross ribaldry and licentious wit.

DANTZ, or DANS, (John Andrew,) a learned divine of the Lutheran church, born at Sandhusen, a village near Gotha. He appears to have obtained the patronage of the duke Frederic, who defrayed the expense of his education, both at school and at the university of Wittemberg. After studying Hebrew at Hamburgh, under Esdras Edzardi and other learned Jews, he went to Leipsic, and thence to Jena; where he was appointed professor of the Oriental languages on the death of the learned Frischmuth. Some time after he was appointed professor of divinity. He died in 1727. He wrote, among many other works, Sinceritas Sacræ Scripturæ Veteris Testamenti triumphans, cujus prodromus Sinceritas Scripturæ Vet. Test. prevalente Keri vacillans, Jena, 1713, 4to; and Divina Elohim inter coæquales de primo Homine condendo Deliberatio, 1712; Inauguratio Christi haud obscurior Mosaicâ, decem Dissert. asserta, Jena, 1717, 4to; and, Davidas in Ammonitas devictos mitigata Crudelitas, 1713.

DANVERS, (Henry,) a distinguished soldier, born at Dantesey, in Wiltshire, in 1573. He served in the Low Countries under Maurice, count of Nassau, afterwards prince of Orange; and was engaged in many military actions of those times, both by sea and land. He was made a captain in the wars of France, and was knighted by Henry IV. He was next employed in Ireland, under Robert earl of Essex, and Charles baron of Montjoy, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Upon the accession of king James I. he was advanced to the dignity of a peer, by the title of baron of Dantesey. By Charles I. he was created earl of Danby, and made of his privy council, and knight of the Garter. He gave five acres of ground to the university of Oxford for a botanical garden; he also founded an almshouse and a free-school at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire. He died in 1644.

DANZI, (Francis,) a distinguished musical composer and performer on the the violoncello, born at Manheim, in 1763. He studied under the celebrated abbé Vogler, then chapel-master to the elector of Bavaria. In 1779 he produced his first opera, Azakia, for the theatre of Munich, to the cathedral of which town he obtained the employment of chapel-master. He published several other operas, the best of which are said to be the Midnight Hour, and Iphigenia. He also produced a great variety of instrumental music, among which his Quatuors for two viols, tenor and violoncello, opera forty-four, published at Leipsic,

have been particularly admired. In 1807 he was appointed chapel-master to the king of Wirtemberg, at Stuttgard, and subsequently he became director of the opera at Carlsruhe. Besides his other works, he produced Masses, Te Deum Laudamus, Magnificat, Cantatas, Psalms, and other compositions for the service of the Church. He died in 1826.

DAQUIN, (Louis Claude,) an eminent musician, organist to the king of France, born at Paris, in 1694. He became celebrated as an organist at the early age of twelve years. When Handel went to France, he was so astonished on hearing the performance of Daquin, that, although extremely pressed to play himself before him, he could never be prevailed upon to do so. Daquin is said to have preserved the brilliancy of his touch to the advanced age of seventy-eight. During his last illness, which was only of eight days' continuance, he recollected that the *fête* of St. Paul was approaching, and said, "Je veux me faire porter à l'église par quatre hommes, et mourir à mon orgue." He died on the 15th of June, 1772, and his funeral was attended by a prodigious concourse of amateur and professional musicians. The regular canons of St. Anthony, to whom he had been organist for sixty-six years, sang his funeral service.

DARAN, (James,) a French military surgeon, who acquired much celebrity for his skill in treating disorders of the urethra, born at St. Frajon, in Gascony, in 1701. He became surgeon-major of the imperial troops, and afterwards practised at Milan, Turin, Messina, and Paris. He published, in 1745, Recueil d'Observations Chirurgicales sur les Maladies de l'Urètre, which has been several times reprinted, and in 1750 was translated into English. He acquired great reputation by the bougies which still bear his name. His Treatise on the Gonorrhœa Virulenta appeared in 1756. He died in 1784.

D'ARBLAY, (Frances, madame,) a distinguished authoress of the last century, was the second daughter of Charles Burney, Mus. Doc., and was born at Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, on the 13th of June, 1752. Her earlier years gave little promise of the eminence to which she afterwards attained; and it is said that when she was eight years old she did not know her letters. When she was nine years of age she lost her mother, and was removed from school to her father's residence, where her education seems to have been neglected. But in two years after she was able to write, and soon began to discover a resolution to educate herself. A passion for reading followed; and remarkably precocious powers of invention gave almost constant employment to her pen. In 1778 she published her Evelina, which speedily became popular, and obtained the commendation of Dr. Johnson, and of the distinguished literary circle who used to assemble at Mrs. Thrale's. In 1779 she completed her comedy of The Witlings. In 1782 she published her second novel, entitled Cecilia, or the Memoirs of an Heiress. In 1786 she was appointed second keeper of the robes, and soon after reader, to queen Charlotte, consort of George III. In 1791, in consequence of ill-health, she resigned her offices in the royal household; and in July 1793 she married M. Alexandre Piochard D'Arblay, a French emigrant artillery officer. About the same time she published Brief Reflections relative to the Emigrant French Clergy, 8vo; and in 1795 her unpublished tragedy of Edwy and Elgiva was brought out at Drury-lane theatre. In the following year she published by subscription her novel of Camilla, or a Picture of Youth, 5 vols, 12mo. This produced her 3000 guineas. During the peace of Amiens she visited Paris with her husband, who gave in his military allegiance to Buonaparte, and they accordingly remained in France on the renewal of hostilities. In 1812 madame D'Arblay found means to return to England, and was present at the death of her father in 1814. She was subsequently joined by her husband, who died at Bath in 1818. In 1814 she published her last novel, The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties, 5 vols, 12mo; and in 1832 she published her Memoirs of Dr. Burney. Her only child, Charles Louis D'Arblay, was educated for the Church, and became fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge. He died in 1837. Madame D'Arblay died at Bath on the 6th of January, 1840. Her Diary and Letters were published by her niece in 1842, 1843, in 5 vols, 8vo.

DARCET, (John,) an able French chemist and physician, born in 1725, at Douazit, in Guienne. He was befriended by Montesquieu, who appointed him tutor to his son. He is said to have supplied that great man with materials for his Esprit des Lois. He made several curious experiments with Rouelle, Lauraguais, and Macquer, and published

some valuable memoirs on potteries, and on the various kinds of earth to be used in those manufactories. He also analyzed minerals, and gave to the public The State of the Pyrenees, with conjectures on the causes of their gradual wasting away, &c. He was a member of the Institute, and died in 1801.

D'ARCON, (John Claudius Eleonore Limiceaud), an eminent French engineer, born at Pontarlier, in 1733. His father, an advocate, intended to bring him up for the Church, and had provided him with a benefice, but the bent of his genius being towards a military life, he was sent in 1754 to the school of Mezieres, and the following year was received as an ordinary engineer. He afterwards distinguished himself in the seven years' war, and particularly, in 1761, at the defence of Cassel. At length, in 1780, he conceived the memorable plan of the siege of Gibraltar. Nothing of the kind, however, was ever attended with a discomfiture more complete, and D'Arçon published a species of justification, which at least shows the bitterness of his disappointment. On the commencement of the revolutionary war, he engaged on the popular side; but does not appear to have greatly distinguished himself. After his Dutch campaign, he retired from the service, and wrote his work On Fortifications. He was a member of the Institute, and in 1799 Buonaparte introduced him into the senate. He died in 1800. His Considerations Militaires et Politiques sur les Fortifications, Paris, 1795, 8vo, is the most important of all his works, and was printed at the expense of the government, and contains the substance of all his other productions.

D'ARCY, (Patrick, count,) a celebrated Irish philosopher and engineer, born in Galway, in 1725. As he was attached to the Stuart family, he removed in 1739 to Paris, where he studied under Clairaut, and at the age of seventeen he distinguished himself by a new solution of the problem of the curve of equal pressure, in a resisting medium. He was engaged in the war of 1744, and was taken prisoner by the English. In 1760 he published his Essay on Artillery, with curious experiments on the charges of powder, &c. and in 1765 appeared his Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight. This is the most ingenious of his works, and proves him to be an accurate experimentalist. His memoir on hydraulic machines, and also his other works on experimental philosophy, evince great genius, quick discrimination, and solidity of judgment. He died at Paris, of cholera, in 1779. His éloge was composed by Condorcet.

DARIUS I. king of Persia, commonly called Darius Hystaspes, ascended the throne B.C. 521. Soon after his accession he marched against the revolted Babylonians, and besieged them for a year and eight months, but without success, till by an artifice of Zopyrus he obtained possession of the city. He soon after made an unsuccessful expedition against the Scythians. But the most memorable event of his reign was his expedition against Attica, under the command of Datis and Artaphernes, who were defeated by Miltiades in the plain of Marathon, B.C. 490. Darius began to make preparations for another expedition against the Greeks, as well as for reducing the Egyptians, who had rebelled; but he died before the commencement of the war, B.C. 485, after a reign of thirty-six years. He appointed his son Xerxes his successor.

DARIUS II. called Darius Ochus, or Nothus, because he was the illegitimate son of Artaxerxes, after the murder of Xerxes II., ascended the throne B.C. 423. By his wife Parysatis he had Artaxerxes Mnemon and Cyrus the younger. He died B.C. 404, after a reign of nineteen years, and was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes.

DARIUS III. or Codomannus, the last of the Persian monarchs, succeeded Artaxerxes III. B.C. 336. Soon after his accession he found himself opposed by Alexander the Great, who, in the second year of Darius's reign, passed over the Hellespont into Asia: he pursued his march till he arrived at the river Granicus (now the Oostvola), when his first encounter with the Persian army issued in a complete victory. Another battle was fought at Issus, in Cilicia, where Darius took the command himself and was utterly defeated. He engaged in person again in a battle at Gaugemela, commonly called the battle of Arbela, and was defeated. After the battle of Issus, Darius's camp was plundered, and his wife, mother, and children, became the captives of Alexander, who treated them with the utmost consideration and care. Darius now took refuge in Ecbatana, but was seized, and soon after mortally wounded (B.C. 330). The royal corpse fell into the hands of the victor, who ordered it to be em-

balmed and sent in a splendid coffin to Sisigambis, to be interred with the other monarchs of Persia. With Darius ended the empire of Persia, which had lasted for upwards of two hundred years, under thirteen kings.

DARQUIER, (Augustine,) an eminent astronomer, born at Toulouse in 1718. He early paid attention to mathematical and astronomical pursuits; and as he possessed a comfortable independence, he provided himself with the best instruments, and built an observatory in his own house. More generally to diffuse his extensive knowledge, he took pupils, whom he ably instructed in astronomy. He paid the expense of calculations to give greater accuracy to his observations, and received no pecuniary assistance whatever from the government. He died in his native town, in 1802, after escaping the storms of the revolution. He was a member of the Institute.

DARU, (Peter Antony Noel Bruno, count,) a peer of France, distinguished as a statesman, a poet, and an historian, was born at Montpellier, in 1767. After having received a good education, at the age of sixteen he entered the army. At the breaking out of the revolution he caught the popular frenzy; but was imprisoned during the reign of terror. He devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and in 1800 he published a translation of Horace, and his Cléopédie, or Theory of Literary Fame, a clever poem. His talents procured him the patronage of Buonaparte, and in 1805, 1806, and 1809, he was employed as intendant-general in Austria and Prussia, and had a seat in the council of state. He attended Napoleon at Moscow; and after filling several offices in the higher departments of administration, he held the portfolio of the war department at the restoration of the Bourbons. Blucher sequestrated his estate at Meulan, but it was soon restored, and in 1818 he was called to the chamber of peers by Louis XVIII. He wrote the Life of Sully, and the History of Venice, 1819, 1821, and 1825. This is a very valuable work. Daru in 1805 was chosen a member of the National Institute. He died in 1829.

DARWIN, (Erasmus,) an English poet, physician, and physiologist, born at Elton, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, in 1731. He studied at St. John's college, Cambridge, whence he went to Edinburgh, where he devoted himself to the study of physic, and took his medical degrees. He afterwards settled at Lichfield, where he acquired great celebrity. He first married Miss Howard, of Lichfield, who bore him three sons; and after her death, in 1770, he married the widow of Col. Pole, by whom he had a handsome fortune, and by whose persuasion, in 1781, he retired to Derby, where he died suddenly in 1802. In private life Dr. Darwin was amiable and benevolent, in his conversation easy and entertaining, and in his manners affable. The best known of his works are his Botanic Garden, with philosophical notes, in two parts; the Economy of Vegetation; The Loves of the Plants, 2 vols, 8vo; Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life, 4 vols, 8vo; Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening, 4to. He wrote besides, A Treatise on Female Education, 4to; some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. As a poet and botanist the name of Darwin is respectable; his verses display elegance, grace, and beauty, but they seldom rise to sublimity, and they please more by the easy flow of numbers, than by the fire of description. His graces are the tinsel of ornament, not the animated, unaffected, language of the muse. In his system he branches out too much into the fields of fancy, and he seems delighted in informing his readers that his notions of religion were vague and unprincipled. Darwin was unquestionably a man of a highly-original turn of mind; he was well read in the physics of the day; he had a singular aptitude for seizing and illustrating natural analogies; and, above all, he was fully impressed with a sense of the important truths of a universal simplicity and harmony of design throughout the whole creation. But his analogies are often imaginary, his theories are untenable, and his illustrations are overstrained. His Botanic Garden is divided into two books, very unequal in size and in merit. The first, which explains the principal phenomena of vegetation, is superior in every respect to the second; which is devoted to what he calls the Loves of the Plants, forming a poetical commentary upon some of the more curious phenomena of vegetable fertilization. Darwin was of an athletic frame, much pitted with the small-pox, and he stammered greatly in his speech. He had enjoyed an almost uninterrupted good state of health until towards the conclusion of his life, which he attributed to his temperate mode of living, particularly to his

moderation in the use of fermented liquors. This practice he recommended strenuously to all who consulted him; and he is said to have introduced habits of sobriety among the trading part of Lichfield, where it had been the custom to live more freely before he went to reside there.

DARWIN, (Charles,) son of the preceding, born at Lichfield in 1758, and educated at Christ's Church, Oxford, and at Edinburgh, where he obtained the first prize medal from the Esculapian Society, for a treatise on the means of distinguishing pus from mucus. He wrote in Latin an account of the retrograde motions of the absorbent vessels of animal bodies in some diseases, which his father published in English. He died 1778.

DASCHKOWA, or DASCHKOFF, (Katharina Romanowna, princess,) a Russian heroine, daughter of count Woronzoff, born at Petersburg, in 1744. She was the intimate friend of the empress Catharine II., to whose assistance she marched in 1762, with a body of troops, when Catharine had resolved to depose her husband, Peter III. In 1762 she received the appointment of lady of state, and was presented with the order of St. Catharine. The study of the sciences and belles-lettres was her favourite occupation. In 1782 she was made directress of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in the following year, at the institution of the Russian Academy, she was named its president. Numerous learned societies, both Russian and foreign, enrolled her as a member. She took part in the preparation of the Dictionary of the Russian Academy, and contributed greatly to the completion of that useful work. Besides this, she wrote the comedy Foissiokoff; and the drama, The Marriage of Fabian, or Avarice punished. In 1796 she gave up the offices which she had held, and died at Moscow in 1810. She appears to have been one of the most extraordinary women of her age, both for strength of character, force of talents, and extent of acquirements. She had travelled through the principal states of Europe, visited their courts, and held intercourse with their most celebrated men in all departments of arts and letters.

DASSIER, (John,) medalist to the republic of Geneva, where he was born in 1678. He struck a series of the English kings, with the hope of procuring an establishment in the English Mint, which, however, did not succeed. He died in 1763.—His nephew, JAMES ANTHONY, was appointed in 1740 second engraver to the Mint in London, but returned to Geneva five years after. The family were ingenious. They executed a set of the Reformers in brass, small, and also large medals of the great men then living. Their bronze medals of Roman history are well executed.

DATHE, (John Augustus,) an eminent Oriental scholar and Biblical critic, born, in 1731, at Weissenfels, in Saxony. After studying at Naumburg, he repaired to the universities of Wittemberg, Leipsic, and Göttingen, where, under the direction of Ernesti, he amassed a vast amount of theological learning, which led to his appointment, in 1762, to the professorship of Oriental literature at Leipsic. Here he devoted all his leisure to an improved edition of a Latin version of the Old Testament, with notes, which obtained considerable repute. The work appeared in parts; the first of which, containing the Pentateuch, was published at Halle, in 1781, and the sixth and last, containing Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon, in 1789. Dathe also edited the first part of Glassii Philologia Sacra, with notes, Leipsic, 1776, and prepared an improved edition of the Prolegomena to Walton's Polyglott, which was published at Leipsic in 1797. He was universally celebrated for the inflexible honesty of his judgment as a critic, no less than for his profound erudition. He died in 1791. E. F. K. Rosenmüller published in 1796 a collection of Dathe's academical dissertations, under the title of Opuscula ad Crisin et Interpretationem Veteris Testamenti Spectantia, 8vo.

DATI, (Augustine,) a learned Italian, born at Sienna, in 1420. He was educated under Francis Philelphus, who considered him as his most promising scholar. In 1442 he was invited by Odo-Antony, duke of Urbino, to teach the belles-lettres in that city. After the assassination of the duke, he returned to Sienna, where he opened a school for rhetoric and the classics, and obtained so much reputation, that he had permission from the cardinal of Sienna to explain the Scriptures publicly, and even to preach, though he was a married man. In 1458 he was made judge of Massa, and he also passed through various civil offices in Sienna, to that of first magistrate. He was employed in several public negotiations, and resided a year at Rome, as agent for his state to pope

Pius II. Towards the latter part of his life he renounced all secular studies, and devoted his time to the reading of the Scriptures and ecclesiastical history. He died of the plague at Sienna in 1478. His works were collected by his son, Nicholas, and were printed at Sienna in 1503, fol. They are in Latin, and consist of ten books On the Immortality of the Soul, seven of Orations, three of Epistles, a number of miscellaneous tracts, and Fragments of the History of Sienna.

DATI, (Charles,) born at Florence in 1619, was professor of the belles-lettres in his native city, and a member of the Academy Della Crusca. In 1657 he published Dell' Obbligo di ben parlare la propria Lingua, and made a collection of Prose Fiorentine, as examples of excellence in writing Italian. He was versed in mathematical and astronomical studies, and wrote a letter in defence of the discoveries of Galileo and Torricelli. One of his works, by which he is best known, is his Lives of Ancient Painters, —a learned performance, but unfinished, as he proceeded no farther than to those of Phidias, Zeuxis, Apelles, and Protogenes. A eulogy on Louis XIV. which he published in Italian at Florence, in 1669, obtained him the honour of being one of those foreign literati who were selected as objects of the bounty of that monarch. Among his numerous correspondents we find the name of Milton. Dati died in 1675.

DAUBENTON, (William,) a celebrated French Jesuit, born at Auxerre, in 1665. He was at first destined by the fathers of the order for the office of preacher. The state of his health, however, obliging him to relinquish pulpit exercises, he was appointed to the rectory of the college of Strasburg. By Louis XIV. he was made confessor to his grandson, Philip V. king of Spain, whom he accompanied when he went to take possession of his throne, and over whom he appears to have exercised considerable influence. His intriguing spirit caused his dismission; upon which he retired to France, in 1706, whence he was sent to Rome. In 1716 he was recalled to Madrid, and reinstated in his office of confessor to Philip V. Some years afterwards, when Philip had formed, but not divulged, his resolution to abdicate his crown, this Jesuit conceived that measure to be so unfavourable to the interests of his native country, that he opposed it with all his weight, and even betrayed the king's secret to the duke of Orleans, then regent of France. His intrigues on this occasion terminated in his own disgrace for the second time, which was soon followed by his death, in 1723.

DAUBENTON, (Louis Jean Marie,) an eminent naturalist and anatomist, born in 1716, at Montbar, in Burgundy. When his townsman, Buffon, was made superintendent of the Jardin du Roi, he persuaded Daubenton to settle near him, and to become his coadjutor in the study of natural history. This took place in 1742, and in 1745 the office of curator and demonstrator of the Cabinet of Natural History was conferred upon him. In the Histoire Naturelle des Animaux, Daubenton confined himself strictly to facts; and such was his modesty, that Camper used to say of him, that he himself was not aware of the discoveries which he had made. His valuable labours adorned the fifteen first volumes of Buffon's great work in 4to. For fifty years did Daubenton labour without cessation in enriching and arranging the magnificent collection committed to his charge; and he is said to have been the first professor of natural history who gave lectures by public authority in France, one of the chairs of the College of Medicine having been converted into a chair of natural history at his request (1778). The convention having elevated the Jardin du Roi into a public school, under the title of the Museum of Natural History, Daubenton was named professor of mineralogy. In 1799 he was elected a member of the senate. He died of apoplexy, on the 31st of December, in that year, aged eighty-three. Lacépède, who pronounced his éloge, Cuvier, and Moreau de la Sarte, have spoken of Daubenton in the highest terms. He was a contributor to the first Encyclopédie, and many of his papers on the natural history of animals and on minerals are to be found in the Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences, from 1754 to 1764. He wrote also Instruction pour les Bergers, 8vo, Paris, 1782; Tableau Méthodique des Minéraux, 1784, 8vo; and Mémoire sur le premier Drap de Laine superfine du Crû de France, 8vo, 1784.

DAUBENY, (Charles,) an eminent divine, born in 1744. He was of lineal descent from a Norman attendant on the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings; and collaterally from Sir John Daubeny, brother of the earl of Bridgewater. He was matriculated at New college, Oxford,

in 1764, took the degree of B.C.L. in 1773, and retired from the university in 1775. He was appointed prebendary of Minor pars Altaris in the cathedral of Salisbury in 1784, by bishop Barrington; and archdeacon of Sarum in 1804, by bishop Douglas. He published, among other works, A Guide to the Church, in several discourses, with an appendix, 1798-9, 2 vols, 8vo, 1804. Eight Discourses on the Connexion between the Old and New Testaments, and demonstrative of the Great Doctrine of Atonement, 1802, 8vo. Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, in which some of the false reasonings, incorrect statements, and palpable misrepresentations in a publication entitled The True Churchman ascertained, by John Overton, A.B. are pointed out, 1803, 8vo. Reasons for supporting the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in preference to the new Bible Society, partly given in a Charge, 1812, 8vo. Remarks on the Unitarian Method of Interpreting the Scriptures, 1815, 8vo. Dr. Daubeny is believed to have been one of the chief theological contributors to the Anti-Jacobin Review. He died in 1827.

DAUBUZ, (Charles,) a learned French Protestant divine, born about 1670. He came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He wrote, Pro Testimonio Josephi de Jesu Christo, contra Tan. Fabrum et alios, Lond. 1700, 8vo; and a Commentary on the Revelation of St. John, 1712, fol. This was, in 1730, published by Peter Lancaster, vicar of Bowden, in Cheshire, under the title of A Perpetual Commentary, &c. newly modelled, abridged, and rendered plain to the meanest capacities. Daubuz is supposed to have died in 1740.

DAUDIN, (François Marie,) an eminent naturalist, born at Paris towards the close of the eighteenth century. Nearly deprived of the use of his limbs by natural infirmity, he early devoted himself to the study of the sciences, and more particularly to natural history. His Histoire Naturelle des Reptiles is highly commended by Cuvier, who speaks of it as the most complete work on that class of animals which had hitherto appeared. He died in 1804, in his twenty-ninth year.

DAUMIUS, (Christian,) an eminent classical, oriental, and philological scholar, born in 1612, at Zwickau, in Saxony, where he became regent of the college in 1642, and rector in 1662. Besides editions of several works, he left Letters, Jena, 1670, 4to; Dresden, 1796, 8vo; Chemnits, 1709, 8vo. Tractatus de Causis Amissarum Linguæ Latinæ Radicum, 1642, 8vo; reprinted in the Systema Dissert. rar. of Grævius, Utrecht, 1701, 4to. Homiliæ et Meditationes in Festum Nativ. J. C. ex Patrum Operibus collectæ, 1670, 8vo. He died in 1687.

DAUN, (Leopold, count,) a celebrated general in the Austrian service, born in 1705. He studied for some time at Rome for the Church. Preferring, however, a military life, he obtained admission among the knights of Malta, and entered into the imperial service. He rose to the rank of colonel of a regiment of infantry in 1740, and distinguished himself in the war which Maria Theresa sustained in defence of her hereditary succession. In the subsequent war of 1756 he raised a high reputation throughout Europe, as the most formidable antagonist of the king of Prussia. His cool and cautious vigilance was matched against the enterprise and celerity of the royal commander, and he is considered as the Fabius of that Hannibal. When the king of Prussia was besieging prince Charles of Lorraine in Prague, Daun assembled an army for his relief, with which, at Kolin, on the 18th of June, 1757, he completely routed Frederic. On this occasion the empress instituted the military order bearing her name, of which marshal Daun was created grand-cross. In 1758 he saved Olmutz by a series of judicious movements, and afterwards defeated the king of Prussia at Hochkirchen. He surrounded and took prisoners the whole army of general Finck at Pirna, in 1759. When Dresden was unexpectedly attacked by the king in 1760, Daun compelled him to relinquish his attempt; but he was afterwards defeated at Siplitz, near Torgau, though not till a dangerous wound in the thigh had obliged him to quit the field. He continued to command during the remainder of the war, always preserving his reputation for perfect skill and indefatigable vigilance. He died at Vienna in 1766, much esteemed for his private virtues, as well as for his professional abilities.

DAUNOIS (Countess.) See AUNOY.

DAUNOU, (Peter Claude Francis,) peer of France, member of the Institute, and keeper-general of the archives of the kingdom, was born at Boulogne, in 1761. He was educated at his native place, and was admitted a member of the Society of the Oratoire at Paris. After studying

theology at Montmorency, he became a professor at the college of Troyes; the following year he taught logic at Soissons, and in 1785 philosophy at Boulogne. At the end of that year he was recalled to Montmorency, where he continued the same office, and subsequently held the chair of theology, until the breaking out of the revolution in 1789. In 1787, M. Daunou first distinguished himself in literature, by an essay, De l'Influence de Boileau sur la Littérature Française, which was crowned by the Academy of Nîmes, and was praised by La Harpe in his Cours de Littérature. In the following year the Academy of Berlin adjudged a prize to his essay on the origin, extent, and limits of Paternal Authority. In September 1792 he was elected to the National Convention by the department of the Pas de Calais. He opposed the bringing of Louis XVI. to trial; but voted for his detention. Some time after, having protested against the violent proceedings of the Jacobins of the 1st of June, he was imprisoned for fourteen months, and would have been guillotined, but for the arrival of the 9th Thermidor. As soon as he resumed his seat in the Convention he was appointed one of the members of the commission to draw up a new plan of a constitution, and for three months he was reporter to the commission. At the close of 1794 he was chosen secretary of the Convention, and until the end of its sittings he continued an active member; he was then elected one of the Council of Five Hundred. He was charged by the Republic with the task of pronouncing the eulogium on general Hoche at the Champ de Mars; in 1799 he was sent to Italy to organize the Roman republic in conjunction with Monge and Florent; and on his return he was elected president of the Council of Five Hundred. He was hostile to the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, by which Napoleon overthrew the Directorial government; and refused to take any share in drawing up the new laws, nor would he accept the post of counsellor of state. He was, however, named a member of the Tribunate, in which capacity he delivered an harangue upon the victory of Marengo; and it was upon his motion that national honours were decreed to Desaix. In 1804 he succeeded Camus as archivist of the legislative body, and in 1807 he was made archivist of the empire, and a member of the Legion of Honour. In 1807 Napoleon appointed him imperial censor; but he declined the office. At the Restoration he lost his places, but became editor of the Journal des Savants, which he continued to conduct until 1838. He was also enrolled in the Academy of Inscriptions, on its re-organization. In 1819 he was appointed to the professorship of history in the college of France. He afterwards became a member of the Chamber of Deputies. At the revolution of 1830 he was restored to the offices he had lost at the Restoration; and he was afterwards elevated to the dignity of a peer of France. He succeeded De Sacy as perpetual secretary of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres; and thereupon resigned the editorship of the Journal des Savants. Besides various other writings, he contributed more than sixty articles in the Biographie Universelle, about 150 in the Histoire Littéraire, and 128 in the Journal des Savants. M. Daunou, who was distinguished for simplicity of manners, unaffected modesty, disinterestedness and benevolence, died at Paris, on the 20th of June, 1840.

DAURAT, or DORAT, in Latin Auratus, (John,) an eminent French poet, born near the head of the Vienne, in the Limousin, in 1507. He studied at the university of Paris, where he so distinguished himself by his skill in Greek, and his talent at poetry, that he became one of the professors. In 1560 he succeeded John Stracellus as king's reader and professor of Greek; and before this he had been principal of the college of Coqueret, and tutor to John Antony de Baif, and to the famous Ronsard. In the reign of Henry II. he had been preceptor to the king's pages; and Charles IX. honoured him with the title of his poet, took great delight in conversing with him, and endeavoured to support him in his old age. Daurat had an uncommon partiality for anagrams, of which he was the first restorer; and it is pretended that he found the model of them in Lycophron. He undertook also to explain the centuries of Nostradamus, and with such ensnaring plausibility as to be considered in the light of his interpreter. The odes, epigrams, hymns, and other poems in Greek and Latin, composed by Daurat, have been said to amount to 50,000 verses. Scaliger had such an opinion of him as a critic, that he said he knew none but him and Cujacius who had abilities sufficient to restore ancient authors. The same great critic tells us, however, that Daurat spent the latter part of his life in endeavouring to find all the Bible in Homer! He

died at Paris, in 1588. His principal collection of verses is entitled Joannis Aurati, Lemovici, Poetæ et interpretis Regii, Poematia, &c. Paris, 1586, 8vo. He deserves commendation as one of the revivers of Greek literature in France, and in that character his memory was honoured, in 1775, by an éloge, written by the abbé Vitrac, professor of polite literature at Limoges.

DAUSQUE, or DAUSQUEIUS, (Claudius,) a learned Jesuit, born at St. Omer, in 1566, and became canon of Tournay. He wrote, Antiqui novique Latii Orthographica, Tournay, 1632, fol. Terra et Aqua, seu Terræ fluctuantes, Tournay, 1633, 4to. The small floating isles near St. Omer furnished the idea of this work, in which there are many curious observations on marine productions. He also translated into Latin the Orations of St. Basil of Seleucia, with notes, 1604, 8vo; and published an edition of Quintus Calaber, 1614, 8vo. He died in 1644.

DAVAL, (Peter,) a lawyer and mathematician, known for his translation of the Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz, which were printed in 1723, 12mo, with a dedication to Congreve, who encouraged the publication. In the dispute concerning elliptical arches, at the time when Blackfriars bridge was built, application was made by the committee for his opinion on the subject; and his answer may be seen in the London Magazine for March 1760. He also published, in 1761, A Vindication of the New Calendar Tables, and Rules annexed to the Act for regulating the Commencement of the Year, &c. 4to. He died in 1763.

DAVANZATI, (Bernard,) a Florentine writer, born in 1529, and principally known for his translation of Tacitus. He also published an elegant work on Tuscan Agriculture, and a History of the English Schism, which last is said to be an abridged translation of that of the Jesuit Sanders. His Notitia de' Cambi, or Account of Exchanges, is one of the earliest pieces on that subject. He died in 1606.

DAVEN, (Leon,) an engraver, known also by the names of *Daris*, or *Danet*. His birthplace is not clearly ascertained, but he flourished about the year 1540, and distinguished himself at Rome and Florence by his admirable plates after the paintings of Primaticcio.

DAVENANT, (John,) a learned English prelate, born in 1576, in Watling-street, London, where his father was a wealthy merchant. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1597. He took his degree of D.D. 1609, and the same year was elected lady Margaret's divinity professor, which he held till 1621, and in 1614 he was chosen master of his college. His learning recommended him to James I. who sent him with other eminent divines to the synod of Dort in 1618, and he was in 1621 raised to the see of Salisbury. In 1631, however, he incurred the displeasure of Charles I. by maintaining the doctrines of predestination in a sermon he preached before his majesty at Whitehall. While he was at the synod of Dort he inclined to the doctrine of universal redemption, and was for a middle way between the two extremes; maintaining the certainty of the salvation of a certain portion of the elect, and that offers of pardon were sent not only to all that should believe and repent, but to all that heard the gospel; that grace sufficient to convince and persuade the impenitent (so as to lay the blame of their condemnation upon themselves) went along with these offers; that the redemption of Christ and his merits were applicable to these; and consequently there was a possibility of their salvation. He published,—1. Expositio Epistolæ D. Pauli ad Colossenses, fol. It is the substance of lectures read by Davenant as lady Margaret professor. 2. Prælectiones de duobus in Theologia Controversis Capitibus; de Judice Controversiarum, primo; de Justitia habituali et actuali, altero, Cantab. 1631, fol. 3. Determinationes Quæstionum quarundam Theologicarum, &c. fol. 1634. 4. Animadversions upon a Treatise lately published by S. Hoard, and entitled, God's Love to Mankind, manifested by disproving his absolute decree for their damnation, Camb. 1641, 8vo. Bishop Davenant died in 1641.

DAVENANT, (Sir William,) a distinguished dramatic poet, and manager of the theatre in the reigns of Charles I. and II. He was the son of a tavern-keeper at Oxford, where he was born in 1605. He was entered a member of Lincoln college; but his stay in the university appears to have been short. His disposition led him to try his fortune at court, and he first appeared there as page to the duchess of Richmond, a lady of great influence and fashion. He afterwards resided in the family of Fulke Greville, lord Brooke, himself a poet, and a patron of literature. The death of that noble-

man, in 1628, deprived Davenant of a valuable protector. But he soon after brought his first tragedy, named Albovine, upon the stage, with such success that he was thenceforth admitted to the familiar acquaintance of the principal wits about court. He partook of the laxity of manners usually prevalent in such a circle; an unfortunate consequence of which was an injury to his countenance, by the falling in of his nose, that afforded his rivals a perpetual topic of malicious allusion. He successfully cultivated his talents for dramatic composition by supplying a fund of pieces for the entertainment of the court; among which were several of the kind called masques, in the representation of which not only some of the principal nobility, but even the king and queen, took an occasional part. In 1637 he succeeded Ben Jonson as poet laureate, but his attachment to the king's person produced an accusation against him, and he was charged with an attempt to seduce the army. He was bailed, and immediately withdrew to France; and afterwards, on his return, he was knighted by the king, at the siege of Gloucester, in 1643. At the beginning of the civil troubles he again retired to France, where, probably to please the Court, he changed his religion, and, in consequence of the weight he thus acquired, he was, in 1646, commissioned confidentially by the queen to persuade Charles to give up the Church of England for his security; an intimation which highly displeased the king, who forbade Davenant ever to appear before him again. Upon his return to Paris, in order to divert his chagrin, he laid the plan of his heroic poem of Gondibert, and began to compose it in the Louvre, where he lived with lord Jermyn. The queen afterwards employed him to transport some artificers from France to Virginia; but the ship was seized by the English cruisers, and Davenant was thrown into prison, and threatened with prosecution and death; from which, however, the friendship and interference of Milton and others saved him. After two years' confinement in the Tower he was liberated; and now, to maintain himself, he began, as dramas were considered profane, to exhibit moral virtues in verse, and to perform in recitative music. At the restoration he obtained a patent for acting plays in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and made a commencement with his own play, entitled The Siege of Rhodes, for which he provided decorations and scenery after the model of what he had seen in the French theatres. He had also the credit of bringing out that excellent actor, Betterton. He died in 1668, aged sixty-three, and was interred in Westminster-abbey, where these words record his name, "O rare Sir William Davenant." His works were published by his widow in 1673, and dedicated to James, duke of York.

DAVENANT, (Charles,) eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1656, and educated at Cheam, Surrey, and Balliol college, Oxford. He took no degree, and at the age of nineteen he distinguished himself by the acting of the only tragedy he wrote, Circe, which appeared with great applause at the duke of York's theatre. From the theatre, however, where he had some interest from the property left by his father, he turned his thoughts to civil law, and had the degree of doctor conferred on him by the university of Cambridge. He served for St. Ives in the parliament of 1685, and in 1698 and 1700 for Great Bedwin. He was appointed by James II. to inspect all plays, and preserve the decorum of the stage; and he afterwards held for sixteen years the office of commissioner of excise, and lastly that of inspector-general of the exports and imports till his death in 1714. Though some of his pamphlets drew upon him the attacks of able opponents, yet his abilities were universally acknowledged, and his opinion was always highly respected. His first political work was an Essay upon the Ways and Means of supplying the War, 1695, and he treated the subject in so masterly a manner, that whatever he afterwards wrote was read with avidity. His other works are all upon political and financial subjects. They were collected and revised by Sir Charles Whitworth, in five vols, 8vo, 1771.

DAVENANT, (William,) fourth son of Sir William, was educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. 1680, and entered into orders. He translated into English, La Mothe le Vayer's Animadversions on Greek and Latin Historians. He was unfortunately drowned, as he was swimming for his diversion in the summer of 1681.

DAVENPORT, (Christopher,) a learned Englishman, born in 1598 at Coventry, where he received his grammar education. He entered at Merton college, Oxford, and two years after went

to Douay and Ypres, where he changed his religion, and assumed the habit of a Franciscan. He afterwards travelled into England under the name of Sancta Clara, and was chaplain to queen Henrietta. In this office he was very active in advancing the cause of popery, by persuasion as well as by writing; and so formidable did his influence appear, that one of the articles of impeachment against archbishop Laud was his holding conferences with this dangerous Franciscan. During the civil wars Davenport was a fugitive, residing sometime abroad and sometime in London and Oxford; but after the restoration he was appointed chaplain to Catharine of Portugal, consort of Charles II. and he was a third time made provincial of his order in England. He died in 1680. He wrote, among other works, Paraphrastica Expositio Articulorum Confessionis Anglicæ, et Deus, Natura, Gratia, in which he attempted to reconcile the king, the church, and the articles of religion, to the church of Rome.

DAVENPORT, (John,) elder brother to the preceding, was born at Coventry in 1597, and entered at Merton college in 1613. He became a most zealous puritan. After being minister of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, London, he went to Amsterdam. At the breaking out of the rebellion he returned to England, but soon after embarked for America, where he became minister of Newhaven. He died at Boston in 1669. He wrote A Catechism containing the chief Heads of the Christian Religion, and other theological tracts.

DAVID, (St.) the patron of Wales, was born about the close of the fifth century, in Cardiganshire, and was educated at Bangor. He founded several monasteries in Wales, where his monks maintained themselves by their labour and industry. He governed the see of St. David's sixty-five years, and was buried in the cathedral there. The symbol of the leek attributed to him is supposed to have originated in the custom of Cymhortha, still observed among the farmers of the country, where, in assisting one another in ploughing their land, they bring each their leeks to the common repast of the whole party.

DAVID, an illustrious Armenian philosopher, in the middle of the fifth century. He studied at Athens, and translated some of the works of Plato and Aristotle, and other learned Greeks, which are preserved in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris. His Philosophical Definitions were printed at Constantinople in 1731.

DAVID, (Gantz,) a Jewish historian of the sixteenth century, author of a Hebrew Chronicle, 4to, part of which was translated into Latin by Vossius, with notes, Leyden, 1644, 4to.

DAVID AB GWILLUM, a celebrated Welsh bard, patronized by Ivor the Generous. His poetry, which possessed beauty, fire, and sublimity, was chiefly on subjects of love, and one hundred and forty-seven of his poems were inscribed to the fair Morvid, his mistress, who, however, proved unkind to his merits, and married Rhys Gwgan, an officer, who distinguished himself in the English army at the battle of Crecy. David's works were edited in London in 1789.

DAVID, emperor of Trebizonde, after John his brother, was of the imperial family of the Commeni. He was defeated by Mahomet II., who insolently offered him the choice either of being converted to Mahometanism or to suffer death. He heroically chose death, and suffered in 1461.

DAVID I. earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, was king of Scotland, after his brother, Alexander the Fierce, 1124. He was brought up in England, and married Maud, the grand-niece of William the Conqueror, and after the death of the first Henry, he maintained with spirit the claims of the empress Maud to the English throne against Stephen. To enforce her pretensions he entered England, and seized Carlisle, which, though conquered afterwards at the battle of North Allerton, 1138, he was permitted to retain. He died at Carlisle, in 1153.

DAVID II. king of Scotland, was son of Robert Bruce, whom he succeeded when five years old. During the invasion of his country by Baliol, he was conveyed to France; but he returned after the defeat of his enemies, in 1342. He was in 1346 taken prisoner by an English army, after a valiant resistance, and sent a close prisoner to the Tower, from which, after a confinement of ten years, he was liberated on paying a heavy ransom. He died in 1371.

DAVID, (George,) a celebrated Flemish fanatic, the son of a waterman of Ghent, who began, about 1525, to give out that he was the true Messiah, the third David, nephew of God, not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. He denied eternal life,

the resurrection, and the last judgment; denounced marriage; and held that the body only could be defiled with sin; and affirmed that it was absurd to believe that there was any sin in denying Jesus Christ; and ridiculed the martyrs for preferring death to apostasy. A prosecution being commenced against him, he fled first to Friesland, and thence to Basle, where he took the name of John Bruck. He died in that city in 1556, promising to his disciples that he should rise again in three days; which, as it happened, was not altogether false; for the magistrates, understanding at length who he was, about that time, dug up his corpse, which, together with his writings, they caused to be burnt by the common executioner.

DAVID, (James Louis,) a celebrated French painter, born at Paris, in 1748. Before the Revolution he held the place of painter to Louis XVI., but he subsequently joined the party of Robespierre, with whom he was closely connected; and on being elected a deputy from Paris to the national convention, he voted for the death of his former royal patron. During the reign of terror, David was a member of the committee of public safety, and in 1794 he presided at the convention. On the fall of Robespierre he was several times denounced as one of his most dangerous accomplices, and after suffering imprisonment, he in 1795 again joined the terrorists. In 1799 he was chosen a member of the National Institute for the class of painting, and in the following year Buonaparte appointed him painter to the government. On the restoration of the Bourbons David was exiled to Brussels, where he continued to paint till his death, which occurred 29th December, 1825. Among the best works of this artist may be noticed, The Coronation of Napoleon, which was exhibited in London in 1822; The Oath of the Horatii, at present in the Luxembourg at Paris; The Death of Socrates, and The Rape of the Sabines.

DAVID DE ST. GEORGE, (John Joseph Alexis,) a French philologist, born at St. Claude, in 1759. He early devoted himself to the study of botany, but subsequently having had his attention drawn to the scheme of De Brosses for tracing the connexion between the roots of all languages, he followed this new pursuit with uncommon ardour, and at his death entrusted the fruits of his laborious investigations to M. Charles Nodier, of Laybach, who has given a view of the plan in his Prolégomènes de l'Archéologue. David was a member of the Celtic Academy, of that of Besançon, and of several other learned societies; he also translated some English works. He died in 1809.

DAVIDIS, (Francis,) a Hungarian divine of the sixteenth century, who successively embraced the tenets of the Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, the Calvinists, the Unitarians, &c. As he opposed both Socinus and Blandrata, and declared that no worship was due to Christ, he was accused of favouring Judaism, and was in consequence thrown into prison, where he died in 1579.

DAVIDSON, (John,) a celebrated traveller, the son of an opulent tailor in Cork-street, London. In 1814 he was apprenticed to a chemist. But his inclination for travel induced him to quit the business in 1826; and he visited North and South America, India, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Greece, Italy, France, and Germany. His last expedition was to Africa. In his adventurous effort to reach the city of Timbuctoo, and when about twenty-five days' journey from it, (near the southern confines of the district of Egueda,) he was robbed and murdered by a party of the tribe of El Harib, December 18, 1836. He had inured himself to great bodily privations, and was thoroughly conversant with the languages and customs of the East.

DAVIDSON, (Lucretia Maria,) a young American poetess, of promising talents and singular precocity, born in 1808, at Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain, of parents in narrow circumstances. She appears to have been self-educated, and had no other opportunities for study than those leisure moments which she was able to steal from domestic occupations. When she was but eleven years old she wrote some stanzas on Washington, and before she was twelve she had read most of the standard English poets, the dramas of Shakspeare, the writings of Kotzebue, history, sacred and profane, and many popular novels and romances. In 1824 she was placed at a school at Troy, whence she was removed to another at Albany. Her mind appears to have been over-wrought by excessive application, which gradually undermined her health, and she died, soon after her return to her native place, in 1825. Her writings were published at New York in 1829, with a biographical sketch by F. L. B. Morse.

DAVIES, (Miles,) a learned Welsh divine, born in Tre'r-Abbot, in Whiteford parish, Flintshire. He was a vehement foe to popery, Arianism, and Socinianism, and of the most fervent loyalty to George I. and the Hanoverian succession. Owing to some disgust, he quitted his native place, and probably his profession when he came to London, as he subscribes himself "counsellor-at-law." Here he commenced author in the humblest form, hawking his books from door to door. Mr. D'Israeli, who has taken much pains to rescue his name from oblivion, suspects that his mind at last became disordered from poverty and disappointment. The most curious of his works consist of some volumes under the general title of Athenæ Britannicæ, 8vo, 1715, &c. a kind of bibliographical, biographical, and critical work, "the greatest part (says Baker, the antiquary,) borrowed from modern historians, but containing some things more uncommon, and not easily to be met with." The author appears to have been well acquainted with English authors, their works and editions, and to have occasionally looked into the works of foreign bibliographers.

DAVIES, (Samuel,) an American dissenting minister, born in 1724, in the county of Newcastle, in Delaware. In 1759 he succeeded Jonathan Edwards as president of the college of New Jersey, which office he held till his death, in 1761. His sermons, in 3 vols, 8vo, were edited by Dr. Gibbons, of London.

DAVIES, (Thomas,) an enlightened and enterprising bookseller, born about 1712. In 1728 and 1729 he was at the university of Edinburgh, completing his education, and became, as Dr. Johnson used to say of him, "learned enough for a clergyman." In 1736 he sustained the part of young Wilmot, in Lillo's tragedy of Fatal Curiosity, at the Haymarket theatre. He afterwards commenced bookseller in Duke's-court, opposite the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and afterwards in Round-court in the Strand, but met with misfortunes which induced him to return to the theatre. For several years he belonged to various companies at York, Dublin, and other places, particularly at Edinburgh, where he appears to have been at one time manager. At York he married Miss Yarrow, daughter of a performer there, a woman of great beauty and unspotted virtue. In 1753 he returned to London, and with Mrs. Davies was engaged at Drury-lane. Churchill, in his indiscriminate satire, has attempted to fix some degree of ridicule on Davies's performance, which had the effect of driving him from the stage. About 1762 he again opened a bookseller's shop in Russell-street, Covent-garden; but in 1778 he became a bankrupt, when all the efforts of his friends might possibly have been fruitless if Dr. Johnson had not exerted himself to the utmost in his behalf. He called upon all over whom he had any influence to assist "Tom Davies;" and prevailed on Mr. Sheridan, patentee of Drury-lane theatre, to give him a benefit, which he granted on the most liberal terms. In 1780, by a well-timed publication, the Life of David Garrick, which has passed through several editions, Mr. Davies acquired both fame and emolument. He afterwards published Dramatic Miscellanies, in 3 vols; Some Memoirs of Mr. Henderson; A Review of Lord Chesterfield's Characters; A Life of Massinger; Lives of Dr. John Eachard, Sir John Davies, and Mr. Lillo. He died in 1785, and was buried, by his own desire, in the vault of St. Paul, Covent-garden.

DAVIES, (John,) a learned Welsh divine, born at Llanveres, in Denbighshire, and educated at Ruthin school, by William Morgan, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph. He was of Jesus college, and afterwards of Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took his first degree in arts in the year 1593. He afterwards retired into the country to study divinity, and, being admitted into orders, was inducted into the rectory of Malloyd, or Mainlloyd, in Merionethshire, and was made a canon of St. Asaph. His character was held in high estimation for his proficiency in the Greek and Hebrew languages, the exactness of his critical talents, and the intimacy of his acquaintance with the antiquities of his country. His works are, Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ nunc communiter dictæ Cambro-Britannicæ, a suis Cymræcæ, vel Cambricæ, ab aliis Wallicæ, Rudimenta, &c. 1621, 8vo. Dictionarium Britannico-Latinum, 1632, folio; with which is printed, Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum, left in an unfinished state by Thomas Williams, a physician, in 1600, and completed by Davies. Adagia Britannica, and Authorum Britannicorum Nomina et quando floruerunt, 1632, both printed at the end of the dictionary abovementioned. He also assisted William Morgan and Richard Parry, successive bishops of Llandaff, in making that ver-

sion of the Welsh Bible which was published in 1620. The date of his death is not known.

DAVIES, (Sir John,) an eminent poet, lawyer, and political writer, born in 1570, at Chisgrove, in the parish of Tisbury, in Wiltshire. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple; but having in the public hall assaulted Richard Martin, afterwards recorder of London, he was expelled from that society. He then retired to Oxford, and there studied to correct the impetuosity of his temper, and wrote, in 1599, his Nosce Teipsum. He endeavoured to ingratiate himself with the court, by writing, under the title of Hymns of Astræa, twenty-six acrostics in honour of queen Elizabeth. Of his Nosce Teipsum, usually, though rather inaccurately, called On the Immortality of the Soul, Mr. Hallam remarks, that "perhaps no language can produce a poem, extending to so great a length, of more condensation of thought, or in which fewer languid verses will be found. Lines there are in Davies which far outweigh much of the descriptive and imaginary poetry of the last two centuries, whether we estimate them by the pleasure they impart to us, or by the intellectual vigour they display. Few have been able to preserve a perspicuous brevity without stiffness or pedantry, in metaphysical reasoning, so successfully as Sir John Davies." This piece soon came to a second edition, and it has been often reprinted. In 1601, Davies, on a proper submission, was restored to his chamber in the Temple; and he was chosen in the same year a member for Corfe Castle in the last parliament of Elizabeth's reign, and took a spirited part in the debate about monopolies. On the accession of James I. he accompanied lord Hunsdon on his journey of congratulation to Scotland, and was particularly noticed by the king as soon as he knew him to be the author of Nosce Teipsum. In 1603 he was sent to Ireland as solicitor-general, from which office he was soon raised to that of attorney-general, and one of the justices of assize, and so well approved his diligence and capacity, that he was made one of the serjeants at law, and in 1607 was knighted. In that year he, together with the chief justice, accompanied the lord deputy in a judicial progress through the counties of Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan; and he drew up an elaborate account of this circuit, addressed to Cecil, earl of Salisbury. He returned to England, to lay before the king an account of all that had been done towards the civilization of Ireland, an object in which, on going back to that country, he continued assiduously engaged. In 1612 he published his thoughts on this head in a very valuable work, entitled A Discovery of the True Causes why Ireland was never entirely subdued and brought under Obedience of the Crown of England, until the beginning of his Majesty's happy Reign. During that year a parliament was convoked in Ireland, the first in that kingdom formed by a general representation. Roman Catholics as well as Protestants sat in it, and the number of the latter was not greatly superior to that of the former. Sir John Davies was returned for the county of Fermanagh, and was chosen speaker. In 1614 he published A Declaration concerning the Title of the Prince of Wales; and in 1615, his Reports of Cases adjudged in the King's Courts in Ireland. To this volume is prefixed a very learned and eloquent eulogy on the common law of England, and a vindication of its professors, addressed to lord-chancellor Ellesmere. He soon after, upon a change of administration, quitted Ireland, and returning to England, went several circuits as a judge of assize. He was also elected member for Newcastle-under-Line, and sat in the parliament of 1621. Just after he had been appointed lord chief-justice of England, he was cut off by apoplexy, in December 1626, in his fifty-seventh year. His wife, daughter of lord Audley, was a lady of singular character, and affected to be a prophetess. On the Sunday before her husband's death she suddenly burst into tears, which she said were for his funeral. An account of her strange predictions was published in 1649. She died in 1652, and her remains were deposited beside those of her husband at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The poetical works of Sir John Davies were reprinted in 1773, 8vo. His principal works in prose, which are written in a clear, unaffected, and uncommonly pure style, were published in one volume 8vo, 1786, under the title of Historical Tracts by Sir John Davies.

DAVIES, (John,) a learned philologist, born in London, in 1679. He was educated first at the Charterhouse, and afterwards at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1701. He was collated, in 1711, by the bishop of Ely, to the rectory of Fen-

Ditton, near Cambridge, and to a prebend in the church of Ely. He was chosen master of his college in 1717, and created D.D. He died in 1732. He edited, with notes, Maximi Tyrii Dissertationes, Gr. Lat. 8vo, 1703; C. Julii Cæsaris quæ extant omnia, 4to, 1706, 1727; M. Minucii Felicis Octavius, 8vo, 1707, 1712; Ciceronis Tusculan. Disput. 8vo, 1709, &c.; Ciceronis de Natura Deorum, 1718, &c.; Ciceronis de Divinatione et de Fato, 8vo, 1721, 1730; Ciceronis Academica, 8vo, 1725, 1736; Ciceronis de Legibus, 8vo, 1727; Ciceronis de Finibus, &c. 8vo, 1728, 1741. Davies is censured by the abbé d'Olivet as a puerile and injudicious annotator.

DAVIES, (Robert,) a modern Welsh bard, born in 1770. He was eminently skilled in the literature of his country, and was highly distinguished for his compositions in his native language, and wrote an excellent Welsh Grammar. He died in 1836.

DAVIES, (Edward,) a Welsh divine, born in 1756, distinguished for his investigations into the ancient history and language of Britain. He held the living of Bishopstone, in Glamorganshire, and the chancellorship of Brecon. His best known publications are, Celtic Researches on the Origin, Traditions, and Language of the Ancient Britons, 1804, 8vo, and The Rites and Mythology of the British Druids ascertained, 1809, 8vo. He died in 1831.

DAVILA, (Peter Francis,) a famous Spanish naturalist, who, in the pursuit of conchyliology and mineralogy, corresponded with the most learned men in Europe. He died at Madras in 1785. An account of his valuable cabinet was published in 3 vols.

DAVILA, (Arrigo Caterino,) a celebrated historian, born at la Pieve del Sacco, in the territory of Padua, in 1576. His father, Anthony Davila, constable of the kingdom of Cyprus, having lost his property, and being obliged to flee when the Turks conquered the island in 1570, settled ultimately at la Pieve, and gave to his son the names of Arrigo Caterino, as a mark of gratitude to Henry III. king of France, and his queen Catharine de Medici, for the favour they had bestowed on him during his residence in France. To ensure the same protection to his son, he took him to France when scarcely seven years old, and had him brought up at Villars, in Normandy, at the house of the marshal Hemery, his brother-in-law, who afterwards placed him at court as a page to the king, a situation which young Davila held till 1594, when he entered the army, and distinguished himself at the siege of Honfleur, in Normandy, and at that of Amiens, where he was wounded. The year after the peace, which took place in 1598, he returned to Padua. He then entered the Venetian army, and was by the republic entrusted with military commissions and civil governments in Candia, Friuli, Dalmatia, and other places. In 1606 he went to Parma, and became a member of the Academy of the Innominati. In consequence of a quarrel he fled to Venice, where he was honourably received, and his services were munificently rewarded. In 1631 he was appointed to the command of the garrison of Crema, and on arriving with his family at St. Michel, a place in the territory of Verona, and requesting the usual supplies of horses and carriages, a ferocious miscreant shot him dead with a pistol. Davila's eldest son immediately avenged his father's death by killing his murderer. Davila had published his history of the Civil War of France, at Venice, the year before his death. It is written in Italian, and divided into fifteen books, containing the events which took place from the death of Henry II., in 1559, to the peace of Vervins, in 1598, during the reigns of Francis II. Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV. It is accounted even by the French as one of the most accurate and faithful relations of the transactions of those unhappy times. The style is concise and clear; the language, though not exempt from Gallicisms, is generally pure; the narrative is full and circumstantial, the reflections are sensible, and the whole is extremely well arranged. Of the faults which the severity of modern criticism has imputed to the writer, the only material one is the partiality he shows towards his benefactress, Catharine de Medici. Lord Bolingbroke calls the work a noble history, and says that "he should not scruple to confess it in many respects equal to that of Livy." The best editions of Davila's history are those of Paris, 1644, 2 vols, fol., and of Venice, 1733, 2 vols, fol. It has been translated into English by Aylesbury, 1647, and by Cottrel, 1678, fol.; into French, by Baudouin, 1642, and by Grossley and the abbé Mallet, 1757, 3 vols, 4to; and into Latin by Cornazzano, Rome, 1743, 3 vols, 4to.

DAVIS, (Henry Edwards,) born at

Windsor; in 1756, and educated at Ealing, in Middlesex, whence he was removed to Balliol college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor in 1780. In 1778, when only twenty-one years of age, he published an Examination of Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, which was answered by the historian in a Vindication, to which Davis wrote a rejoinder. He died of a lingering illness, in 1784, supported in his sufferings by the principles he had so well defended.

DAVIS, or DAVIES, (John,) a poet and schoolmaster, born in Hereford, and sent, from a grammar-school there, to the university of Oxford. After leaving the university he set up a writing-school, first at Hereford, and afterwards in Fleet-street, London, where he at length acquired the character of one of the first penmen in England. His Writing Schoolmaster, or Anatomy of Fair Writing, was engraved, after his death, by Ingheenram. It is said that he was some time tutor to prince Henry, who, according to Birch, wrote a beautiful hand. Davis died about 1618. His poetical works are numerous, but discover very little taste; of these it is sufficient to mention, Mirum in Modo; a Glimpse of God's Glory, and the Soul's Shape, London, 1602, and 1616, 8vo. Microcosmus, or the Discovery of the Little World, Oxon. 1603, 4to. The Muses' Tears for the Loss of their Hope, the heroic and never too much praised Henry, Prince of Wales, *ibid.* 1613, 4to.

DAVIS, (Rowland,) an Irish divine, was born near Cork, in 1649, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he was accounted an eminent civilian. He was made dean of Cork, and afterwards vicar-general of the diocese. He wrote, A Letter to a Friend concerning his changing his Religion, Lond. 1694, 4to; and The truly Catholick and Old Religion, showing that the Established Church in Ireland is more truly a member of the Catholic church, than the church of Rome, and that all the ancient Christians, especially in Great Britain and Ireland, were of her communion; Dublin, 1716, 4to. This was answered the same year by Timothy O'Brien, D. D. of Toulouse, in a pamphlet printed at Cork, anonymously, to which Davis replied in A Letter to the pretended Answer, &c. O'Brien returned to the charge with Goliath beheaded with his own Sword, 4to; to which Davis replied in Remarks on a Pamphlet entitled Goliath, &c.

DAVIS, (John,) a celebrated navigator of the sixteenth century, was born at Sandridge, near Dartmouth, in Devonshire. He was early inured to a seafaring life, and distinguished himself by three voyages for the discovery of a north-west passage, which he undertook between 1585 and 1587. He discovered the strait which bears his name, and sailed along the coast of Greenland as far as 72° N. lat., but was not able to approach the opposite coast, on account of the numerous icebergs which lined it north of the Polar circle. In 1571 he went as second in command with Cavendish, in his unfortunate voyage to the South Sea. He afterwards made five voyages to the East Indies, and was killed in the last (1605), in the strait of Malacca, by some Japanese pirates. He published an account of his second voyage to the north-west, and of one to the East Indies. He invented a quadrant, which was invariably used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, till it was superseded by Hadley's sextant.

DAVISON, (William,) an eminent statesman in the reign of queen Elizabeth, of Scotch parentage or extraction. In 1566 he went to Scotland with Mr. Killigrew, afterwards Sir Henry Killigrew, in quality of secretary, to compliment queen Mary upon the birth of her son. In 1575, when the states of Brabant and Flanders assumed to themselves the administration of affairs till his Catholic majesty should appoint a new governor of the Low Countries, Davison was sent thither by the queen under the plausible pretence of exhorting them to continue in their obedience to the crown of Spain; but, in reality, to report how things actually stood in that part of the world. He was next entrusted with an important mission to Ghent. In 1579 he went to Holland, whence, as a security for a considerable sum sent thither from England, he caused all the valuable jewels and plate that had been pledged by Matthias of Austria to the States of Holland, and which were the remains of the magnificence of the house of Burgundy, to be transported to London. In 1583, when matters wore a serious aspect in Scotland, he was sent thither as the queen's ambassador, in order to counteract the French ministers, and to engage the king and people of Scotland to depend wholly upon assistance from England. Affairs in the Low Countries coming at last to a crisis, and the States resolving to depend upon Elizabeth, in the bold design they had formed of defending their freedom by force of arms, and ren-

dering themselves independent, Davison, at this time clerk of the privy council, was again sent to Holland to conclude an alliance. On his return to England, after the successful conclusion of this treaty, he was declared of the privy council, and appointed one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state. It is an opinion countenanced by Camden, and which has met with general acceptance, that he was raised in order to be ruined, and that, when he was made secretary of state, there was a view of obliging him to go out of his depth in that matter, which brought upon him all his misfortunes. When the resolution was taken, in the beginning of October 1586, to bring the queen of Scots to a trial, and a commission was issued for that purpose, Davison's name was inserted in that commission; but it does not appear that he was present when the commission was opened at Fotheringay castle, on the 11th of October, or that he ever assisted there at all. Up to the very time when Mary's death was resolved upon, the whole proceeding was conducted by Walsingham. But when it came to be debated in what manner the unhappy queen should die, that is, whether by the hand of an executioner, or otherwise, the two secretaries seem to have been of different sentiments. Davison thought the forms of justice should go on, and the end of the transaction correspond with all that went before. Upon this, Walsingham pretended sickness, and did not come to court; and by this means the whole business of drawing and bringing the warrant to the queen to sign fell upon Davison, who, pursuant to the queen's directions, went through it in the manner that Camden has related. Davison, upon whom it was resolved the whole odium of this business should fall, was deprived of his office, and sent to the Tower. On the 28th of March following, he was brought to trial in the Star Chamber, for the contempt of which he had been guilty, in revealing the queen's counsels to her privy counsellors, and performing what he understood to be the duty of his office in quality of her secretary. He was fined ten thousand marks, and sentenced to be imprisoned during the queen's pleasure. As soon as the proceeding was over, Elizabeth, to put it out of doubt with king James, that his mother was put to death without her privity or intention, sent him the judgment given against Davison, subscribed by those who had given it, and exemplified under the great seal; together with another instrument, under the hands of all the judges of England, affirming that the sentence against his mother could not in the least prejudice his title to the succession. Before his death Davison drew up an apology for his own conduct, which he addressed to secretary Walsingham, as the man most interested in it, and who could best testify whether what he affirmed was truth or not. In this he gave a very clear and natural detail of the transaction which cost him all his sufferings. He was strongly recommended to James I. by the earl of Essex, who stood by him under his misfortunes, and earnestly solicited the queen in his favour. That we are under an incapacity of tracing him farther, is owing to the profound silence of the writers of those times.—Francis, his son, published a poetical miscellany in 1602, under the title of a Poetical Rapsodie, containing small pieces by the compiler himself, and by some friends. A second edition of this appeared in 1608, a third in 1611, and a fourth in 1621. Mr. Ellis has extracted some of these pieces in his Specimens, vol. iii.

DAVOUST, (Louis Nicholas,) duke of Auerstadt and prince of Eckmuhl, marshal and peer of France, was born at Annoux, in Burgundy, in 1770. He studied at the college of Brienne with Buonaparte, and, at the age of fifteen, entered as a sub-lieutenant into a regiment of cavalry. He adopted the principles of the Revolution, and served in the north as chief of a battalion under Dumouriez, after whose defection he was nominated to the command of a brigade. After distinguishing himself at the passage of the Rhine, in 1797, he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, where he repulsed the Mamelukes with signal bravery. On returning in 1800, with Desaix, he fell into the hands of admiral Keith, who detained him a prisoner for a month at Leghorn. On his return to France he was made general of division, and, on the establishment of the empire, was made a marshal. At the battle of Jena he was made duke of Auerstadt, and in 1809 he was made prince of Eckmuhl. He had for several years the command of the army which occupied Poland, and at the opening of the campaign against Russia, in 1812, he was recalled to the grand army. He subsequently fixed his headquarters at Hamburgh, where he sustained a siege. Being exiled from Paris, in consequence of the complaints brought

against him by the citizens of Hamburgh, he published, in justification of his conduct, Mémoire de M. le Maréchal Davoust, Prince d'Eckmuhl, au Roi, Paris, 1814, 8vo. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba he was made minister at war, and had the command of the army under the walls of Paris when the capitulation of that city took place. In 1819 he entered the chamber of peers. He died in 1823.

DAVY, (Sir Humphry,) a distinguished philosopher and chemist, born, on the 17th of December, 1778, at Penzance, in Cornwall, where his father was a carver in wood. At the time of his father's death Humphry was sixteen years old. It appears that in his early youth he had a vivid and fertile imagination, and was fond of poetry. He does not appear to have been fortunately placed at school in the first instance; but he was afterwards, till he was fifteen years of age, with Dr. Cardew, whose school he quitted in 1793. In the beginning of 1795 he was apprenticed to Mr. Borlase, a surgeon and apothecary of Penzance, where he appears to have laid down an extensive plan of study, not merely of the sciences which related to his profession, but the learned languages, mathematics, history, &c. In 1798, in the fourth year after he had commenced his medical studies, he was considered competent by Dr. Beddoes to take charge of an establishment which he had founded at Bristol under the name of the Pneumatic Institution. In the following year Dr. Beddoes published a work, entitled Contributions to Physical and Medical Knowledge, principally from the West of England. Among these were contained Essays on Heat, Light, and the Combinations of Light, with a new Theory of Respiration; on the Generation of Oxygen Gas, and the Causes of the Colours of Organic Bodies, by Humphry Davy. His next recorded experiments relate to the existence of silica contained in various plants, especially in the epidermis of cane; and in 1800 he published in one volume 8vo, a work entitled Researches, Chemical and Philosophical, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide and its Respiration. This work led to his introduction to count Rumford, through whose influence he was, in 1801, chosen professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution, where, on the 25th of April, he gave his first lecture. He began with the history of galvanism, detailed the successive discoveries, and described the different methods of accumulating it; and on the 31st of May, 1802, he was appointed professor. In that year he commenced a course of lectures before the Board of Agriculture, designed to show the connexion between agriculture and chemistry, which formed the basis of his Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, published in 1813.. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1803, of the Royal Irish Academy in 1805, and the following year he was appointed secretary of the Royal Society. In November 1807, his second Bakerian lecture was read, in which he announced the most important and unexpected discovery of the decomposition of the fixed alkalis by galvanism, and of the metallic nature of their bases, to which he gave the names of potassium and sodium. Between the years 1808 and 1814, twelve important papers of his were read before the Royal Society, and published in their Transactions. In 1810 the prize of the French Institute was awarded to him on account of his discoveries; and in 1814 he was chosen a corresponding member. In 1812 he married Mrs. Apreece, a widow lady of large fortune; and a few days previously to that event he was knighted by the Prince Regent. In 1814 he was elected vice-president of the Royal Institution; and in the next year he signalized his genius and sagacity by his greatest invention—the miner's safety-lamp; the first paper in relation to which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions in 1815, and the last in 1817. This most useful and ingenious contrivance the coal proprietors of the district of the Tyne and Wear considered to be of so much importance that they presented the illustrious inventor with a service of plate worth 2000*l*. In 1817 he was elected one of the associates of the Royal Academy; and in 1818 and 1819 he travelled in France and Italy. While in the latter country he exercised his talents in analyzing the colouring matter employed in the ancient fresco paintings discovered at Pompeii, and in endeavouring to find out a chemical solvent which might facilitate the unrolling of the Herculanean manuscripts, but in the latter instance his labours were attended with imperfect success. On the 20th of October, 1818, during his absence from England, he was created a baronet; and on the death of Sir Joseph Banks, in 1820, he was elected president of the Royal Society. In 1827, the delicate state of his health rendering a residence on the continent desirable, he resigned his post, and travelled on the continent; but he derived no benefit from the change of

climate. He died of apoplexy, at Geneva, on the 28th of May, 1829.

DAVY, (John,) a singular musical genius, born in the parish of Upton Helion, about eight miles from Exeter. At the age of four or five years his ear was so correct, that he could play an easy tune after once hearing it. Before he was quite six years old, a neighbouring blacksmith, into whose house he used frequently to run, lost between twenty and thirty horse-shoes. Diligent search was made for them many days, but to no purpose. Not long afterwards the smith heard some musical sounds, which seemed to come from the upper part of his house, and having listened a sufficient time to be convinced that his ear did not deceive him, he went up stairs, where he discovered little Davy, with his property, between the ceiling and the thatched roof. The boy had selected eight horse-shoes out of the whole number to form an octave, had suspended each of them by a single cord clear from the wall, and, with a small iron rod, was amusing himself by imitating the Crediton chimes, which he did with great exactness. When he was twelve years of age his friends placed him under the celebrated Jackson, the organist of Exeter cathedral. Davy resided at Exeter for some time after the completion of his studies. One of his earliest employments upon his arrival in London appears to have been as a performer in the orchestra at Covent-garden; at this time he also employed himself in teaching. He composed some dramatic pieces, and wrote the music to Holman's opera of What a Blunder! which was performed at the theatre in the Haymarket in 1800. In the following year he was engaged with Moorehead in the music of Perouse, and with Mountain in that of The Brazen Mask, for Covent-garden. Many of his songs are much admired, particularly that translated by lord Strangford from Camoens, Just like Love is yonder Rose. Davy died in 1824.

DAVY, (William,) an English divine, educated at the free grammar-school at Exeter, and Balliol college, Oxford. He was curate of Lustleigh, in Devonshire, and projected a compilation, entitled "A System of Divinity, in a course of Sermons on the First Institutes of Religion; on some of the most important articles of the Christian Religion in connexion; and on the several Virtues and Vices of Mankind; with occasional Discourses: being a compilation from the best sentiments of the polite writers and eminent sound divines, both ancient and modern, on the same subjects, properly connected, with improvements: particularly adapted for the use of chiefs of families and students in divinity, for churches, and for the benefit of mankind in general." He issued proposals for publishing his work by subscription; but meeting with no success, he determined to become his own printer. With a press which he constructed himself, and as many worn and cast-off types (purchased from a country printing-office) as sufficed to set up two pages, he fell to work. Performing every operation with the assistance of his female domestic only, and working off a page at a time, he finished forty copies of the first three hundred pages. Twenty-six copies he distributed among the universities, the bishops, the Royal Society, and the reviews. A second time disappointed in his hopes of patronage, he would not abandon his project. He had reserved only fourteen copies; and to that number he limited the impression of his entire work. After years of unremitting toil, he saw it completed in twenty-six volumes, 1785—1807. He put the books in boards with his own hands, and then took a journey to London for the express purpose of depositing a copy in each of the principal public libraries of the metropolis. He afterwards, in 1825, printed a volume of extracts from his singular work, and was presented to the living of Winkleigh a few months before his death, which took place in 1826.

DAWE, (George,) an English painter and the biographer of Morland. In 1810 he exhibited a picture of Andromache, which excited such admiration that he was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy, and so great was the merit of his subsequent productions that he was in 1814 admitted a member of that body. Shortly afterwards he visited Russia, and met with great encouragement at St. Petersburg, where he remained for ten years. He did not long survive his return to England, dying within six weeks after his arrival, on the 15th October, 1829. He was the intimate acquaintance of Charles Lamb, and some account of his eccentricities may be seen in the Essays of that graceful writer.

DAWES, (Sir William,) archbishop of York, was born in 1671, at Lyons, (a seat belonging to his father, Sir John Dawes, bart.) near Braintree, in Essex.

He was placed at Merchant Taylors' school, in London, and distinguished himself, before he was fifteen years of age, by his proficiency in the classics, and his acquaintance with the Hebrew language. In 1687 he was elected a scholar of St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. Soon after this, having succeeded to his father's title and estate, he left Oxford, and entered himself a nobleman in Catharine hall, Cambridge. It had been his intention to devote himself to the clerical profession; and with the design to qualify himself for it, he had made the works of some of the most eminent English divines a considerable branch of his study, even before he was eighteen years of age. As soon as he had arrived at the proper age he was ordained; and before he had completed his twenty-fifth year he was created doctor in divinity by royal mandate, in order to be qualified for the mastership of Catharine hall, to which he was elected in 1696. Soon afterwards he was appointed vice-chancellor of the university, and chaplain in ordinary to William III., who also presented him to a prebendary of Worcester. In 1698 he was collated by archbishop Tenison to the rectory and deanery of Bocking, in Essex. After the accession of queen Anne he was appointed one of her chaplains. In 1705 he would have been nominated to the bishopric of Lincoln, had he not incurred the displeasure of certain persons in power, in consequence of some unpalatable observations in a sermon preached by him before the queen, on the 30th of January, whence they were led to persuade her, contrary to her inclination, to give the vacant see to Dr. Wake, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. In 1707, however, a vacancy taking place in the see of Chester, the queen, of her own accord, appointed Sir William to that bishopric; whence, in 1714, he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York. As a preacher he was the most popular in his day; and this arose not so much from any peculiar merit in his compositions, which were plain and familiar, as from the author's natural advantages, the comeliness of his person, the melody of his voice, the appropriateness of his action, and the majesty of his whole appearance. He wrote a poem called The Anatomy of Atheism, 1693, 4to; The Duties of the Closet, &c.; The Duties of Communicating explained and enforced, &c.; Sermons preached upon several Occasions before King William and Queen Anne, 1707, 8vo; The Preface to the Works of Offspring Blackall, D.D. bishop of Exeter, 1723, fol. He died in 1724.

DAWES, (Richard,) a learned critic, born at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, in 1708. He received his grammatical education at the school of his native place, partly under the tuition of Anthony Blackwall, author of The Sacred Classics. After spending some time at the Charterhouse, he was admitted a sizar of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, in 1725; in 1731 he became fellow. In 1733 he took the degree of M.A. Here he distinguished himself by a violent enmity against Dr. Bentley, whose knowledge in Greek he affected to treat with contempt. In 1736 he published proposals for printing by subscription a translation of Milton's Paradise Lost into Greek verse, accompanied with a specimen; but the project fell to the ground. He was appointed, in 1738, master of the free grammar-school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to which office was annexed the mastership of St. Mary's hospital in that town. In 1745 he published his well-known Miscellanea Critica. The work is divided into five sections, of which the first contains some emendations of Terentianus Maurus; the second is a specimen of the want of accuracy in the Oxford edition of Pindar; in the third are some general observations on the Greek language, to which are added some emendations of Callimachus; the fourth is a short discussion on the Digamma; and the fifth is devoted to the illustration of Aristophanes. The great fault of the writer is a proneness to form canons upon an imperfect induction of particulars. Hardly one of the rules which Dawes has laid down has been admitted as unexceptionable; and some of them have been completely overthrown. The authority of the Miscellanea Critica was, however, so great for some twenty or thirty years after its publication, that many readings supported by MS. authority were altered to meet the canons in that book. The best editions of the Miscellanea Critica are those by Burgess, Oxon. 1781, and by Kidd, Cantabr. 1817. The learning of Dawes did not, however, enable him to succeed as a schoolmaster. The irritable jealousy of his temper and singularities of his character, almost amounting to insanity, involved him in quarrels with all his friends and the trustees of the school, so that the number of scholars was

at length greatly diminished. In 1749 he was persuaded to resign both his places, in return for which he received an annuity of 80*l.* a year. With this pittance he retired to Heworth, on the river side below Newcastle, where his chief amusement was rowing in a boat. He died there in 1766.

DAWSON, (John,) an able mathematician, born at Garsdale, in Yorkshire, in 1734. He was bred to the medical profession; but afterwards became an eminent teacher of mathematics at Sedburgh. In the early part of his life he had a controversy with Emerson on Newton's system of analysis; another with Dr. Stewart on the distance of the sun; and another, at a later period, with Mr. Wildbore on the discharge of fluids from vessels in motion. He also wrote a tract against Priestley on the Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity. He died in 1820.

DAY, DAYE, or DAIE, (John,) an eminent English printer in the sixteenth century, born at Dunwich, in Suffolk. He began printing, in conjunction with William Seres, about 1544, a little above Holborn Conduit. In 1549 he removed to Aldersgate-street, near St. Anne's church, where he built a printing-office, but kept shops in various parts of the town, where his books were sold. He was the first in England who printed in Saxon characters, and brought Greek types to great perfection. He was the first person admitted into the livery of the Stationers' Company, after they obtained their charter from Philip and Mary, was chosen warden in 1564, 1566, 1571, and 1575, and master in 1580. He died in 1584. Day materially served the cause of the Reformation by his various publications, especially of Foxe's Acts and Monuments, valuable editions of the Bible, of the works of the martyrs, of Roger Ascham, and other standard authors.

DAY, (John,) a son of the preceding, born in 1566. He was entered a commoner of St. Alban's hall, Oxford, and became fellow of Oriel. He entered into holy orders, and became a favourite preacher in the university. He travelled for three years, improving himself in learning and experience, and after his return, was made vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford. He afterwards left Oxford, and was beneficed at Thurlow, in Suffolk, where he died in 1627. He published,—1. Twelve Sermons, 1615, 4to. 2. Conciones ad Clerum, Oxon. 1612 and 1615. 3. Day's Dyall, or his Twelve Howres, that is, Twelve severall Lectures by way of Catechisme, as they were delivered by him in the chapel of Oriel college, Oxford, in the years of our Lord God 1612 and 1613, Oxford, 1614. On the title-page is a dial, and under it the quotation from St. John ii. 9, "Are there not twelve hours in the *day?*" 4. Commentaries on the first eight Psalms of David, *ib.* 1620, 4to.

DAY, (Richard,) another son of the celebrated printer, and himself a printer, was educated at Eton school, and in 1571 elected thence to King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He took orders, and supplied the place of minister at Ryegate, in Surrey, in the room of the martyrologist, Foxe. He afterwards carried on business in his father's house, in Aldersgate-street. The date of his death is not known. He wrote some verses, Contra Papistos Incendiarios, in Foxe's Martyrology, 1576, and translated Foxe's De Christo triumphante Comœdia, to which he wrote a preface and two dedications.

DAY, (Thomas,) a poet and miscellaneous writer, of eccentric habits, but of benevolent disposition, born in London, in 1748. His father was a collector of the customs, and at his death left him an income of 1200*l.* a year. After being eight or nine years at the Charterhouse, he entered at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, which he left, however, without taking a degree. He afterwards wished to apply himself to the study of medicine, from which he was dissuaded by his friend Dr. Small, of Birmingham, and he at last entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar, but never practised. In his opinions of mankind he was romantic; he was an enthusiastic admirer of virtue, and had such detestation of female seduction, that he challenged, to no effect, a nobleman whom report described as a licentious violator of virgin innocence. But the study of men and manners was his favourite object; and for this purpose, after he left the university, he spent some years abroad. Deviating from the usual mode of fashionable tourists, he fixed his residence for some time in particular spots, making himself thoroughly acquainted with the way of life followed by classes of society seldom known to travellers, and finding occupation for his beneficence in the relief of their distresses. Thus he passed one winter at Paris, another at Avignon, and a third at Lyons; and one summer in the Austrian Netherlands, and another

in Holland. Having been disappointed in an early affection, he took two foundling girls, from the poor-house at Shrewsbury, with the intention of modelling their minds and manners after the principles of Rousseau, and of selecting one of them for his wife. One of these he called Lucretia, and the other Sabrina. The former he placed with a milliner, but the latter he took under his own instruction; but finding his scheme fruitless, he put her to a boarding-school, where she profited so well, as to be an ornament of society, and she became the wife of his friend Mr. Bicknell. In 1778 he married Miss Esther Milnes, of Wakefield, a lady of cultivated understanding, and capable of conforming herself to the whimsical peculiarities of his character. His residence after marriage was first at Stapleford Abbots, in Essex; then at Anningsley, near Chertsey, in Surrey, where he occupied a considerable farm, in the experimental processes of which he largely employed the neighbouring poor. In the association for the redress of grievances, Mr. Day was frequently a leading man, and an eloquent speaker, and in 1780 he vehemently denounced the American war, and distinguished himself as a political writer. In 1773 he had joined his friend Mr. Bicknell in writing The Dying Negro, a piece intended to interest the feelings against slavery. In 1776 he had published The Devoted Legions, in which he made the story of the tribune Ateius, solemnly execrating the troops of Crassus as they marched out to an unjust war, the basis of an allusion which could not be misunderstood, though he did not expressly point it. The poem was dedicated to lord G. Germaine, and the commanders of the forces against America. In 1777 he more directly painted the horrors of the war, by his poem entitled The Desolation of America. These productions were all anonymous. In 1782 he published a pamphlet entitled Reflections upon the present state of England and the Independence of America. This was followed in 1784 by The Letters of Marius, or Reflections upon the Peace, the East India Bill, and the present Crisis. Soon after he published the Fragment of a Letter on the Slavery of the Negroes, and A Dialogue between a Justice of Peace and a Farmer. In 1788 he published A Letter to Arthur Young, Esq. on the Wool Bill. But the work which gained him most celebrity was his Sandford and Merton, of which the first volume appeared in 1783, and the third in 1789. The work was designed for the instruction of youth; and though it partakes too much of the character of the educational writings of the eloquent but visionary Rousseau, it inculcates the manly virtues of courage, activity, temperance, independence, and generosity, and contains many useful instructions in the principles of science. Another piece, entitled The History of Little Jack, is an entertaining story to a similar purpose, but adapted for lower life. Among other whimsies which this singular man entertained, was that of treating brute animals as if they had been rational beings. To this folly he sacrificed his life, for having brought up a favourite foal in an indulgent manner, he would suffer no one to break the young animal in but himself; the consequence of which was, that the horse threw his master, and killed him upon the spot with a kick, September 28, 1789. Mrs. Day heard the afflicting intelligence with horror; she closed the curtains of her bed, and never again suffered the light of the sun to visit her; and after two years spent in this melancholy retirement, she followed her husband to the grave.

DEBURE, (William Francis,) an eminent bookseller of Paris, where he was born in 1731. In 1755 he printed a small piece entitled Museum Typographicum, 12mo; afterwards appeared his Bibliographie Instructive, 7 vols, 8vo, 1763—1768. This was followed by a catalogue of anonymous publications, and an Essay on Bibliography. The abbé Riva having attacked these works with asperity, Debure defended them in his Appel aux Savants, &c. In 1768 he published the catalogue of Gaignat's Library, 2 vols, 8vo. He died in 1782.

DECATUR, (Stephen,) an American naval officer, born in 1779, in Maryland, and educated at Philadelphia. In 1798 he entered the naval service under Barry. In 1804 he signalized his bravery in rescuing the frigate *Philadelphia*, which had run aground at the mouth of the harbour of Tripoli, in which he performed some daring exploits that led to his immediate promotion. After his return he superseded Barron in the command of the *Chesapeak* frigate, with which, on 25th of October, 1812, he fell in with the *Macedonian* English frigate, of a class inferior to his own, and captured her, after an action of an hour and a half. When captain Carden came on board the *Chesapeak*, and presented his sword, Decatur observed, that he could not think

of taking the sword of so brave an officer. In May 1813, in command of the *United States*, with his prize, the *Macedonian*, refitted as an American frigate, he attempted to get to sea, but was compelled to enter the harbour of New London, where for a long time the English closely blockaded him. In January 1815 he was appointed to the command of the *President*, and attempted to get to sea, but, after first fighting the *Endymion*, was captured on the 15th by the *Pomone* and *Tenedos* and *Majestic*, and carried into Bermuda. Being soon despatched with a squadron to the Mediterranean, he captured off Cape de Gatt an Algerine frigate of 49 guns, in which the celebrated admiral, Rais Hammida, was killed. He arrived before Algiers June 28, and the next day compelled the regency to an advantageous treaty. After his return, November 12, he was appointed one of the board of navy commissioners. During a part of the year 1819 he had a long correspondence with commodore Barron, who some years before had been punished for yielding up the *Chesapeak* by a court martial, of which Decatur was a member. The correspondence issued in a challenge from Barron. They fought at Bladensburgh, March 22, 1820, when at the first fire Decatur fell mortally wounded.

DECEBALUS, a king of Dacia, who by his valour in defeating the Roman legions, obtained a yearly tribute from Domitian and Nero. Trajan, more warlike, refused to pay the disgraceful subsidy, conquered Decebalus, and reduced his country to a Roman province, A.D. 105.

DECEMBRIO, (Pietro Candido,) a learned Italian, born at Pavia, in 1399. At an early age he was made secretary to Philip-Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, and after the duke's death, in 1447, he became one of the most strenuous defenders of the liberties of the Milanese; insomuch that, when they determined to submit to the arms of Francis Sforza, he refused to accept the office of surrendering the city to the conqueror; but when the cause of freedom was extinguished at Milan, he became apostolic secretary to Nicholas V., and removed to Rome. He was also, during some part of his life, secretary to Alphonso of Arragon, king of Naples. He at length returned, about twenty years afterwards, to Milan, where he died in 1477. He wrote the Lives of Philip-Maria Visconti, and Francis Sforza, dukes of Milan; also a Latin translation of Appian's History. He likewise translated Quintus Curtius, and the first ten books of Livy, into Italian. He also translated the first twelve books of the Iliad into Latin prose.

DECHALES. See CHALES.

DECIO, (Philip,) one of the most eminent jurists of his age, born at Milan, in 1453. It is affirmed that he was illegitimate; but this seems doubtful. He studied law at Pavia, and afterwards at Pisa. He obtained a doctor's degree in 1476, and was immediately appointed to read on the Institutions. He was next made lecturer-extraordinary in the civil law, in which capacity he accompanied the university on its removal to Pistoja, in 1479. He next removed to Sienna. He soon returned to Pisa; but so much were his talents for dispute dreaded, that it was necessary several times to change his chair from civil to canon law, and back again, on account of the refusal of other professors to be his antagonists. In 1501 he was invited to take the chair of canon law at Padua; and such was the public eagerness to hear him, that the other schools were deserted. Milan having fallen under the power of Louis XII., that prince recalled him thither as his subject. He afterwards fled to France, where the king created him a member of the parliament of Grenoble; and he accepted the chair of civil law at Valence, in Dauphiné. On the accession of Francis I. he returned to Pisa, where he recommenced his lectures with vast applause. He died in 1535. His best known works are his Consilia, Venice, 1581, 2 vols, fol.; and De Regulis Juris, folio.

DECIUS MUS, a Roman consul, who, after many distinguished achievements, devoted himself to the gods' manes for the safety of his country in a battle against the Latins, about 340 years before the Augustine age.

DECKER, or DECKHER, (John,) a learned Jesuit, born at Hazebruck, in Flanders, in 1559. He was professor of theology at Douay and Louvain. He was sent on an embassy into Stiria, and was made chancellor of Gratz university, where he died in 1619. He wrote Velification, seu Theoremata de Anno Ortus ac Mortis Domini, 4to; Tabula Chronographica a captâ per Pompeium Hierosolymâ ad deletam a Tito Urbem, 4to, in which he displayed great erudition and an extensive knowledge of chronology.

DECKER, (Thomas,) a poet, in the reign of James I. He acquired some celebrity by the satire of Ben Jonson,

who was long supposed to have ridiculed him, in his Poetaster, under the name of Crispinus; and Decker was believed to have resented the affront in his play of Satyromastix, where Jonson, under the name of young Horace, is the hero of the piece. But it has since been shown that the Crispinus of Jonson was not Decker, but Marston. Decker wrote three of his plays in conjunction with Webster, and one with Rowley and Ford. The dates of his birth and death are unknown, though it is certain he was alive after 1638. His Gull's Hornbook was reprinted in 1813.

DE COETLOGON, (Charles Edward,) an eminent Calvinistic divine, born in London, of French parents. He was educated at Christ's hospital, whence he removed to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He commenced his clerical career as assistant chaplain to the Lock hospital, and afterwards obtained the living of Godstone, in Surrey. He wrote, A Portraiture of a Christian Penitent, 8vo, 2 vols; Theological Miscellany, 8vo, 6 vols; Character of King George the Third; The Temple of Truth, 8vo, 3 vols; and a volume of Sermons. He died in 1820.

DE COURCY, (Richard,) an Irish divine, of the ancient family of Kinsale. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin. In 1774 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Alkmond, Shrewsbury. Besides several single discourses and tracts, he published two vols, entitled Christ Crucified, and a volume of his sermons was published after his death, with a biographical preface. He died in 1808.

DECRES, (Denis, duc,) a French admiral, born, of a noble family, at Chateau Vilain, in Champagne, in 1761. At a very early age he distinguished himself by an action of singular bravery. His advancement now was rapid. At the battle of Aboukir he commanded the light squadron, and having made his escape on board the *Guillaume Tell*, he sailed to Malta, but was taken by the English. On the establishment of the maritime prefectures, he was appointed to that of L'Orient. In 1802 he was made minister of the marine, in which office he remained till the fall of the imperial government. He was recalled in March 1815, but finally retired in June following. He died at Paris, on the 7th of December, 1820, in consequence of injuries received from a terrific explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder, which had been introduced under his bed by his valet de chambre.

DEDEKIND, (Frederic,) inspector of the Protestant churches in the diocese of Lubeck, who flourished in the sixteenth century. He published an ingenious ironical eulogium on incivility and rudeness, entitled Grobianus, de Morum Simplicitate libri iii. in Gratiam omnium Rusticitatis Amantium conscripti, Leipsic, 1552, 8vo, reprinted at Frankfort, in 1558, with the title of Grobianus, sive de incultis Moribus et inurbanis Gestibus. An English translation of this amusing piece was published in London, 1739, 8vo, entitled The Compleat Booby, an ironical poem, in three books, done into English, from the original Latin, by Roger Bull. Dedekind died in 1598.

DEE, (John,) a divine, astrologer, alchemist, and mathematician, born in London, in 1527. He was educated at Chelmsford, and at St. John's college, Cambridge. He went, in 1547, to Flanders, and studied under Frissius, Mercator, and others; and on his return he was made fellow of Trinity college, just founded by Henry VIII. His attention to mathematical studies, so closely connected with astronomy, and, in those days, with astrology, brought upon him the suspicion of magic; and, to avoid this, he retired to Louvain, in 1478, where it is supposed he took the degree of LL.D. In 1550 he visited Paris, where he read lectures on Euclid's elements; but the most flattering promises could not prevail upon him to settle there. He returned to England in 1551, and was introduced to Cheke and Cecil, was presented to Edward VI., and was made rector of Upton-upon-Severn, and Long Lednam, in Lincolnshire. In Mary's reign, his correspondence with Elizabeth's friends exposed him to the suspicion of treason. He afterwards paid his court to queen Elizabeth, who flattered him with compliments. In 1564 he left England, to present his Monas Hieroglyphica to the emperor Maximilian, and returned in the same year. In 1568 he presented his Propedumata Aphoristica to Elizabeth; and in 1570 he published a curious and laborious preface to Sir Henry Billingsley's translation of Euclid, which he also enriched with notes. In 1571 the queen paid such respect to his celebrity, that she sent two physicians to attend him when confined by sickness at Louvain. On his return to England he settled at Mortlake, where he collected a choice library of above 4000 volumes; which, however, during his absence, in

1583, was plundered by the populace, who firmly believed that he had a familiar connexion with the devil, by his magical incantations. The appearance of a new star in 1572, and of a comet in 1577, gave him opportunities of distinguishing himself as an astronomer; and he engaged the queen's patronage by his able assertion of her right to the countries discovered by her subjects, and by his ingenious plans for the reformation of the calendar. In 1581 he began his attempts to penetrate more deeply into futurity, and, assisted by Kelly, a young man of Worcestershire, he launched forth into those extravagancies in mystery and superstition by which he pretended to hold intercourse with departed spirits. For two years he was engaged in these pursuits, and was at last persuaded by Albert Laski, a Polish lord, to pass over to the continent. After travelling through Germany, the three conjurers reached Poland, and, after an introduction to the emperor Rodolph II., and to Stephen, king of Poland, Dee and Kelly were at last, after the exhibition of some magical tricks, banished by the interference of the pope's nuncio. The report of this adventure reached Elizabeth, who desired Dee to return. He obeyed, and, travelling with great pomp and solemnity, reached England on the 23d of November, 1589, and a few days after was presented to the queen, who received him graciously. By the interference of lady Warwick and archbishop Whitgift, Dee obtained the chancellorship of St. Paul's, and, two years after, the wardenship of Manchester college, where he spent seven years. In 1604 he vainly petitioned James that his conduct and character might be fairly sifted. He at last removed to Mortlake, where he began again to practise his mysterious arts. He died in 1608, in abject poverty. He was twice married, and he left a numerous family.—The eldest of his sons, ARTHUR, was brought up under Camden, and was physician to Charles I. His writings were very numerous; but besides what he published, several MSS. are preserved in the Cotton library and in the Ashmolean museum. In 1659, Dr. Meric Casaubon published a folio volume, entitled, A true and faithful Relation of what passed between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits. Several curious journals of Dee's are in the college library of Manchester, with his portrait.

DEERING, or DOERING, (Charles,) a native of Saxony, who took his degree of doctor in physic at Leyden, after which he came to London, and in 1736 removed to Nottingham. In 1737 he published an improved method of treating the small-pox; in which he recommended the cooling regimen. He published a Catalogue of Plants growing about Nottingham, 8vo, 1738, and wrote the history of that town, which appeared in 1751, 4to. He died in 1749.

DEFFANT, (Marie de Vichy Chamroud, marchioness du,) descended from a noble family in Burgundy, was born in 1697. An ill-assorted marriage issued in a separation, and she became the centre of a literary circle which was composed of the most distinguished characters of the age. In her fifty-fourth year she lost her sight. Voltaire called her l'Aveugle Clairvoyante. The delicacy of her taste, and the extent of her acquaintance with the literature of the time, recommended her to the notice of Horace Walpole, with whom she corresponded, as well as with Voltaire, d'Alembert, Montesquieu, and others. Her Correspondence was published in 4 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1811. She died in 1780, in her eighty-fourth year. Her attainments were considerable, but her temper was wayward, quarrelsome, and peevish.

DE FOE, (Daniel,) an ingenious miscellaneous writer, born, about 1663, in the parish of St. Giles' Cripplegate, in London, where his father, James Foe, was a butcher. He was educated among the dissenters, and warmly embraced their tenets; and he probably prefixed De to his name to conceal the obscurity of his origin. He commenced author early, and published, in 1683, a pamphlet on the contest between the Turks and Austrians. In that year he followed in arms the fortunes of the duke of Monmouth, and had, unaccountably, the good luck to escape the grasp of Jeffreys. He became a liveryman of London in 1688, and zealously favoured the revolution. About this time he followed the trade of a hosier, in Freeman's-court, Cornhill, though he afterwards denied the occupation; and in 1692 he was so reduced, either by misconduct or by the unfavourable circumstances of the times, that he fled from his creditors, though he afterwards very honourably discharged the best part of his debts. In 1695 he was made accountant to the commissioners of the glass duty, in which post he continued till the suppression of the tax in 1699. His True-born Englishman, a satire, in verse, in defence of the Revolution,

had a prodigious sale, and recommended him to the notice of William III. His Shortest Way with the Dissenters, published in 1702, as it reflected on the government and the church, was voted a seditious libel by the House of Commons, and the author was sentenced to the pillory, to be fined, and imprisoned. During his confinement in Newgate he wrote A Hymn to the Pillory; and Pope, who has thought fit to introduce him in the Dunciad, characterises him in the following line:—

"Earless on high stood unabash'd Defoe."

In February 1704, while still in Newgate, he commenced The Review; a periodical paper, published first twice, and then thrice, a-week, which, besides the current domestic and political news, contained the fiction of a club (called the Scandal Club) discussing questions on a variety of miscellaneous topics. This publication is, with probability, supposed to have given the hint of the Tatler. He was liberated from his confinement in August 1704, by the interposition of Harley and of Godolphin, and immediately retired to St. Edmundsbury, where his pen was again employed on political subjects. In May 1706 he produced an Essay at removing National Prejudices against an Union with Scotland; and so great were his services considered, that he was sent by Godolphin to Edinburgh to confer upon the subject with the leading men of Scotland. Upon the conclusion of the union he was rewarded for his services, and two years after, 1709, he published The History of the Union, in a manner so satisfactory, that, in 1786, the same pamphlet was republished when the Irish union was projected. In 1713 some of his publications were considered as Jacobitical, in consequence of which he was prosecuted and imprisoned, but was at last liberated from Newgate by the influence of his friend lord Oxford. He found himself so neglected on the accession of the house of Hanover, that he published his Appeal to Honour and Justice, the last of his political tracts, as he was seized with an apoplexy before the work was finished, and as he afterwards devoted himself only to useful and general instruction. In 1715 he wrote The Family Instructor; and in April 1719 appeared the first part, and August following the second part, of his admirable Robinson Crusoe; the most lasting monument of the literary fame of De Foe. He died in April 1731. The other publications of De Foe are:—The Life of Captain Singleton; A New Voyage round the World; The History of Duncan Campbell; The Life of Moll Flanders; The Life of Colonel Jack; The Adventures of Roxana; The Memoirs of a Cavalier during the Civil Wars in England; Religious Courtship; A Journal of the Plague in 1665; The Political History of the Devil, to which he afterwards added, A System of Magic; A Tour through England and Scotland, 3 vols, 8vo, &c.

DEHEEM, (John David,) a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht in 1604. He excelled in painting flowers and fruit, gold and silver cups, and musical instruments. In representing the transparency of glass he has produced the most perfect illusion. He died at Antwerp, in 1674.

DEIDIER, (Anthony,) the son of a surgeon of Montpellier, where he studied medicine, and in 1697 became professor of chemistry. In 1732, being appointed physician to the galleys, he went to Marseilles, where he died in 1746. He was at Marseilles while the plague raged there, and attributed the disease to a prevailing acid. He wrote a vast number of medical works, in which he maintained opinions which evinced precipitancy of judgment, and a proneness to theorize, little consistent with the sobriety of philosophical investigation. He published three volumes of consultations and observations, in which the diseases are generally correctly described. The titles of his works may be seen in Haller's Bib. Med.

DEIMAN, (John Rodolph,) an eminent Dutch physician and chemist, born at Hagan, in East Friesland, in 1743. He studied at the university of Halle, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1770. He was appointed physician to the king of Holland, and made knight of the order of Merit. He died in 1808.

DEJAURE, (John Elias Bedenc,) an ingenious French dramatic poet, born in 1761. His Franc Breton, Montano et Stéphanie, and Lodoiska, an opera, have been received on the stage with applause. He died in 1799.

DEJOTARUS, tetrarch of Galatia, was, in consideration of his services in the Mithridatic war, placed by Pompey upon the throne of the Lesser Armenia, with the addition of great part of Pontus and Colchis. At the breaking out of the war between Pompey and Cæsar, Dejotarus took part with the former, and was present at the battle of Pharsalia. In

order to make his peace with Cæsar, he was obliged to pay a large sum of money, and was deprived of part of his dominions, but was suffered to retain the title of king. An accusation was brought against him by his daughter's son Castor, of having planned the murder of Cæsar while in Galatia, after his return from Egypt, and Cicero pronounced an oration in his defence. After the death of Cæsar, by means of a large bribe to Antony's wife, Fulvia, he recovered his forfeited territories. He afterwards sided with Brutus, quitted him for Antony, and at last went over to Octavius. He died at a very advanced age.

DE LA BARRE. See Barre.

DELABORDE, (John Benjamin,) a musician, born at Paris, in 1734. Among other masters, he was instructed on the violin by the celebrated Dauvergne, and in the theory of music and composition by Rameau. Destined by his friends for a government financial situation, he became at first principal valet de chambre to Louis XV., of whom he was a great favourite. He soon after this cultivated his talent for music with greater ardour and application, and in 1758 produced at the theatre of the court the comic opera Gilles Garçon Peintre, which was very successful. At the death of Louis XV. in 1774, Delaborde quitted the court, and became a fermier-general. In 1780, he published Essai sur la Musique ancienne et moderne, four vols, 4to, with plates. He was afterwards guillotined, in the reign of terror, for being a partisan of the court.

DELACEPEDE. See Lacepede.

DE LA COUR, or DELACOURT, (James,) an Irish poet, born at Killowen, near Blarney, in the county of Cork, in 1709. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin; and before he had reached his 21st year, he produced his Letter of Abelard to Eloisa, in imitation of Pope; and in 1733 he published his work entitled The Prospect of Poetry. Soon after this he took orders, but his love of versification, and an addiction to drink, unfitted him for his clerical duties, and he soon became deranged, and pretended to prophesy. He died in 1781.

DELAMBRE, (John Baptist Joseph,) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born on the 19th of September, 1749, at Amiens, where he received his earlier education under the care of the celebrated poet Delille, at that time a teacher in the gymnasium. This was the commencement of a friendship between the preceptor and his pupil, which ended only with the life of the former, who has dedicated to Delambre his poem entitled Trois Règnes de la Nature. The narrow circumstances of his family seemed to present obstacles to his removal to the university of Paris, which, however, were happily overcome by the generous exertions of his teacher in rhetoric, Gossart, who caused him to be sent to the college du Plessis. At the close of his academical course he determined to seek a means of support by the exercise of his pen; and notwithstanding a considerable weakness of sight, occasioned by an attack of small-pox in his infancy, he undertook translations of works in the Latin, Greek, Italian, and English languages, and commenced the study of the mathematics. He next went to Compiègne, at the recommendation of his friends, to engage in tuition; but he speedily returned to Paris, where he pursued that career with considerable advantage, and applied himself with ardour to the study of physics and astronomy, as well as to general literature. He now studied at the college of France, under Lalande, who, struck by his superior talents, regarded him as a fellow-labourer, and entrusted to him the most complicated astronomical calculations. Delambre thenceforth consecrated his life to the study and description of the heavens. In 1781 he obtained the prize offered by the Academy of Sciences for the determination of the orbit of the recently discovered Georgium Sidus, or Uranus; he also constructed ecliptical tables of the satellites of Jupiter, for which he was honoured with another prize; and in 1792 he was elected a member of the Academy. About the same time he was associated with Mechain in a commission to measure an arc from Dunkirk to Barcelona, a task which, under the directing mind of Delambre, was brought to a successful termination after the labour of ten years, the result of which he gave to the world in his Base du Système Métrique Décimal, 1806—1810. He was appointed perpetual secretary for the mathematical sciences in the Institute, successor of Lalande in the chair of astronomy in the college of France, and one of the principal directors of the university. His History of Astronomy, 6 vols, 4to, is a work of prodigious research. It is a remarkable fact, that he did not apply himself to astronomical observations until he had reached his thirty-fifth year. In

1814 he was appointed a member of the Royal Council of Instruction; and when Paris was taken by the allied armies, Delambre, then in that city, applied himself, undisturbed by the roar of cannon, to the pursuit of his favourite studies. He was more fortunate, however, than Archimedes in a similar position; for such was the respect in which his reputation was held, that no molestation was offered to him by the victors, nor was even a single soldier billeted upon him. Intense application at length impaired his health, and he died on the 19th of August, 1822. Besides his numerous scientific writings he contributed to the Biographie Universelle the lives of Hippocrates, Ptolemy, Kepler, Picard, Lalande, La Caille, and others. He also wrote a conclusive refutation of the absurd pretensions to antiquity made by the Indian tables, which he has shown to be not more than 700 years old.

DELAMET, (Adrian Augustin de Bussy,) a learned French priest and casuist, born in Picardy, in 1621. In 1646 he became a member of the society of the Sorbonne, of which he was chosen prior in 1648. He conciliated the esteem of cardinal De Retz, who was his relation, and he continued attached to him in his prosperity and in his disgrace, accompanying him in his travels through England, Holland, and Italy. He returned to Paris, and settled in the college of the Sorbonne, where he became eminent for his wisdom in the management of ecclesiastical concerns, and was often applied to for the resolution of difficult cases of conscience. He died in 1691. The work for which he is chiefly celebrated is A Resolution of numerous Cases of Conscience, relative to Morality and Church Discipline, according to the sacred Scriptures, the Decrees of Councils, the Sentiments of the Fathers of the Church, and those of different Canonists and Divines; of which the first volume appeared after his death, in 1714, in 8vo. This work includes the resolutions of M. Fromageau, and was afterwards extended to the number of five volumes. In 1732 the work was systematized by M. Treuve, who published it in the form of A Dictionary of Cases of Conscience, in two volumes fol. which are usually connected with the celebrated work of M. Pontas, in three volumes fol. under the same title.

DELANDINE, (Anthony Francis,) deputy of the province of Forez to the States-General, was born at Lyons, in 1756. He became librarian of that city, and member of several academies; and he exercised the profession of an advocate previous to the Revolution. Till the closing of the constituent assembly, he took an active part in the deliberations, and distinguished himself by his judgment and moderation. He opposed the issuing of assignats, and successfully defended the royal guards who had accompanied the king in his flight to Varennes. He also maintained the inviolability of the royal person; and, on the 4th of July, 1791, protested against the detention of Louis XVI. He was afterwards obliged to conceal himself in the mountains of Forez, and being discovered in the winter of 1793, he was dragged from prison to prison, and only owed his safety to the revolution which overthrew the reign of terror (9 Thermidor). He published, in 1804, in conjunction with Chaudon, the eighth edition of the Dictionnaire Historique; and among his other works are, Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque Publique de Lyon; and Mémoires Bibliographiques et Littéraires, 1816, 8vo. He died in 1820.

DELANY, (Patrick,) an Irish divine, born about 1686. His father was originally a servant in the family of Sir John Rennel, a judge, and afterwards rented a small farm. Young Delany was brought up as a sizar at Trinity college, Dublin, of which he became fellow. At this time he formed a very intimate acquaintance with dean Swift, and soon distinguished himself as a popular preacher, and as an active and successful tutor in his college. The part, however, which he took in supporting two young men who had, for misconduct, been expelled, proved offensive to the provost, and to Boulter the primate, who wished to oppose his advancement. Lord Carteret, in 1727, presented him to the chancellorship of Christ Church, and to a prebend in the cathedral of St. Patrick. In 1729 he began a periodical paper called the Tribune, continued to twenty numbers; and in 1731 he came to London to publish his Revelation examined with candour, a work to which he added a second volume, and, thirty years after, a third, and which was universally admired. When in London he married Mrs. Margaret Tenison, a rich Irish widow. In 1738 he published his Reflections upon Polygamy, a curious work, which was followed, in 1740 and 1742, with An Historical Account of the Life of David, King of Israel, in 3 vols. In 1743 he took for his second wife the

widow of Alexander Pendarves, a woman of great excellence and genius; and the following year he was raised to the deanery of Down. In the same year he published a volume of sermons upon social duties, fifteen in number, to which, in a second edition, 1747, were added five more, on the opposite vices. His next publication was a pamphlet, entitled An Essay towards evidencing the Divine Original of Tithes. In 1754 he published his Remarks on the Life of Swift by Lord Orrery. He died at Bath, in 1768.

DELANY, (Mary,) second wife of the preceding, was daughter of Bernard Granville, afterwards lord Lansdowne, and was born at Coulton, in Wiltshire, in 1700. When she was seventeen she married Alexander Pendarves, Esq. of Roscrow, in Cornwall, a gentleman of great property, but much advanced in life. In 1724 she became a widow; in consequence of which she left Cornwall, and resided chiefly in London. After a widowhood of nineteen years she married, in 1743, Dr. Delany, whom she had long known as the friend of her learned correspondent, dean Swift. She then wished to settle at Bath, but the duchess of Portland insisted upon her living with her at Bulstrode, and she continued in that hospitable retreat for some years. On the death of the duchess, George III. assigned Mrs. Delany a house, ready furnished, in St. Albany's-street, Windsor, and granted her a pension of 300*l.* a-year, which she enjoyed till her death. Mrs. Delany is well known for her spirited and elegant correspondence with some of the learned and of the witty of the times, but particularly for her great skill in drawing and painting. She is also known for inventing, at the age of seventy-four, an ingenious Flora, by the tasteful application of coloured paper, skilfully cut with scissars, and so delicately disposed upon a black ground, as almost to equal the works of nature. In this elegant accomplishment she continued to be engaged till her eighty-third year, when her sight began to fail. She died in 1788.

DELAUNE, (Thomas,) a nonconformist, who, in 1683, wrote an answer to Dr. Calamy's discourse Concerning a Scrupulous Conscience. His book, called Plea for Nonconformity, gave such offence, that he was tried, and sentenced to pay a heavy fine. He died in prison.

DELAUNEY, (count d'Antraigues,) a French nobleman, born in 1756, and distinguished as an agent at the time of the Revolution. In 1789 he was one of the deputies of the nobility to the states-general, and on several occasions he inclined towards the popular party; but on the discussion of the question relative to the royal *veto*, he delivered an eloquent speech in favour of it. During the tyranny of Robespierre he emigrated to Germany, and in 1797 he was employed in the service of Russia. While thus engaged in Italy he was arrested by the agents of France, and thrown into prison. He owed his liberation to madame St. Huberti, a celebrated actress belonging to the French opera, who, after having been the mistress of the count, became his wife. In 1806 he was sent to England, with credentials from the emperor of Russia. Here he obtained letters of naturalization, was often employed by government, and resided in this country several years. He and his lady were assassinated at Barnes, in Surrey, on the 3d of July, 1812, by one Lawrence, an Italian footman.

DELAVAL, (Edward Hussey,) an ingenious chemist and natural philosopher, born in 1729. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Göttingen. He published many ingenious papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He was also the author of An Experimental Inquiry into the Cause of the Changes of Colour in opaque and coloured Bodies; with an historical Preface relative to the Parts of Philosophy therein examined, and to the several Arts and Manufactures dependent on them, 1777, 4to; which was translated into French and Italian. He died in 1814.

DELEN, (Dirk, or Theodore van,) a painter, born at Hensden, about the year 1635. He was a pupil of Francis Hals, and, adopting the style of that master, became celebrated for his views of churches, temples, and palaces. The figures in his pictures were painted by Van Harp, or Wouvermans, which of course considerably enhances their value.

DELEYRE, (Alexander,) a French writer, born at Portets, near Bordeaux, in 1726. He was admitted at an early age into the college of the Jesuits, and, when only fifteen years old, was invested with their order. He soon quitted the society, and was patronized by Montesquieu, who introduced him to Diderot, d'Alembert, J. J. Rousseau, and Duclos and he became a writer in the Encyclopédie, to which he contributed the reprehensible article on Fanaticism. The duc de Nivernois afterwards obtained for him

the appointment of librarian to the prince of Parma. At the commencement of the revolution Deleyre sided with the popular party, and was elected a member of the National Convention and of the Committee of Public Instruction. In politics he was a Girondist; and his natural taciturnity prevented him from falling a sacrifice to the tyranny of Robespierre. He died in 1797. He wrote an Analysis of the Philosophy of Bacon; a variety of articles in the Encyclopédie; a General History of Voyages, 19 vols, 8vo; Le Génie de Montesquieu, 12mo; and L'Esprit de St. Evremont, 12mo. He is said to have attempted a poetical translation of Lucretius. Several of his ballads were set to music by his friend Rousseau.

DELFAU, (Francis,) a learned French Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Montet, in Auvergne, in 1637. When the superior of his society had determined on giving a new edition of the works of St. Augustine, Delfau was fixed upon by them as the fittest person to be entrusted with the execution of that design; but he was prevented from completing the undertaking. He was unhappily drowned on his passage from Landevenec to Brest, in 1676, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. In the controversy which took place between the canons regular of St. Augustine and the Benedictines, respecting the authorship of the book De Imitatione Christi, Delfau published a Latin dissertation on the side of the question embraced by his community. He also published a well-written historical eulogy on Casimir, king of Poland.

DELFT, (William James,) a Dutch portrait painter and engraver, born at Delft, in 1580. He was instructed by his father, whose style he followed for some time; but on attempting to engrave some portraits by Mirevelt, whose daughter he had married, his success was so great that he afterwards devoted himself entirely to the graver. He died in 1640.

DELILLE, (James,) a French poet, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1738. In his infancy he lost his father, who left him slenderly provided for. After studying at the college of Lisieux, at Paris, he obtained a situation in the Jesuits' college of Beauvais, on the destruction of which establishment he became professor of polite literature at Amiens, where he commenced his first literary work, a translation into French verse of the Georgics of Virgil. Returning to Paris, he was appointed to a professorship in the college de la Marche; and soon after published his version of the Georgics, under the patronage of the younger Racine. This translation was a bold attempt for a French poet. The muses of that nation had been reared in courts, and were but little conversant with a country life. Even the adventurous genius of Voltaire would have recoiled from the bold attempt of walking the courtly muse over a ploughed field. It is said, accordingly, that he was greatly struck with the enterprise and success of Delille, and of his own accord recommended him to the notice of the Academy. He now, emboldened by the popular applause, resolved to aim at higher distinction than even an able version of the most finished poem in the world could confer upon him; and, upon the whole, it may be said, that there is no didactic poem in any language which approaches so closely to the polish, the grace, and the tenderness of Virgil as the Jardins of Delille, which he published a few years after his reception into the Academy, and thereby made good his pretensions to the character of an original poet. After the success of this work Delille appears to have miscalculated his own powers, and to have forgotten that mediocrity is inexcusable in poetry, which is intolerable if it be not excellent. The choice of his next subject was eminently unhappy. With little Imagination of his own, he undertook a poem upon that boundless and gorgeous theme. Before he advanced far in his composition he took a voyage to Constantinople in the train of the ambassador, M. de Choiseul Gouffier, and visited Attica and the Troad. But the fervour of poetic enthusiasm seems to have been but slightly kindled in him at the scene. On his return to Paris he delivered lectures on the Latin poets, which were listened to with delight by thronging audiences. At last the revolution broke out; and quitting Paris, he retired to St. Dièz, the birth-place of his wife, and there, in solitude, he finished his translation of the Æneid. But France was too unquiet for the peaceful temper of Delille, and he removed first to Basle, and then to the charming village of Glairesse, in Switzerland. In this enchanting spot, on the margin of the lake of Bienne, he completed his Homme des Champs, and his poem on the Trois Règnes de la Nature. He next took refuge in Germany, where he composed

his La Pitié; and he passed thence to London, where he translated Paradise Lost. In 1801 he returned to Paris, and after publishing from time to time a succession of poems, he died there in 1813, having for some time before been afflicted with total loss of sight. Delille wrote but little prose. His preface to the Georgics is an able essay, and contains many excellent observations on the art and the difficulties of translation. He wrote the article La Bruyère in the Biographie Universelle.

DELISLE, (William,) an eminent French geographer, born at Paris in 1675. He evinced at an early age an inclination for geographical study, which was ably directed by his father, who was also a geographer; and when he was nine years old he had attained such proficiency as to construct maps and tables illustrative of ancient history. Under the instruction and countenance of Cassini and Feret he conceived the bold project of remoulding the whole system of geography, and in 1700 he published maps of the world, of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and constructed terrestrial and celestial globes. In 1702 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was appointed teacher of geography to Louis XV. who, in 1718, appointed him his first geographer, with a pension of 1200 livres. He declined the invitation of Peter the Great to settle at Petersburg, where his brother Joseph was afterwards appointed keeper of the observatory. Delisle died of apoplexy, in 1726.

DELISLE, (Joseph Nicholas,) a younger brother of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1688, and, like him, studied under his father, and afterwards at the collège Mazarin. In his eighteenth year the occurrence of a solar eclipse impelled him irresistibly to the study of astronomy, and he had apartments in the Luxembourg. In 1714 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences; and in 1724, at the invitation of Newton and Halley, he visited London, and was elected a member of the Royal Society. In 1726 he was invited to Petersburg by the empress Catharine, to fill the situation of astronomer at the observatory, and there he lived for nearly twenty-two years, when he returned to Paris on account of ill health, and was appointed professor of astronomy in the Royal College of France. He died at Paris, in 1768. Lalande and Messier were pupils of Delisle.

DELIUS, (Christopher Traugott,) a German mineralogist, born at Wallhausen, in Thuringia, in 1728. After serving for some time in the army, he embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and obtained a place in the Hungarian mines, and became professor in the Academy of Mines at Chemnitz. He was then invited to Vienna, and employed in the department of the mines and the mint. He wrote, in German, A Dissertation on the Origin of Mountains, and of the different kinds of Veins found in them; also of the Mineralization of Metals, and particularly Gold; and An Introduction to the Art of Mining, both in Theory and Practice, together with a Treatise on the Principles of the Economy of Mines; printed at Paris in 1778, in 2 vols, 4to, at the expense of the king of France. He died in 1779.

DELLAMARIA, (Domenico,) a musical composer, born of an Italian family, at Marseilles, in 1764. At eighteen years of age he had already composed a grand opera, which was represented at Marseilles. He subsequently went to Italy, where he studied, during nearly ten years, under various masters, the last of whom was Paesiello. Whilst he remained in Italy, he composed six comic operas, three of which were performed with much success, especially his Il Maestro di Capella. He returned to France in 1796, and first produced the opera, Le Prisonnier, which much increased his reputation. To this succeeded L'Oncle Valet, Le Vieux Château, L'Opéra Comique, and some other works, all given within the space of two years, and attesting the fecundity and superiority of his talent. Dellamaria died suddenly at Paris, in 1800.

DELMONT, (Diodato,) a painter, born at St. Tron, near Antwerp, in 1581. Being of a good family, he received a liberal education, and having evinced an extraordinary taste for drawing he was placed under the instruction of Rubens, and accompanied that master to Italy. He improved himself by study at Rome, and became an eminent painter of historical subjects. Some of his best works are at Antwerp, where he died in 1634.

DE LOLME, (John Louis,) a political writer, born at Geneva, about 1745. He received a liberal education, and embraced the profession of the law, but did not long practise as an advocate, the bent of his mind inclining to the study of politics. The English government, in particular, excited his curiosity; and he resolved to investigate its nature and its principles. His first work, which he

published in 1772, after his arrival in England, was written in our language, and was entitled A Parallel between the English Government and the former Government of Sweden; containing some observations on the late revolution in that kingdom, and an examination of the causes that secure us against both aristocracy and absolute monarchy. Many were apprehensive that our constitution might be subverted like that of Sweden; but De Lolme, by contrasting with the polity of England the government which Gustavus III. had overturned, ingeniously argued that such fears were ill-founded. His next work was entitled The Constitution of England; or, an Account of the English Government: in which it is compared both with the republican form of government and the other monarchies in Europe. It was written in French, and was published in Holland. A translation of it being earnestly desired, the author enlarged and improved it, and published the first English edition in June 1775, 8vo. He also wrote the History of the Flagellants, or Memorials of Human Superstition, 1783, 4to. In 1787 he wrote a judicious essay designed for an introduction to De Foe's History of the Union between England and Scotland. In the following year he published, Observations relative to the tax upon window-lights, the shop-tax, and the impost upon hawkers and pedlars; and in 1789, when the question of the regency was agitated, he wrote, Observations upon the National Embarrassment, and the proceedings in Parliament relative to the same. In this pamphlet he coincides with the plan proposed by Mr. Pitt. De Lolme's circumstances were much reduced towards the close of his life, and he is said to have received aid from the Literary Fund. He died in Switzerland, in 1807.

DELRIO, (Martin Anthony,) a learned Jesuit, born at Antwerp, in 1551. After studying at his native place, he was taught rhetoric and philosophy by Maldonat, at Paris, whence he proceeded to Douay and Louvain, to study law, and afterwards to Salamanca. On his return home he became counsellor to the parliament of Brabant; but when the civil war broke out in Flanders, he took a second journey into Spain, where he entered among the Jesuits at Valladolid, in 1580. He afterwards taught philosophy, the languages, and theology, at Louvain, where he died in 1608. He published an edition of Solinus, and a few years afterwards, notes on Claudian, and on the tragedies of Seneca, together with some treatises on law; also Disquisitiones Magicæ, in 3 vols, 4to, 1599 and 1691; Commentaries on Genesis, the Song of Solomon, and the Lamentations of Jeremiah, 3 vols, 4to, 1604 and 1608; Sacred Adages of the Old and New Testaments, in Latin, in two vols, 4to, 1612; three volumes of Explications of some of the most difficult and important Passages of Scripture; Vindiciæ Areopagitæ, 1607; Penículus Foriarum Elenchi Scaligeriani pro Societate Jesu.

DE LUC, (John Andrew,) an eminent chemist and geologist, born at Geneva, in 1727. He came to England at the beginning of the reign of George III. after having travelled over a great part of Europe. Queen Charlotte settled a pension on him, and made him her reader. The principal of his works are,—1. Letters on the Origin and Formation of the Earth. 2. Elements of Geology, 8vo. 3. Geological Travels in the North of Europe, England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, 5 vols, 8vo. These are not merely scientific treatises; they are also descriptive of scenery, of the inhabitants, and their manners; they contain statistical and moral observations, and many of them are full of interest even to the general reader. He was a great admirer of Bacon, and wrote Précis de la Philosophie de Bacon, et des Progrès qu'ont fait les Sciences Naturelles par ses Préceptes et son Exemple, 2 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1802. He wrote also on education, Lettres sur l'Education Religieuse de l'Enfance, précédées et suivies de Détails historiques, 8vo, 1799. He was a member of the Royal Societies of London, Dublin, and Göttingen, and correspondent of the Academies of Paris, Montpellier, &c. He was appointed in 1798 professor of philosophy and geology in the university of Göttingen. He passed several years in Germany, at Berlin, Hanover, Brunswick, &c. After the battle of Jena he returned to England, where he passed the remainder of his days. He died at Windsor, in 1817.

DELVAUX, (Laurent,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Ghent, in 1695. He studied at Rome, and was patronized by the popes Benedict XIII. and XIV. and was employed by the empress Maria Theresa and prince Charles of Lorraine. Some works from the chisel of Delvaux may be seen at Brussels and Ghent. He died at Nivelle, in 1778.

DEMADES, an Athenian, who, from

being a mariner, became a popular speaker, and by his eloquence appeased Philip of Macedon after the victory which that incomparable soldier gained over the Athenians at Chæronea (B.C. 338). An oration of his, De Duo Decennali, is in the Rhetores Veteres, 3 vols, fol. Venice, 1513.

DEMAINBRAY, (Stephen Charles,) an ingenious lecturer on electricity, born in London, of French parents, in 1710, and was educated at Westminster school, where he boarded with Dr. Desaguliers, who instructed him in mathematics and natural philosophy. At the age of seventeen he went to Leyden, after which he read lectures on experimental philosophy at Edinburgh. He served as a volunteer in the royal army in 1745, and was at the battle of Preston Pans. In 1746 he resumed his lectures, and published his discovery of the effects of electricity on vegetables, which the abbé Nollet afterwards claimed as his own. Dr. Demainbray became instructor in philosophy to George III. when prince of Wales, and also to queen Charlotte, to whom he gave his MSS. He obtained a pension, and was appointed astronomer to the king at his observatory at Richmond, where he died in 1782.

DEMETRIUS, (Phalereus,) an Athenian statesman and philosopher, a disciple of Theophrastus, whom the people of Athens honoured with 360 brazen statues for his wisdom and munificence in the government of that city. The fickle populace, however, passed sentence of death against him, and he fled to the court of Ptolemy Soter, by whom he was hospitably entertained. But having excited the resentment of Ptolemy Philadelphus, the son of Soter by Berenice, that monarch banished him to Busiris, where he died from the bite of an asp, B.C. 284. A rhetorical treatise ascribed to him has come down to us; but this work, edited by Schneider, Altenburg, 1779, is probably of a later date.

DEMETRIUS, surnamed Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, was honoured by the Athenians with the dedication of brazen statues, because he had delivered their city from the power of Demetrius Phalereus, and defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ. Though beaten at the battle of Ipsus (B.C. 301), he had the good fortune to seat himself on the throne of Macedonia; where his posterity remained till the age of Perseus. He died B.C. 283, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

DEMETRIUS I. (Soter,) king of Syria, the son of Seleucus Philopater. He was for some time an hostage at Rome, and perished in battle while fighting against Alexander Balas, B.C. 150.

DEMETRIUS II., surnamed Nicator, was king of Syria after his father, Demetrius I. He formed an alliance with the Jews against Tryphon, and was at last killed by the governor of Tyre, B.C. 127.

DEMETRIUS, a cynic philosopher, in the reign of Caligula, afterwards banished by Vespasian for his insolence. He was a disciple of Apollonius Tyanæus, and is highly commended by Seneca.

DEMETRIUS, czar of Russia, son of the czar Ivan, or John, Basilovitz, is by some called The False Demetrius, and is regarded as an obscure native of Jaroslaw, who was instructed by an artful monk to assume the character of the real Demetrius, who, it is said, had been murdered by Boris Gudenow. This youthful adventurer invaded Russia with a small army, in 1604, and seated himself on the throne. After a short reign of eleven months, he was assassinated at Moscow, in May 1606.

DEMETRIUS PEPANUS, a learned writer of the seventeenth century, born in the island of Chio. In 1637 he went to Rome to prosecute his studies in the Greek college, and seven years after he returned to his native country, where he was appointed to teach Greek. He chiefly studied controversial divinity, and composed a poem entitled The Triumph of the Catholic Faith. He wrote also a physical treatise against Galen and his disciples. He is supposed to have died at Messina. His works were published in 1781, Rome, 2 vols, 4to. His manuscripts were discovered by signor Stellio Raffaelli, consul for the English East India Company at Chio, who sent them in 1776 to cardinal York, who charged Stephanopoli and Amaduzzi, two able Greek scholars, to translate them into Latin, and to publish both the text and their versions together.

DE MISSY, (Cæsar,) a distinguished critic, born at Berlin, in 1703. He studied first at the French college at his native place, and thence removed to the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder; he then entered the ministry; and after preaching about five years in different towns of the United Provinces, he was invited to London in 1731, and became preacher at the French chapel in the Savoy. In 1762 he was named

by the bishop of London to be one of the French chaplains to the king in his chapel at St. James's. He died in 1775. He published little of his own; but he greatly assisted many of the learned in their undertakings: among others indebted to him were Wetstein, in his edition of the Greek Testament, Dr. Jortin, in his Life of Erasmus, and Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Nichols, in Two Essays on the Origin of Printing. After his death were published Sermons sur divers Textes de l'Ecriture Sainte, 3 vols, 8vo.

DEMOCRITUS, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, a disciple of Leucippus, born B.C. 470. He travelled over the greatest part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in quest of knowledge, and returned home in the greatest poverty. He retired to a garden near the city, where he dedicated his time to study and solitude; and, according to some authors, he put out his eyes, to apply himself more closely to philosophical inquiries. He was accused of insanity, and Hippocrates was ordered to inquire into the nature of his disorder. The physician had a conference with the philosopher, and declared that not Democritus but his enemies were insane. He continually laughed at the follies and vanity of mankind, and is commonly known by the appellation of "The Laughing Philosopher." He died in the 109th year of his age, B.C. 351. He belonged to the Eleatic sect, and was the author of the doctrine of atoms. He may be considered as the parent of experimental philosophy, in the prosecution of which he showed himself so ardent, that he declared he would prefer the discovery of one of the causes of the works of nature to the diadem of Persia.

DEMOIVRE, (Abraham,) an eminent mathematician, born at Vitri, in Champagne, in 1667. He left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and came to England, where, by studying the Principia of Newton, he made himself a complete master of the mathematics, in which he read lectures for his support. He was admitted member of the Royal Society, and of the Academies of Paris and Berlin. He died in 1754. His works attest his superior learning and great application, and the estimation in which his talents were held is evinced by his being called upon to decide between the rival claims of Leibnitz and Newton to the invention of the method of fluxions. He published, Miscellanea Analytica, 4to; A Treatise on Annuities; and his great work, The Doctrine of Chances, 1718, 4to, thrice reprinted, and dedicated to Sir Isaac Newton.

DEMONAX, a philosopher of Crete, in the reign of Adrian. He was a native of Cyprus, but removed to Athens in early life, and there passed the remainder of his days. He had the highest contempt for riches, and lived upon the accidental supplies which he received from his friends and strangers. He lived to his 100th year. Lucian has recorded some of his witty sayings.

DEMOSTHENES, the great Athenian orator, born about B.C. 384, was the son of an opulent armourer and cabinet maker, and was left an orphan in his childhood. He was committed to the care of three guardians, who embezzled nearly the whole of his property, which amounted to fifteen talents, or about 3000*l*. He is said to have studied philosophy under Plato, and to have been a pupil of Eubulides of Miletus; Isæus was his instructor in rhetoric, and he took lessons in action from Satyrus and Aristonicus. His constitution was naturally delicate, and his voice was feeble. He was indefatigable in his application to qualify himself for a public speaker, and had to overcome some natural defects in his utterance. He transcribed the history of Thucydides eight or ten times with his own hand, to form his style, or perhaps rather to store his mind with political knowledge. His earliest essay in eloquence took place in B.C. 364, in his twentieth year, when he sued Aphobus, one of his guardians, for the recovery of his property. He succeeded, however, in obtaining but a small portion of what was due to him; and he was obliged to have recourse, for his support, to a gainful practice, then common among the orators at Athens, of composing speeches, as a hired advocate, for persons engaged in private or public causes. His first speech on a public occasion was made in 355, when he spoke against Androtion; in the same year he made his oration against Leptines. His speech on the Symmoriæ was delivered in the following year. In 349 he spoke the three Olynthiacs, called also the second, third, and fourth Philippics; the speech against Midias in 348; the Oration on the Peace in 346; the speech on the Malversation in the Embassy in 343; the Oration on the Chersonesus, together with the tenth and eleventh Philippics, in 341; the Funeral Oration in 338, and the Oration on the Treaty with Alexander after 334, and that On the Crown in 330. The thunder of his eloquence roused the

Athenians to oppose the ambitious views of Philip of Macedon; but, like many other men of fine genius, he was deficient in animal courage, and he is reproached with having fled early in the battle of Chæronea. In consequence of this disastrous defeat, the opposite party at Athens brought various accusations against him; but he was acquitted by the people, and so far recovered their esteem as to be appointed to pronounce the funeral harangue of those who fell at Chæronea. At the death of Philip, he appeared in public in a white robe, with a garland on his head, though he had a few days before lost a daughter. For this action he was censured as deficient in natural affection; but Plutarch well defends him for making private feelings yield to public, yet justly blames his indecent triumph over a fallen foe. Despising the young Alexander, Demosthenes now thought the opportunity favourable for crushing the Macedonian power; and chiefly through his influence a new league was formed among the states of Greece, and the Persians were solicited to commence hostilities against Macedon. But the vigorous proceedings of the young king, and the dreadful chastisement he inflicted upon Thebes, soon broke the spirits of this confederacy. The Athenians found it expedient to divert the anger of the victor by an embassy, of which Demosthenes himself was to take part; but his apprehensions caused him to turn back upon the road. He was one of the orators whom Alexander required to be delivered up; but Demades pacified the king without this sacrifice. After the death of Alexander, the Greeks endeavoured to shake off the Macedonian yoke; but Antipater prevailing against them, demanded that Demosthenes should be delivered up to him, as the person who had ever most successfully animated the Athenians to such efforts. The orator judged it prudent to withdraw to Calauria, a little island opposite Trœzene, where he took refuge in the temple of Neptune, and, when all hopes of safety had vanished, terminated his life by a dose of poison (B.C. 322).

To animate a people renowned for justice, patriotism, and valour, yet in many instances degenerated and corrupted; to warn them of the dangers of luxury, treachery, and bribery; of the ambition and perfidy of a powerful foreign enemy; to recall the glory of their ancestors to their thoughts; and to inspire them with resolution, vigour, and unanimity; to correct abuses, to restore discipline, to revive and enforce the generous sentiments of patriotism,—these were the great purposes for which the Orations of Demosthenes relating to public concerns were delivered. Those, therefore, in whom the higher class of moral feelings, fortitude, perseverance, and public spirit, are extinct or lukewarm, may read the speeches of this unequalled orator for ever without discovering why he has been admired; for the subordinate merits of his action, a felicitous and appropriate choice of words, and a management of sounds almost as artificial as that of music, are lost upon us at present. From him, critics have formed their rules; and all the masters in his own art have thought it an honour to imitate him. Suffice it to say, that energy and majesty are his peculiar excellences. From the gravity of Thucydides, the pomp and dignity of Plato, the ease and elegance, the neatness and simplicity of the Attic writers, he formed a style and manner admirably fitted to his own temper and genius, as well as that of his hearers. His own severity determined him to the more forcible methods of astonishing and terrifying, rather than the gentle and insinuating arts of persuasion; nor did the circumstances and dispositions of his countrymen admit of any but violent impressions. As many of those to whom he addressed himself were men of low rank and occupations, his images and expressions are sometimes familiar. As others of them were themselves eminent in speaking, and could readily see through all the common artifices of Oratory, these he affects to despise, and appears only solicitous to be understood; yet, as it were without design, he raises the utmost admiration and delight; such delight as arises from the clearness of evidence, and the fulness of conviction. And, as all, even the lower part of his hearers, were acquainted with the beauties of poetry and the force of harmony, he could not admit of any thing rude or negligent, but with the strictest attention laboured those compositions which appear so natural and unadorned. They have their ornaments, but these are austere and manly, and such as are consistent with freedom and sincerity. A full and regular series of diffusive reasoning would have been intolerable in an Athenian assembly. He often contents himself with an imperfect hint: a sentence, a word, even his silence, is sometimes pregnant with meaning. And this quick-

ness and vehemence flattered a people who valued themselves on their acuteness and penetration. The impetuous torrent that in a moment bears down all before it, the repeated flashes of lightning, which spread universal terror, and which the strongest eye dares not encounter, are the images by which the nature of his eloquence hath been expressed.

The text of Bekker, founded on a careful collation of the MSS., is now regarded as the standard, and the learned world is under great obligations to that able scholar for rescuing the work of the first of orators from the mischievous tampering of Reiske. Some of the Orations have been translated into German by J. J. Reiske, by F. Jacobs, and by Becker. There is a French translation by Auger; and a good English one by Leland. There is also an English version by Francis, but it is not a successful one.

DEMOURS, (Peter,) known for his eminence as a physician, for the dexterity of his surgical operations, and for his great skill as an oculist, was born at Marseilles, in 1702. He was associated with Chirac in the superintendence of the cabinet of natural history at the royal gardens. He died in 1795.

DEMPSTER, (Thomas,) a learned Scotchman, born in the shire of Angus, in 1579, and educated at Aberdeen, whence he removed to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He went next to France, where he gave out that he had left great estates in his own country on account of his attachment to the Roman Catholic religion, and assumed the title of baron of Muresk. But the low state of his finances obliged him to undertake to teach classical literature at Paris, where he published, in 1613, in fol. Antiquitatum Romanorum Corpus absolutissimum. His quarrelsome temper, however, made it necessary for him to quit Paris, and he returned to England, where he married a handsome wife, whom he afterwards carried back with him to Paris. He next became professor at the academy of Nimes; taught philology in the university of Pisa, where his wife eloped from him; and was finally appointed professor in the university of Bologna, where he continued till his death, in 1625. He was also admitted into the academy of Della Notte. He published, Κεραυνος και οβελος in Glossas Lib. IV. Institut. Justiniani, &c. 1622, 8vo; and De Juramento, Lib. III. Locus et Antiq. Rom. retractatus, &c. 1623, 8vo; Menologium Scotorum, 4to; Scotia Illustrior, seu, Mendicabula repressa, 8vo, &c. After his death appeared a volume in 4to, with the title of Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum. In 1724 two folio volumes by this writer were published at Florence, entitled Thomæ Dempsteri a Muresk Scoti Pandectarum in Pisano Lyceo professoris ordinarii de Etruria regali lib. Septem. A dissertation of his on the Roman Calendar is in Grævius's Roman Antiquities. He had an astonishing memory, and used to study for fourteen hours a day. But he wanted judgment and discrimination, and is justly chargeable with undue partiality to his country.

DEMPSTER, (George,) a Scotch gentleman, born in 1736, at Dundee, where he received his earlier education; he was then removed to St. Andrew's, and thence to Edinburgh in 1755, where he became a member of the faculty of Advocates. After travelling on the continent for a short time he commenced practice at the bar, but soon quitted it, and was elected, in 1762, member of parliament for Dundee. He joined the Rockingham party, and afterwards supported Mr. Pitt, till the affair of the regency, when he espoused the side of Mr. Fox. In 1790 he retired from parliament, and devoted himself to the improvement of the Highlands by agriculture and the fisheries. He died in 1818. His publications are, —1. Discourse on being nominated Chairman of the Society for extending the Fisheries of Great Britain, 8vo. 2. Account of the Magnetic Mountains of Cannay, 8vo. 3. Several Papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 4. Letters in the Agricultural Magazine. 5. Speeches in Parliament.

DENHAM, (Sir John,) an eminent poet, born in Dublin, in 1615. His father was chief-baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and one of the lords commissioners of that kingdom; but, upon his being made, in 1617, one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer in England, he was brought to London, and received his earlier education there. In 1631 he was entered a gentleman-commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, whence he went to Lincoln's-inn, with a view of studying the law; but, through his love of gaming, he squandered away all the money he could get. His father, being informed of this, threatened to disinherit him; whereupon he wrote a little Essay upon Gaming, which he presented to his father, in order to show him what an abhorrence

he had conceived towards it: his parent's death, however, no sooner happened, in 1638, than he returned to his former habits, and soon lost several thousand pounds. In 1641 he published his tragedy of The Sophy, "which," says Waller, "broke out like the Irish rebellion, threescore thousand strong, when nobody was aware, or in the least suspected it." Soon after he was made sheriff of Surrey, and governor of Farnham castle; but not understanding military affairs, he came to the king at Oxford, where, in 1643, he published his Cooper's Hill, "a poem," says Dryden, "which, for majesty of style, is, and ever will be, the standard of good writing." His attachment to the royal cause during the civil wars ensured him the confidence of the queen, who entrusted him with a commission to her captive husband. He afterwards went as ambassador with lord Croft from Charles II. to Poland, and in 1652 he returned to England, where he found his estates greatly reduced in consequence of his former habits of gaming, and the persecutions of the civil war. For about a year he was hospitably entertained by lord Pembroke. At the Restoration he entered upon his office of surveyor-general to the king's buildings, and at the coronation he was created knight of the Bath. In the latter part of his life, in consequence of some domestic difference on his second marriage, he unfortunately lost his reason, which he, however, recovered. He wrote some verses on Cowley's death, and soon followed him to the grave. He died in 1668, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the remains of Chaucer, Spenser, and Cowley. Denham's works have been published together at different times, the sixth edition of which appeared in 1719. These poems are above twenty in number, containing, besides The Sophy, and Cooper's Hill, the Destruction of Troy, and Cato Major. Wood mentions other works of Denham, such as A New Version of the Psalms; A Panegyric on General Monk; The True Presbyterian, &c. "Denham," as Dr. Johnson has observed, "is deservedly considered as one of the fathers of English poetry. Cooper's Hill is the work that confers upon him the rank and dignity of an original author. He seems to have been, at least among us, the author of a species of composition that may be denominated local poetry, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may be supplied by historical retrospections or incidental meditation. He is one of the writers that improved our taste and advanced our language, and whom we ought therefore to read with gratitude, though, having done much, he left much to do."

DENHAM, (Dixon,) a brave military officer, and enterprising and enlightened traveller, born on the 1st of January, 1786, in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school. Disliking the profession of the law, for which he had been designed, he entered the army as a volunteer, in 1811, and served during the whole succeeding period of the campaigns in the Peninsula, where he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the 23d Fusileers. After the evacuation of Portugal, he was appointed to the 54th regiment, then commanded by lord Waldegrave, and, joining the British army in the Netherlands, shared in the honours of Waterloo, and accompanied the allied armies on their entry into Paris. He then passed some years on the continent, both in France and in Italy; and in 1819 was admitted into the senior department of the Royal Military College at Farnham, where he pursued his studies with great credit. He now sought the only species of active employment which the general peace left at his choice—that of a traveller in unexplored regions; and, in 1821, he solicited lord Bathurst's permission to be associated with Dr. Oudney and captain Clapperton, in a mission from Tripoli to Timbuctoo. The plan, however, failed; Denham was separated from his companions, and after suffering great privations, and encountering many perils, arrived in England in June 1825, and published Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa, 4to. He was soon after appointed lieutenant-colonel, and superintendent of the liberated African department of Sierra Leone, and upon the death of Sir Neil Campbell, he succeeded that officer as governor of the colony. But his constitution, though originally excellent, speedily gave way under the malignant influence of that noxious climate, and he died at the government-house at Sierra Leone on the 8th of June, 1828.

DENHAM, (Sir James Stuart.) See STUART.

DENINA, (Carlo Giovanni Maria,) an Italian historian, born at Revel, in Piedmont, in 1731. After studying at Saluzzos, he went, in 1748, to the university of Turin, and in 1753 was made professor

of classical literature at Pignerol. A quarrel with the Jesuits caused him to withdraw to Milan, where, in 1756, he took his degree of doctor. He afterwards obtained the professorship of rhetoric at Turin, where he published his Revolutions of Literature, in 1760, which brought upon him the resentment of Voltaire. This has been translated into English. The publication of the first volume of his capital work, the Revolutions of Italy, in 1769, procured for Denina the chair of rhetoric in the superior college of Turin. The third volume of this work appeared in 1771. The fifth volume was published in 1782. In 1777 he fell into trouble by the publication of his Dell' *Impiego* delle Persone. He was deprived of his chair, and banished to Vercelli. After some time, however, he obtained his pardon, was recalled to Turin, and was appointed librarian to the king. In 1782 he went, on the invitation of the king of Prussia, to Berlin, and published some memoirs in the Transactions of the Academy. In 1804 he was at Mayence, where he was introduced to Napoleon, who, at the recommendation of Salmatoris, made him his librarian. He then settled at Paris, where he died in 1813. Among his works, which are very numerous, are, *Bibliopea*, o l'Arte di campor *Libri*, 1776, 8vo; La Russiade, 1799, 8vo; La Clef des Langues, ou, Observations sur l'Origine et la Formation des principales Langues qu'on parle et qu'on écrit en Europe, 1805, 3 vols, 8vo; Istoria della Italia Occidentale, 1809, 6 vols, 8vo.

DENIS, (Michael,) an eminent German bibliographer, and principal librarian of the imperial library of Vienna, born at Sclarden, in Bavaria, in 1729. He published:—1. A German Translation of Ossian's Poems, Vienna, 1768—1772, 3 vols, 4to, and 8vo. 2. The Songs of the Bard Sined (Denis), *ib.* 1772, 8vo. 3. A systematic Catalogue of Butterflies in the environs of Vienna, *ib.* 1776, 4to, with plates. 4. An Introduction to the Knowledge of Books, 2 vols, 4to, 1777 and 1778. This, which, like most of his works, is written in German, contains a division of bibliography into three periods. The first relates to the state of book-writing previous to Christianity; the second comprehends the state of bibliography from the introduction of Christianity to the restoration of letters, or the invention of printing; and the third extends from this latter period to the present times. 5. A Typographical History of Vienna from the year 1482 to 1560, *ib.* 1782, 4to. 6. S. Augustini Sermones inediti, admixtis quibusdam dubiis, *ib.* 1792, fol. 7. Codices Manuscripti theologici Latini aliarumque Occidentis Linguarum Bibliothecæ Palatinæ Vindobon. vol. i. 1793, fol. vol. ii. 1801, intended as a continuation of Lambecius's very elaborate catalogue. 8. Carmina quædam, Vienna, 1794, 4to, a collection of Latin poems. Denis died at Vienna, in 1800.

DENMAN, (Dr. Thomas,) an eminent physician and medical writer, born at Bakewell, in Derbyshire, in 1733. After attending lectures at St. George's hospital, he entered the navy as surgeon's mate, and in 1757 was made surgeon of a ship, and served in the expedition against Belleisle. He then quitted the navy, and commenced practice in London. In 1770 he gave lectures on midwifery, in conjunction with Dr. Osborne, and was also chosen joint physician and man-midwife to the Middlesex Hospital. His practice and reputation now rapidly increased. He was appointed licentiate in midwifery of the College of Physicians in 1783, and six years after he was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He published an Essay on Puerperal Fever; the Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery; and Aphorisms, for the the use of junior practitioners. He also published several papers on the cow-pox in the Medical and Physical Journal, and wrote a small treatise on Cancer. He died in 1815.

DENNE, (John,) an eminent divine and antiquary, born at Littlebourne, in Kent, in 1693, and brought up in the free-schools of Sandwich and Canterbury, whence he went to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1716. Soon after his ordination he was nominated by the college to the perpetual curacy of St. Benedict's, Cambridge; whence he was preferred, in 1721, to the rectory of Norton-Davy, or Green's Norton, in Northamptonshire, upon a presentation from the king; but this he exchanged, in 1723, for the vicarage of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in London. In 1725 he was appointed preacher of Boyle's lecture, and held that office for three years. Immediately after taking the degree of D.D., in 1728, he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Rochester. He was instituted in the following year to the vicarage of St. Margaret's, Rochester, but this he resigned, on taking possession of the rectory of

Lambeth, in 1731, through the patronage of archbishop Wake. He died in 1767, and was buried in Rochester cathedral. He furnished Lewis with many useful materials for his Life of Wicliff, and collated Hearne's edition of the Textus Roffensis, with the original at Rochester, and had contemplated a History of the Church of that city.

DENNE, (Samuel,) youngest son of the preceding, was born at Westminster, in 1730, and was admitted of Corpus Christi, Cambridge. He was presented, in 1754, by the dean and chapter of Rochester, to the vicarage of Lamberhurst, in Kent; and in 1767 to that of Wilmington, near Dartford; and the same year to the vicarage of Darent. He died in 1799. He published A Letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke, &c. on the Confinement of Criminals in separate apartments, &c. 1771; History and Antiquities of Rochester, published by T. Fisher in 1772; Historical Particulars of Lambeth Parish and Lambeth Palace, in addition to the Histories of Dr. Ducarel in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, 1795, &c.

DENNER, (Balthasar,) a painter, born at Hamburg, in 1685, whose only merit consists in the laborious minuteness of his imitation. He was patronized by the king of Denmark, and George I. of England. By the latter Denner was invited to this country, where, much to the credit of English taste, he did not meet with encouragement. He died in 1747.

DENNIE, (William Henry,) a distinguished British officer. He entered the army as an ensign in 1800, was promoted to lieutenant in 1804, to captain in 1810, to major, by purchase, in 1821, and to lieutenant-colonel in 1832. He served in India during the campaign under lord Lake in 1805, 1806; was present at the capture of the Isle of France in 1810; and greatly distinguished himself during the Burmese war in 1826, 1827. He was with the army throughout the Affghan war, from 1828 to the period of his death. He led the storming party at Ghuznee, and was the first man within the walls. In the middle of September, 1840, he was despatched in quest of the Wullee of Khooloom, then in the field, with 10,000 men in support of Dost Mahommed. After a series of difficult and brilliantly executed manœuvres amongst the defiles of the Hindoo Koosh, he succeeded in bringing the enemy to battle at Bamecan, on the 18th of September, where, with a force of less than 1000 men, he dispersed 10,000 of the enemy. This action was so decisive as to terminate the campaign, and compel the surrender of Dost Mahommed. On forcing the Khoord Cabul Pass between the 9th and 30th of October, he commanded first the rearguard; then, on Sir R. Sale being disabled by his wound, the charge of the force devolved on him. This duty he continued to fulfil throughout the greater part of the siege of Jellalabad, at the conclusion of which he fell, on the 6th of April, 1842. He had been appointed aide-de-camp to the queen, but died before the intelligence reached Jellalabad.

DENNIS, (John,) an English critic and political and dramatic writer, born in 1657, in London, where his father was a saddler, and educated at Harrow, and at Caius college, Cambridge. After taking his bachelor's degree he was expelled in 1680; upon which he removed to Trinity hall. He next travelled over France and Italy, and at his return he set up for a man of fashion and wit, and was intimate with the great and the learned of the times. But his temper was impetuous and suspicious, his habits were incurably improvident, and his whole behaviour betokened a vanity and self-importance that almost verged upon insanity. He wrote, in 1692, a Pindaric ode on William's victory at Aughrim, and he also honoured the death of that monarch, and that of his queen, with poetical incense. In 1704 came out his highly applauded tragedy, Liberty Asserted, in which he used such violent language against the French nation, that, in the pride of self-consequence, he persuaded himself peace could never be re-established between the two countries unless he were delivered up to the enemy. With this idea he applied to the duke of Marlborough for his protection, who declared to the alarmed poet that he had no influence with the ministry, but that he thought, without being terrified, his own case as desperate, as he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis himself. He is said on another occasion to have been walking near the sea while the guest of a friend in Sussex, and that, at the sudden sight of a ship sailing, as he imagined, towards him, he decamped in the greatest terror. His poems on the battles of Blenheim and Ramillies gained him the friendship of the duke of Marlborough, who presented him with a hundred guineas, and procured him an appointment in the customs worth 120*l.*

a-year. This office he held for six years; during which time he managed his affairs with so little prudence, that, in order to discharge some pressing demands, he was at last obliged to dispose of it. The earl of Halifax having heard of his design, sent for him, and, in the most friendly manner, expostulated with him upon the folly and rashness of disposing of his place, by which his lordship told him that he would soon become a beggar. Dennis represented the exigencies to which he was reduced, and the importunate nature of the demands that were made upon him. The earl, however, insisted, that, if he must sell his place, he should reserve to himself an annuity out of it for a considerable term of years; such a term as his lordship thought Mr. Dennis was not likely to survive; yet this he did survive, and was exposed in his old age to great poverty. Dennis also wrote some prose pieces, especially Priestcraft Dangerous, &c. against Sacheverell's Political Union, and some severe reflections on Pope's Essay on Criticism, and on Addison's Cato. This not only occasioned a curious pamphlet, entitled The Narrative of Dr. Robert Norris, concerning the strange and deplorable frenzy of Mr. John Dennis, but it drew upon him the satirist's resentment, and obtained for him a conspicuous place in the Dunciad. Though now disregarded as a writer and a critic, he was esteemed in his day; but it was observed by a wit that Dennis was the fittest man in the world to instruct a dramatic writer, for he laid down rules for writing good plays, and showed him what were bad by his own. Yet Dennis possessed unquestionable talents, and his acquirements were by no means slender. Being much distressed near the close of his life, it was proposed to act a play for his benefit, and Thomson, Mallet, Martin, and Pope, took the lead upon the occasion. The play, which was The Provoked Husband, was represented at the Haymarket theatre, December 18, 1733; and Pope wrote a prologue, which was spoken by Theophilus Cibber. Dennis had at this time become blind. He survived this assistance only twenty days, and died on the 6th of January, 1734.

DENNY, (Sir Anthony,) a favourite of Henry VIII., born at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, and educated at St. Paul's school, and at St. John's college, Cambridge. His great abilities soon recommended him to the court, where he became gentleman of the bed-chamber, groom of the stole, and a privy counsellor. He was also knighted by the king, and, in the general plunder of the property of the Church, Sir Anthony received from his capricious master the priory of Hertford, together with valuable grants of lands. When Henry was on his death-bed, Sir Anthony alone had the courage and humanity to approach him, to remind him of his situation, and to exhort him to devote the few remaining moments of life to the momentous concerns of religion. The king had such an opinion of his integrity, that he made him one of the executors of his will, one of the counsellors of his successor, Edward VI., and gave him a legacy of 300*l*. He died in 1550. Sir John Cheke honoured his memory with an elegant poem.

DENON, (Dominique Vivant, baron,) a clever French artist, and director of the Museum under Napoleon, born, of a noble family, at Chalons sur Saone, in Burgundy, in 1747. He was sent to Paris to study the law; but that profession had few attractions for Denon, who began to write for the stage, and produced a comedy, entitled Julie, or Le Bon Père, which was acted with applause at the Théâtre Français. He also evinced some talent as a draughtsman, and attracted the notice of Louis XV., who confided to him the care of his engraved gems and medals, and gave him a situation in the household. He next attended the French ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, and stopped at Potsdam, where he had an interview with Frederic the Great. On the death of Louis XV. he returned to Paris, and was sent on a mission to Switzerland by the count de Vergennes, minister for foreign affairs. He soon after went in a diplomatic capacity to Naples, and was introduced to cardinal de Bernis. While in Italy he made a number of drawings, which, with his descriptions, were afterwards published in a splendid form by M. de la Borde and the abbé de St. Nou. On the death of his munificent patron, the count de Vergennes, he returned to Paris, and was admitted into the French Academy. He then returned to Italy to study the great schools of paintings, and visited Bologna, Florence, and Venice. About this time he was commissioned, under the direction of David, to engrave designs for the new national costume. During the reign of terror he was recalled from Switzerland (whither he had withdrawn from Venice), under a threat of the forfeiture of his estate. His occupation of an artist fortunately protected

him, and he escaped amidst the horrors of that fearful period. He next attracted the notice of Buonaparte, whom he accompanied in his expedition to Egypt, and there he executed those admirable drawings which, with his work that they embellished, have given celebrity to his name. Buonaparte appointed him director and administrator-general of the Museum of the Medal Mint; but on the restoration of the Bourbons he withdrew from public life. He died suddenly at Paris, on the 27th of April, 1825. The latter part of his life was spent in the composition of a History of Art, illustrated with plates of subjects from his own noble cabinet. His Voyage dans la Haute et Basse Egypte pendant les Campagnes du Général Buonaparte, Paris, 1802, 2 vols fol., has been translated into English by A. Aikin, and by Kendal and Blagden.

DENORES, (Jason,) a native of Cyprus, who, when that island was taken by the Turks in 1570, lost all his property, and retired into Italy, and, settling at Padua, was appointed professor of moral philosophy. He died in that city in 1590, of grief, occasioned by the banishment of his only son, who had killed a noble Venetian in a quarrel. He was well acquainted with the Peripatetic philosophy, and had a superstitious veneration for Aristotle. He published, Poetica, Padua, 1588, 4to. Dell' Ottima Republica, Venice, 1578, 4to. Del Mondo, Venice, 1571, 8vo. Della Retorica, Venice, 1584, 4to. Institutio in Philosophiam Ciceronis, Patavii, 1576, 8vo. De Arte Dicendi, Venetiis, 1553, 8vo; Parisiis, 1554, 8vo. De Constitutione Philosophiæ Aristotelis, Patavii, 1584, 4to; and In Epistolam Q. Horatii de Arte Poetica, Venice, 1553, 8vo; Paris, 1554, 8vo.

DENTON, (John,) an English divine, born in 1625, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, and ejected in 1662, for nonconformity, from the living of Oswald Kirk, in Yorkshire. He afterwards conformed, and after being re-ordained, was presented to the living of Stonegrave, and a prebend of York, which he held till his death, in 1708. He published some sermons and religious tracts, and was the intimate friend and correspondent of Tillotson.

DENTON, (Thomas,) a divine, born at Sebergham, in Cumberland, in 1724, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree June 16, 1752. He became curate, and afterwards rector, of Ashted, in Surrey. He died in 1777. He published a manual of devotions, entitled Religious Retirement for one Day in every Month, from the original of Gother, a popish writer; and two poems, Immortality, or the Consolation of Human Life, a monody, printed separately in 4to, 1755, and afterwards reprinted in Dodsley's Collection; and The House of Superstition, a vision, 1762, 4to, afterwards prefixed by Mr. Gilpin to his Lives of the Reformers. In both he has proved himself no unsuccessful imitator of the style of Spenser. He also compiled the supplemental volume to the first edition of the Biographical Dictionary.

DENTON, (William,) a physician, born at Stow, in Buckinghamshire, in 1605. He received his education at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he was initiated into the practice of medicine, under Dr. Henry Ashworth. In 1636 he was appointed physician to Charles I., whom he attended to Scotland in 1639. On the Restoration he was made one of his physicians in ordinary, and was soon after admitted fellow of the College of Physicians. He lived to the accession of king William and queen Mary, to whom, in 1689, he dedicated his Jus Regiminis. He wrote also, 1. Horæ Subsecivæ, or a Treatise showing the original Grounds, Reasons, and Provocations, necessitating our sanguinary Laws against Papists, made in the Days of Queen Elizabeth, 1664, 4to. 2. The Burnt Child dreads the Fire, or an examination of the merits of the Papists, relating to England, mostly from their own pens, in justification of the late act of parliament for preventing dangers which may happen from popish recusants, London, 1675, 4to. 3. Jus Cæsaris et Ecclesiæ vere dictæ, 1681, fol.; to which he added, on a single sheet, An Apology for the Liberty of the Press. He died in 1691.

DENYS, (James,) a painter, a native of Antwerp, where he was born in 1647. He was instructed by Erasmus Quellinus the elder, whom he left at an early age to visit Italy. In that country he passed the greater part of his life, and from attentively studying the works of the great masters, rose to eminence in the art. His style resembles that of Vandyck, with something of the manner of the Italian school. The best works of Denys are in Italy; but Antwerp possesses a few which sufficiently prove his great abilities.

D'EON, (Chevalier,) styled Charles Genevieve Louise Auguste Andre Timo-

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thée D'Eon de Beaumont, was the son of a gentleman of an ancient and respectable family at Tonnerre, in Burgundy, where he was born in 1728. After receiving a domestic education he was removed to Mazarin college at Paris. The sudden death of his father threw him on the world at an early age, dependent on his own exertions for advancement. He first obtained the patronage of the prince de Conti, by whom he was introduced to Louis XV., who presented him with a cornetcy of dragoons. In 1755 he was employed, under the chevalier Douglas, in transacting a negotiation of a delicate and important nature at the court of St. Petersburg. After some years he joined his regiment, then serving under marshal Broglio on the Rhine. He subsequently attended the duke de Nivernois, when he came over to England, as ambassador, to negotiate the peace of 1763. For his services on this occasion his sovereign invested him with the order of St. Louis. The duke, upon his departure for France, in 1763, caused D'Eon to be appointed minister-plenipotentiary in his room; but when the count de Guerchy arrived as ambassador from the court of Versailles, the chevalier was requested to act as his secretary. Mortified at what he regarded as a slight, he published an account of all the negotiations in which he had been engaged, exposed some secrets of the French court, and animadverted with such freedom upon the character and conduct of the count de Guerchy, that he was prosecuted and convicted in the court of King's Bench; but not appearing to receive judgment, he was outlawed. About the year 1771, doubts respecting his sex, which had previously been started at St. Petersburg, became the topic of conversation, and, as usual in this country, led to several wagers of great amount, one of which became the subject of an action at law, which ended in a nonsuit. In the meantime, the chevalier, who was now universally regarded as a woman, was accused by his enemies of having been an accomplice in these gambling transactions. In consequence of this he left England in August 1777, and, on his return to France, assumed the attire of a female. Monstrous as the proceeding appears, it is now ascertained, that while D'Eon was in England, the celebrated Caron de Beaumarchais was actually employed by the French government in negotiating with him, not only for the delivery of some state-papers in his possession, and his return to France, but for the immediate assumption of the female dress and character. That dress and character he adopted, and ever after continued to support; maintaining the most inviolable secrecy on the subject of his sex to the day of his death. In 1785 he returned to England. At the Revolution he was deprived of his pension, although in June 1792, he presented a petition to the National Assembly (as *madame* D'Eon), desiring to be employed in their service as a soldier. For a few years he gained a subsistence by the sale of part of his effects, and by a public exhibition of his skill in fencing. When incapable of these exertions by years and infirmities, he was relieved by occasional contributions. For the last two years he scarcely ever quitted his bed, his health gradually declined, and at length an extreme state of debility ensued, which terminated in his death, on the 21st of May, 1810. Immediately after, the corpse being examined by professional gentleman and others, all doubts as to his sex were completely removed. The chevalier D'Eon was distinguished as a scholar, and was well acquainted with the ancient and most of the modern languages. His works were published in 1775, under the title of Loisirs du Chevalier D'Eon, 13 vols, 8vo.

DEPARCIEUX, (Anthony,) an eminent mathematician, born in 1703, in the diocese of Usez. He wrote a Treatise on Trigonometry, 4to; Essays on the Probabilities of the Duration of Human Life, 4to, a work which obtained for him a seat in the Academy of Sciences; Memoir on the Inundations of the River Seine, &c. His skill was much applauded in his construction of sun-dials on a new plan, and also for his meridian lines. He died in 1768, aged sixty-five.

DERBY, (James Stanley, earl of,) an English nobleman, celebrated for his courage during the civil wars. With only 600 horse he bravely defended himself at Wigan against colonel Lilburne and 3000 horse and foot; but when taken at the battle of Worcester, he was basely beheaded, though he had been promised pardon, October 15, 1651. His widow imitated his heroic conduct, and after the brave defence of Latham house, she retired to the Isle of Man, where she defied the attacks of her enemies. She was the last person who submitted to the power of the regicides.

DERHAM, (William,) an able philosopher and divine, born at Stoughton, near Worcester, in 1657, and educated at

Blockley, and Trinity college, Oxford. He was presented in 1682 to the vicarage of Wargrave, in Berkshire, and in 1689 to the rectory of Upminster, in Essex. He devoted the best part of his time to mathematics and experimental philosophy. He was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and enriched the Philosophical Transactions with many valuable communications. In 1716 he was made canon of Windsor; and the university of Oxford, in 1730, granted him the degree of D.D. for his meritorious services in the cause of science. His publications are very numerous, and are mostly on philosophical subjects. The best known of his works are his Physico-Theology, sixteen discourses preached at Boyle's Lecture, in 1711 and 1712, and in 1714 his Astro-Theology, and in 1730 his Christo-Theology, a sermon to prove the divine origin of Christianity; besides The Artificial Clock-maker, an ingenious book, written in his younger years, the fourth edition of which was published in 1734. He also revised the Miscellanea Curiosa, prepared notes and observations for Eleazer Albin's Natural History, 4 vols, 4to, and published some pieces of Mr. Ray, of which he had procured the MSS., and also the philosophical experiments of Dr. Robert Hooke. The last published work of his own was entitled, A Defence of the Church's Right in Leasehold Estates, written in answer to a work entitled, An Inquiry into the Customary Estates and Tenant-rights of those who hold Lands of the Church and other Foundations, published in the name of Everard Fleetwood. He died, deservedly lamented, at his rectory at Upminster, on the 5th of April, 1735.

DERING, (Sir Edward,) a native of Kent, remarkable in the reign of Charles I. for his zeal in parliament in favour of republican principles. He brought in a bill for the abolition of bishops, deans, and chapters, and proposed other plans of reform. Afterwards, however, he changed his opinion, and espoused the royal cause, which he supported with a troop of horse, equipped at his own expense. He was a great sufferer in the civil war, and died before the Restoration. His speeches in parliament were published in 4to.

DERING, (Edward,) a Puritan divine, of the sixteenth century, a native of Kent, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1568. In 1567 he was admitted lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He was also one of the preachers at St. Paul's, and in 1569 obtained the rectory of Pluckley, in the diocese of Canterbury, and became chaplain to the duke of Norfolk. In 1571 he was presented by the queen to the prebend of Chardstoke, in the cathedral of Salisbury. He was much celebrated for his eloquence in the pulpit, and for his general learning and acuteness as a disputant. He wrote a work against Harding, the papist, entitled, A Sparing Restraint of many Lavish Untruths, &c. 1568, 4to. Having adopted the sentiments of Cartwright and others on the subject of church government by bishops, habits, and ceremonies, he was, after a long examination and controversy, suspended from preaching, in 1573. His principal works are:—1. A Lecture or Exposition upon a part of the fifth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, as it was read in St. Paul's, December 6, 1572, Lond. 1581, 16mo. This work was extended to Twenty-seven Lectures or Readings upon part of that Epistle, 1576. 2. A Sermon preached before the Queen's Majesty, February 25, 1569, Lond. 1584. 3. A Sermon preached at the Tower of London, December 11, 1569, *ib.* 1584. 4. Certain godly and comfortable Letters, full of Christian Consolation, &c. 4to; all of which, with some other tracts of Dering's, were collected and printed in one vol. 8vo, by Field, in 1595. His correspondence with lord Burleigh may be seen in Strype's Annals. He died in 1576.

DERMODY, (Thomas,) a young Irish poet, born in Ennis, in 1775. His father, who was a schoolmaster, is said to have employed him, when only in his ninth year, as Greek and Latin assistant. In his tenth year he ran away to Dublin, where, after spending some time in dissipation, he enlisted in the 108th regiment, which he accompanied abroad in the expedition under the earl of Moira, and appears to have behaved so well, that his lordship promoted him to a second-lieutenancy in the waggon corps. He soon, however, forfeited the favour of his noble patron by his intemperance, and died, in abject poverty, at Sydenham, in 1802. His first publication was a small volume of poems, written in his thirteenth year, and printed in 1792. In 1793 he published a pamphlet on the subject of the French revolution, entitled, The Rights of Justice, or Rational Liberty, to which was annexed a poem called The Reform. During his residence in London he published a volume of poems in 1800, a

second in 1801; and afterwards a poem called The Battle of the Bards.

DERRICK, (Samuel,) a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1724. He was placed at first with a linen-draper in Dublin; but disliking that business, he quitted it about 1751, and commenced author in London. Soon after his arrival he appeared in the character of Gloucester in Jane Shore, but with no success. After this he subsisted chiefly by his writings. On the death of Beau Nash he was chosen to succeed him as master of the ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge. But his incurable improvidence still kept him in necessitous circumstances. He translated a dramatic piece from the French of the king of Prussia, called Sylla, 1753, 8vo; A Voyage to the Moon, from the French of Bergerac, 1753; Memoirs of the Count de Beauval, from the French of the marquis d'Argens, 1754, 12mo; The third Satire of Juvenal translated into English verse, 1755, 4to. He edited an edition of Dryden's poetical works, with a life and notes, 1762, 4 vols, 8vo. In 1759 he published a View of the Stage, under the name of Wilkes; in 1762, The Battle of Lora, a poem; in 1763, A Collection of Voyages, 2 vols, 12mo. The most amusing of his works was his Letters written from Liverpool, Chester, &c. 2 vols, 12mo. A few anecdotes of Derrick are given in Boswell's Life of Johnson. He died in 1769.

DERSHAWIN, (Gabriel Romanowitsch,) a celebrated Russian lyric poet, born in 1743, at Kasan, at the Gymnasium of which city he received his education. In 1760 he entered the engineer corps, in which, in the following year, he obtained promotion on account of his skill as a mathematician and a draughtsman, and of his description of the Bulgarian ruins on the Wolga. In 1774 he distinguished himself in his expedition against the insurgent Pugatscheff; in 1782 he became counsellor of state, and in 1784 governor of Olonez and Tambow. In 1791 the empress Catharine made him secretary of state; in 1793 he was promoted to the dignity of senator; and in 1794 he was made president of the College of Commerce. He afterwards became, successively, imperial treasurer, and minister of justice; and in 1803 he retired, pensioned with the amount of his entire salary. He died in July 1816, at his estate of Swanka-on-the-Wolchow. His works were published at St. Petersburg, in 1810, 1815, in five volumes. His Oda Bog, or Address to the Deity, is a noble poem, and has obtained for him the appellation, which he well deserves, of the Russian Pindar. His prose writings are also highly esteemed; and his Treatise on Lyrical Poetry, inserted in the Lectures for the Society of Friends of the Russian Language, evinces his abilities as a critic. An English translation of his poems appeared in 1808. His Oda Bog has been translated into Latin and Chinese, and printed, by order of the emperor of China, in gold letters on silk paper, and hung up in the hall of the imperial palace.

DERYCK, (Peter Cornelius,) a painter, born at Delft, in 1568. After receiving instruction from Hubert Jacobs, generally called Grimani, he went to Italy, and studied at Rome and Venice. He painted portrait and landscape equally well. The animals introduced in the latter are remarkable for spirit and freedom. Deryck adopted the style of Bassano with such success as to deceive experienced judges. He died in 1630.

DESAGULIERS, (John Theophilus,) an eminent experimental philosopher, son of a Protestant minister at Rochelle, where he was born in 1683, and which he left at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded Dr. Keil in reading lectures on experimental philosophy at Hart hall. He was the first who introduced the reading of lectures in London, where he had for his auditors not only the learned and the great, but also George I. and George II. and the royal family. In 1714 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he communicated some valuable papers. In 1718 he completed his degrees at Oxford as bachelor and doctor of laws. He was patronized by the duke of Chandos, who gave him the living of Edgware, near his seat at Cannons; and he afterwards became chaplain to the prince of Wales, and had a valuable living in Essex. In the latter part of his life he had lodgings under the piazzas, Covent-garden, where his lectures were continued till his death, in 1749. He was member of several foreign academies, and published a Course of Experimental Philosophy, 2 vols, 4to, 1734; Gravesande's Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy; and an edition of Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics.

DESAIX DE VOYGOUX, (Louis Charles Anthony,) a French general, born of a respectable family at Vegou, near Riom, in 1768. He embraced the military

profession as lieutenant in the regiment of Brittany, and at the Revolution he assisted Custine as his aide-de-camp. He was wounded at the battle of Lauterburg, and was general of division under Moreau, whom he assisted in his retreat from the Danube. He afterwards drove the Germans from the Rhine, and at the battle of Radstadt he obliged the archduke Charles to retreat. He bravely defended the bridge of Kehl, and afterwards, in consequence of the treaty of Campo Formio, he attended Buonaparte into Egypt, where he greatly distinguished himself, and after dispersing the Arabs, and the scattered forces of Murad-bey, and Elphi-bey, he was named commander of Upper Egypt. After Buonaparte's retreat from Egypt he signed the treaty of El-Arisch with the English and the Turks, and returned to Europe, but was detained as a prisoner by lord Keith. When set at liberty he hastened back to France, and found Buonaparte advancing to the conquest of Italy. His opportune arrival, after a severe march of thirty miles, with a fresh squadron, decided the memorable battle of Marengo; but in the very moment of victory he received a fatal shot in the breast, and immediately expired, 14th of June, 1800. His body was carried to Milan to be embalmed, and was then deposited in the convent of Mount St. Bernard, where a monument was erected to his memory.

DESANI, (Pietro,) an artist of Bologna, where he was born in 1595. He was a pupil of Lionel Spada, and attained some celebrity as a painter of historical subjects. His productions, though masterly in design, are hard in colouring. The churches of Reggio possess the best. He died in 1657.

DESAULT, (Peter,) a native of Arsac, born in 1675, distinguished as a physician. His treatise on the lues venerea, and on the method of curing it without salivation, was much admired; and also that on the stone in the kidneys and the bladder, which was attacked by Astruc. He died at Bordeaux, in 1737.

DESAULT, (Peter Joseph,) principal surgeon to the Hotel-Dieu in Paris, and a great improver of the art, was born in 1744, at Magny Vernois, in Franche Comté. He was intended for the Church; but evincing a stronger inclination for the medical profession, he was sent to Befort, where he spent three years in the military hospital. He translated the treatise of Borelli, De Motu Animalium. In 1764 he came to Paris, where he pursued his anatomical studies with the greatest ardour. In 1766 he commenced a course of lectures on anatomy, and soon reckoned 300 pupils, most of them older than himself. In 1776 he was admitted into the corporation of surgeons, and was appointed chief surgeon to the hospital of the college, and consulting surgeon to that of St. Sulpice. In 1782 he was appointed surgeon-major to the hospital de la Charité. On the death of Ferrand, chief surgeon of the Hotel-Dieu, and of Moreau, the whole charge of the hospital devolved on him. In 1791 he published his Journal de Chirurgie. In 1792, when he had been appointed a member of the council of health, he was denounced in the revolutionary societies, and was imprisoned in the Luxembourg, but was soon released. He died, not without suspicion of poison, on the 1st of June, 1795, while attending the dauphin, in the prison of the Temple. His éloge was written by Bichat, one of his pupils, and his coadjutor in the Journal de Chirurgie; and by Petit, chief surgeon of the hospital of Lyons. Desault left but one work behind him, in which the name of his friend Choppart is joined with his own; it is entitled, Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales, 1780, 2 vols, 8vo. This has been translated into English by Turnbull. The doctrines of Desault are incorporated in Bichat's Œuvres Chirurgicales, in 4 vols.

DE SAUSSURE. See SAUSSURE.

DES BARREAUX. See BARREAUX.

DESBARRES, (Joseph Frederic Walsh,) a military officer, mathematician, and hydrographer, born in 1722, and descended from a Protestant family, which came hither from France at the period of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. After receiving his education under the Bernoullis, he entered the army, and in 1798 he rose to the rank of colonel. He was the instructor of captain Cook, and published a very valuable work, entitled The Atlantic Neptune. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where he died in 1824, at the very advanced age of 102.

DESBILLONS, (Francis Joseph Terrasse,) an elegant Latin poet, born at Chateauneuf, in Berri, in 1711. He commenced his studies at the Jesuits' college at Bourges, and afterwards taught polite literature and rhetoric at Nevers, Caen, and La Flèche. On the abolition of the order of the Jesuits in France, Desbillons found an honourable asylum with the elector palatine, who gave him

a pension of a thousand crowns, and a place in the college of Manheim, where he died in 1789. He wrote,—1. Fabulæ Libri XV. Paris, 1775 and 1778, printed by Barbou. 2. Nouveaux Eclarcissemens sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Guillaume Postel, 1763, 8vo. 3. Histoire de la Vie et des Exploits Militaires de Madame de St. Balmont, 1773, 8vo. 4. Ars bene valendi, 1788, 8vo; a Latin poem in iambics, on the preservation of health. He also published an edition of Phædrus, Manheim, 1786, 8vo, and an edition of Thomas à Kempis. In 1792 his Miscellanea Posthuma were published at Manheim, 8vo, containing a fifteenth and sixteenth book of Fables; Monita Philosophica, against the modern French philosophers; and a Latin comedy, Schola Patrum, sive Patrum et Liberorum indoles emendata.

DESBOIS, (Francis Alexander Aubert de la Chesnaie,) a laborious compiler, born at Ernée in the Maine, in 1699. He was for some time a Capuchin, but renounced that society, and was employed by Desfontaines and Granet in their journals. He then commenced his compilation of dictionaries, and published —1. Dictionnaire Militaire, 1758, 3 vols, 8vo. 2. Dictionnaire d'Agriculture, 1751, 2 vols, 8vo. 3. Dictionnaire Universel et Raisonné des Animaux, 1759, 4 vols, 4to. 4. Dictionnaire Domestique, 1762 and 1763, 3 vols, 8vo, of which he compiled only the two last. 5. Dictionnaire Historique des Mœurs, Usages, et Coutumes des François, 1767, 3 vols, 8vo. 5. Dictionnaire de la Noblesse, 1773, &c. 12 vols, 4to, with a supplement in 3 vols. He died at last, in indigence, in one of the hospitals of Paris, in 1784.

DES BROSSES. See Brosses.

DESCARTES, (René,) a distinguished philosopher of the seventeenth century, born at La Haye, in Touraine, on the 31st of March, 1596. Like many other men of fine genius, he had in early life a delicate constitution. He was sent, at the age of eight years, to the newly established Jesuits' college at La Flèche, in the neighbourhood of his father's residence; and there he made the acquaintance of Mersenne, which afterwards ripened into a lasting friendship. In 1612 he left the college, dissatisfied with the course of study which he had pursued there, and secretly resolved to apply to the reconstruction of the whole system of philosophy the vast intellectual powers with which nature had endowed him, sharpened and exercised as they now were by uncommon mathematical attainments. His father, however, had destined him for the profession of arms, and he spent some time in riding, fencing, and other military accomplishments. He was sent to Paris in the spring of 1613, under the care of a tutor, and he there spent two years in studious retirement. In May 1616 he departed for Holland, and served in the army of the prince of Orange as a volunteer against the Spaniards. Whilst he was in garrison at Breda, during a truce between the Spaniards and the Dutch, a problem was fixed up in the streets, by some unknown person, in the Dutch language. The concourse of people who were reading this paper induced Descartes to inquire concerning its import of one of the bystanders, who happened to be Beckman, principal of the college of Dort, and who promised to satisfy him on condition of his resolving the question. Descartes promised him the solution, and brought it him early the next morning. During his stay at Breda, he wrote his Compendium Musicæ, and projected the outline of several of his other works. In 1619 he entered himself a volunteer in the army of the duke of Bavaria, and distinguished himself at the battle of Prague in 1620; and in 1621 he made a campaign in Hungary, under the count de Bucquoy; but on the death of that general, who was slain at the siege of Neu-Hausel, he quitted the military profession. He then travelled through a part of the north of Europe, returned to France, where he sold his estate, and continued his travels into Switzerland and Italy, and stayed some time at Venice and Rome. Are we to regard it as a matter of astonishment or of reproach, that during the whole of his sojourn in Italy Descartes never once visited Galileo? As the Romish church at this time deemed the philosophical innovations of Descartes as little less than heretical, he thought it prudent to withdraw from interruption, and accordingly he retired, in 1629, to Holland, where he devoted himself to the study of metaphysics, anatomy, chemistry, and astronomy, and composed his Treatise on the System of the World. About this time, at the solicitation of his friends, he published some of his metaphysical and mathematical works, and especially his improvements in algebra, and his application of that science to geometry. In 1637 he published his four treatises on method, dioptrics, meteors, and geo-

metfy. He also put forward the true theory of the rainbow, and was the first who brought the science of optics within the domain of the mathematics, by discovering the law of the refraction of the ordinary ray of light through diaphanous bodies. In 1644 he published his Principles of Philosophy. He had already experienced the fate which usually attended those who had dared to appeal, against authority, to reason and experiment, and in 1629 he had been forced to take refuge in England from the scholastic resentment to which his Philosophical Meditations, just published in Holland, had given rise. Ten years later he encountered further persecution at the hands of Gilbert Voet, rector of the university of Utrecht. At length queen Christina offered him an asylum, and he arrived in Stockholm in October 1648, where he was graciously received, and dispensed from all the formalities of the court. The queen requested him to attend and converse with her every morning at five o'clock in her library; and appointed him director of an academy she proposed to establish in Sweden, allowing him a revenue of 3000 crowns a year, with an estate which should descend to his heirs and assigns for ever. But the change of climate was too much for the declining health and fragile frame of Descartes. He had drawn up in January 1650 the statutes of an academy intended to be established at Stockholm, and carried them to the queen on the first of February. On his return from the palace he was attacked with a disorder, which on the following day proved to be a continued fever, with inflammation of the lungs. He died on the 11th of the same month, in his fifty-fourth year. The queen intended to have buried him near the kings of Sweden, with great funeral pomp; but Chanut, the French ambassador, procured her consent to the removal of his remains to Paris, and they were removed thither in 1666, and were again interred with great ceremony on the 24th of June, 1667, in the church of St. Geneviève du Mont. Louis XVI. caused his statue to be formed in marble by Pajou in 1777. The works of Descartes have been collected and reprinted four times. The first in 1690—1701, 9 vols, 4to, Amst.; in 1713, also 9 vols, 4to, Amst.; in 1724—1726, in 13 vols, 12mo, Paris; in 1824—1826, in 11 vols, 8vo, *ib.*

The Philosophy of Descartes, though opposed at first, afterwards became popular, and was taught in many universities; but now it has given way to the sounder method recommended by Bacon. He is believed by some to have had less of an original genius than is commonly supposed, and it is said that his metaphysics are borrowed from Plato; his doctrine of a plenum from Aristotle; and his vortices from the atomic system of Democritus and Epicurus. It is now proved, moreover, that he was indebted for the algebraic mode of notation to our countryman Harriot. Leibnitz has summed up the claims of earlier writers to the pretended discoveries of Descartes.

DESENFANS, (Noel,) an eminent patron of the fine arts, born in France, in 1745. His taste for painting and sculpture attracted the notice of the last king of Poland, who appointed him his consul-general in England, where he resided during the rest of his life. In 1799 he published a work in which he put forward the outlines of a plan for the advancement of the fine arts in England by the establishment of a national gallery, to which he offered largely to contribute. In 1802 he published a valuable work, entitled A Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures which he was commissioned to purchase for his Royal Patron. His gallery was purchased by Sir Francis Bourgeois, who gave it to Dulwich college. Desenfans died in London in 1807.

DESERICIUS, or DESERITZ, (Joseph Innocent,) a learned Hungarian divine, of a noble family, born at Nitra, in 1702. He was invited to Rome, where he was elected a cardinal, and was sent by Benedict XIV. on an embassy to the hospodar of Wallachia, Constantine Maurocordatus. On returning to his native country, he settled at Waizen, where, notwithstanding the delicate state of his health, he employed himself with diligence in preparing his works for the press. He died in 1765. He wrote, Pro Cultu Litterarum in Hungaria, ac speciatim Civitate Diœcesique Nitriensi Vindicatio, Romæ, 1743, 4to; De Initiis ac majoribus Hungarorum Commentaria, five vols, fol. from 1748 to 1760; Historia Episcopatus Diœcesis et Civitatis Vaciensis, una cum Rebus synchronis, 1763, folio.

DE SEZE. See SEZE.

DESFONTAINES, (Peter Francis Guyot,) a French critic, born at Rouen, in 1685. He studied under the Jesuits, took orders, and taught rhetoric at Bourges. In 1724 he went to Paris, where he wrote for the Journal des

Savants, whose sinking reputation he speedily raised by the cleverness of his contributions. He gave great offence to Voltaire by the freedom of his censures, and a bitter literary warfare was the result. He published, in 1743, a prose translation of Virgil, with notes, 4 vols, 8vo, and 12mo; Le Novelliste; Observations sur les Ecrits modernes; and Jugement sur les Ecrits nouveaux. He died in 1745.

DESFONTAINES, (Réné Louiche,) a French botanist, born at Tremblay, in 1751, and educated at the college of Rennes. His ardent love of botany recommended him to the notice of Le*monnier and Jussieu, and in* 1783 he was elected a member of the French Academy. He then went upon an expedition of discovery to the northern shore of Africa, and especially to the country about Tunis and Algiers. In 1785 he became professor at the Jardin des Plantes. His exclusive devotion to his favourite science protected him from the dangers of the reign of terror. He afterwards became a member of the Institute, and of the Legion of Honour. At the close of his life he became totally blind. He died in 1833. He published, besides many other works, Flora Atlantica, sive Historia Plantarum quæ in Atlante, agro Tunetano et Algeriensi crescunt, Paris, 1798, 2 vols, 4to. Catalogus Plantarum Horti Regii Parisiensis, 1831, 8vo.

DESFORGES, (Peter John Baptist Chondard,) an actor and writer for the stage, born at Paris in 1746. He was educated at the college Mazarin, and at the college of Beauvais, where he had for his preceptor the celebrated poet Delille. He quitted the stage in 1782, on his return from Russia. His comedies are twenty-four in number, and display considerable talent. He died in 1806.

DESGODETS, (Anthony,) a French architect, born at Paris, in 1653. He was sent by Colbert to study at Rome in 1674, but had the misfortune in his passage to be taken by the Algerines, which subjected him to a rigorous slavery of sixteen months. He was at length exchanged, and reached Rome, where he passed three years, and composed a work, entitled The Ancient Edifices of Rome drawn and measured with great exactness, published at Paris, 1682, fol. and reprinted in 1779. After his return he was appointed controller of the royal buildings at Chambord; in 1694 he was removed to the department of Paris; and in 1699 he was created king's architect. In 1719 he was made professor of architecture, and lectured till his death in 1728. From his lectures were published after his decease, Les Loix des Bâtimens, 1776, 8vo; and Traité du Toise, 8vo.

DES HOULIERES, (Antoinette du Ligier de la Garde,) a distinguished French poetess, born at Paris in 1633. Nature had lavished upon her both personal charms and intellectual gifts, which were cultivated with more than common care. She was the pupil of Hesnaut, whom she imitated not only as a writer of poetry, but as a sceptic. She had married early the seigneur Des Houlières, an officer in the service of the prince of Condé. Upon some account she was arrested at Brussels by order of the Spanish government, and carried as a prisoner of state to the castle of Vilvorden. Her husband, by an artifice, obtained admission to the prison, effected her deliverance, and carried her to Paris, where she had round her a little court of admirers and men of wit. She patronized Pradon against Racine, and wrote a satirical sonnet on the Phèdre of the latter, which became very famous, and was attacked by the pens of Racine and Boileau. Among her personal admirers was the great Condé, but she resisted his addresses, as well as those of all other lovers. Becoming a widow, she fell into indigent circumstances, and her want of protectors induced her to be lavish of poetical incense: all she obtained, however, was a moderate pension. She solaced herself with study, and acquired the knowledge of the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages. She died of cancer, at Paris, in 1694, after a long and painful illness. In 1684 she had been elected a member of the Academy of the Ricovrati of Padua, and in 1689 of that of Arles. She had been flattered also with the appellation of the Tenth Muse, and of the Calliope of France. Her poems were collected in two vols, 8vo, in 1724, and reprinted in 1747, in 2 vols, 12mo. They consist of idylls, eclogues, odes, epigrams, and the tragedy of Genseric. Of these the idylls are the most esteemed, and are accounted the best compositions of that class in the French language. One of the most admired is entitled Les Moutons. Her little poem of Les Oiseaux is elegant and sprightly, and is highly commended by La Harpe. She had a daughter, Antoinette Therese, born at Paris, in 1662, who also wrote verses, and was not destitute of talent, since she

obtained the prize of the French Academy, against Fontenelle as her competitor. She died in 1718, of the same malady and at the same age with her mother.

DESIDERIUS, or DIDIER, last king of the Lombards, succeeded Astolphus in 756. His invasion of the papal dominions, in the pontificate of Adrian I. was resisted, at the request of the pope, by Charlemagne, his son-in-law, and Didier was made prisoner, and died in France.

DESLANDES, (Andrew Francis Boureau,) a French writer, born at Pondicherry, in 1690. He published Réflexions sur les Grands Hommes qui sont morts en plaisantant, of which there is a translation in English by Boyer. The infidel character of this production is exposed in one of Addison's papers in the Guardian. His other works are,—1. Litteratum Otium; an imitation of Catullus. 2. Histoire critique de la Philosophie, 4 vols, 12mo. 3. Essai sur la Marine et le Commerce, 8vo. 4. Recueil de différents Traités de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle, 3 vols, 12mo. 5. Histoire de Constance, minister de Siam, 12mo. He died in 1757.

DESLON, (Charles,) first physician in ordinary to Charles X., then the count d'Artois, was the coadjutor, and afterwards the rival of Mesmer, during whose absence at Spa he opened a magnetic bath at Paris, and succeeded in reaping a golden harvest from the credulity of his dupes. He died in 1786.

DESMAHIS, (Joseph Francis Edward de Corsembleu,) a French dramatic writer, born at Sully-sur-Loire, in 1722. He had been designed for the bar, but his passion for versification refused to be controlled, and he devoted himself to poetry and literature. He went early to Paris, where, under the auspices of Voltaire, he made the acquaintance of the most brilliant wits of the day. He was a man of amiable manners, and used to say that, "If harmony reigned among literary men, they would, notwithstanding their small number, be masters of the world." He used also to say, "When my friend laughs, it is his business to inform me of the cause of his joy; but when he weeps, it is mine to discover the sources of his grief." He wrote the Impertinent, a comedy, which met with great applause; miscellaneous works in verse, 2 vols, 12mo; Voyage de St. Germain. He died in 1761.

DESMAISEAUX, (Peter,) a biographer and miscellaneous writer, born in 1666, in Auvergne, where his father was a French Protestant minister. He came early as a refugee into England, and acquired an accurate knowledge of its language and literature. In 1720 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and was much connected with the men of letters in his time, especially with Bayle and St. Evremont, whose lives he wrote, and whose works he edited. He also wrote the lives of Chillingworth and John Hales; and published a collection of pieces in philosophy, history, mathematics, &c. by Leibnitz, Newton, Clarke, Locke, and other celebrated authors. He wrote both in French and English; and gave in the latter a good translation of Bayle's Dictionary. He died in London, in 1745.

DESMARES, (Toussaint,) an eloquent French priest, born at Vire, in Normandy, in 1599. He was educated at Caen, whence he was removed to Paris, and entered into the new Congregation of the Oratory. His learning and abilities occasioned his being appointed one of the deputies sent to Rome to defend the doctrine of Jansenius before Innocent X. where he delivered an eloquent speech on the necessity of efficacious grace, which is inserted in the Journal de Saint Amour. He was persecuted by the Jesuits for his opinions, and narrowly escaped being sent to the Bastile; but he retired to a seat of the duke de Liancourt, in the diocese of Beauvais, where he met with a friendly asylum, and died in 1687. He drew up the Nécrologe de Port Royal, 1723, 4to; and he left behind him, in manuscript, a French Translation and Commentary upon the Evangelists; An Explanation of the Prophets Ezekiel and Daniel, and of the Minor Prophets, &c.

DESMARETS, (Francis Seraphin Regnier,) a French critic and poet, born at Paris, in 1632. He went to Rome as secretary to an embassy, and wrote an Italian ode, which obtained him the honour of being chosen a member of the Academy Della Crusca. He also belonged to the French Academy, of which he was appointed perpetual secretary. He translated the Odes of Anacreon into Italian; and wrote poems in the French, Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages. He was also the author of a valuable French grammar. He died in 1713.

DESMARETS, (Nicholas,) nephew and pupil of Colbert, and minister of state and comptroller in the reign of

Louis XIV. He died in 1721. He was an able and upright statesman, and published a very interesting account of his administration.

DESMARETS DE ST. SORLIN, (John,) a French poet, born at Paris, in 1595. Richelieu became his patron, and encouraged him to write for the stage; and his tragedy of Aspasie had some success. His youth was spent in dissipation; but he quickly ran into the opposite extreme, and became a violent fanatic, assailing the Jansenists with excessive acrimony. He wrote Les Délices de l'Esprit; Le Chemin de la Paix; Le Poëme d'Abraham, et celui des Vertus Chrétiennes, publiés sous le titre d'Ouvrage de Piété, Paris, 1680, 12mo. He died in 1676.

DESMOLETS, (Peter Nicholas,) a French ecclesiastic, of the Congregation of the Oratory, and librarian of the house belonging to that order in the Rue St. Honoré, at Paris, was born in that city in 1677. He particularly applied himself to the history of literature, and acquired no small reputation by his laborious and judicious productions in that department of study. His principal work is a continuation of Sallengré's Mémoires of Literature, 11 vols, 12mo. He was also the editor of father Lamy's treatise, De Tabernaculo Fœderis, Sanctâ Civitate Jerusalem, et Templo ejus, &c. fol. 1720; and of Father Pouget's Institutiones Catholicæ in Modum Catecheseos, &c. in two vols, fol. 1725. He died in 1760.

DESMOULINS, (Benedict Camille,) an agent in the French revolution, born at Guise, in Picardy, in 1762. He displayed his republican zeal at the taking of the Bastile, and in the subversion of the monarchy. As the friend of Danton he was one of the original founders of the Jacobin club, and had a share in the atrocities of the 20th of June and the 10th of August, 1792. His influence in the convention was seen with jealousy by Robespierre, who marked for slaughter the man who presumed to defend Orleans, and to talk of a committee of clemency in the midst of a sanguinary assembly. He was secretary to Danton, whose ruin paved the way for his own. When seized in the night, he opened his windows to call in vain for help against the satellites of tyranny, and, with Young's Night Thoughts and Hervey's Meditations in his hand, he was dragged to prison, and immediately after to the scaffold, (5th of April, 1794,) where he perished along with Danton and others. He wrote The Revolutions of France and Brabant; The History of the Brissotins; The Vieux Cordelier; and Satires.

DESPARD, (Edward Marcus,) a native of Queen's County, in Ireland, of a respectable family. He early embraced a military life, and was employed in the West Indies, on the Spanish main, and in the bay of Honduras, where he was appointed superintendent of the English colony. His conduct in this office gave offence to the settlers, and in consequence of their complaints he was recalled in 1790; but when he applied to government to investigate his administration, his representations were rejected without explanation. This rendered him a disaffected subject, and the French revolution no sooner broke out, than he warmly embraced the new doctrines. He was seized for his seditious conduct, under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, (1794,) and confined in several prisons; but when at last liberated, being stimulated to revenge, he formed the plan of seducing the soldiery from their allegiance, and in the secret committees which he held with his associates, under the sanction of a solemn oath, it was agitated to assassinate George III. as his majesty proceeded to the opening of parliament. This design was discovered by some of the accomplices, and Despard and his associates were seized, and tried and convicted, 5th February, 1803. He suffered as a traitor on the 21st March, with eight others.

DESPAUTÈRE, (John,) a distinguished Flemish grammarian, born at Ninove, in Brabant, in 1460. His works, which are chiefly grammatical, were once in great repute in the continental schools. His work entitled Commentarii Grammatici, printed at Paris by Robert Stephens, fol. 1537, is very scarce and valuable. He died in 1520.

DESPEISSES, (Anthony,) a celebrated French lawyer, born at Montpellier, in 1594. He laboured in conjunction with Charles de Boucques, of Montpellier, in a work on Testamentary Successions, folio; and afterwards on a general system of the Roman Law, which occupied near forty years of his life. The last work was published in 4 vols, fol. and again at Lyons, in 1750, in 3 vols, fol. He died in 1658.

DESPIERRES, (John,) superior of the Benedictine college at Douay, was eminent as a mathematician, and as a mechanic, and wrote treatises on the Roman Calendar; A Defence of the Vul-

gate Translation of the Bible; A Commentary on the Psalms, &c. He also constructed an iron sphere, which with great exactness represented the planetary system. He died in 1664.

DESPLACES, (Louis,) a celebrated French engraver, born at Paris in 1682. His best productions are those after Jouvenet. Though unequal to those of Audran, the plates of Desplaces are very much in the style of that artist.

DESPORTES, (Francis,) a French painter, born at Champagne in 1661. He was instructed by Berneart, the pupil of Snyders, and adopted the painting of flowers and insects, in which he excelled. He also painted for Louis XIV. several pictures of animals, which are full of life and spirit. Desportes died in 1743, leaving a son, CLAUDE FRANCIS, who followed his style with great success. He died in 1774.

DESPORTES, (John Baptist Poupée,) physician to the king of France, born in 1704, at Vitré, in Bretagne. In 1732 he went to St. Domingo, where he died in 1748. His Histoire des Maladies de St. Domingue, Paris, 1770, 3 vols, 12mo, is a valuable work.

DESSALINES, (James,) a negro, who from being a slave, became the first king of the island of St. Domingo. He was a native of the Gold Coast of Africa, where he was born about 1760, and was carried in early life to St. Domingo. On the arrival at that island of the news of the revolution in France, the blacks, suddenly seized with the new passion for liberty, resolved to enfranchise themselves; and Dessalines joining the negro chief Toussaint l'Ouvertun, became his first lieutenant, and after his capture, headed the insurrection against general Rochambeau, and contributed to the decisive victory of the battle of St. Marc. On the 8th of October, 1803, he was solemnly proclaimed emperor of Hayti, and modelled his mimic court after that of Napoleon. But his cruelty and rapacity rendered his reign a short one; he was slain on the 17th of October, 1806, by a musket-shot, in an insurrection headed by Christophe and Pethion, the former of whom, a negro, succeeded him as emperor of Hayti, with the name of Henry I. Dessalines was of low stature, but firmly built, with eyes of uncommon lustre. He was wholly illiterate.

DESSENIUS, or DESSEN DE CRONNENBORG, (Bernard,) a physician, born at Amsterdam, in 1510. He was educated at Louvain, whence he travelled into Italy, and took his doctor's degree at Bologna in 1539; after which he became professor in the university of Gröningen, and next at Cologne, where he died in 1574. He wrote,—1. De Compositione Medicamentorum, fol. 1555. 2. De Peste, Commentarius vere Aureus, &c. 4to. 1564. 3. Defensio Medicinæ veteris et rationalis, adversus Georg. Phædronem et Sectas Paracelsi, 1573, 4to.

DESTOUCHES, (Philip Néricault,) a French dramatic writer, born at Tours in 1680, and educated at Paris. He shone also as an able negotiator in Switzerland, under M. de Puysieux, and afterwards in London, whither he accompanied cardinal Dubois, where he resided for seven years, and where he married. On his return to Paris he was received with esteem for his services; but the death of the regent, duke of Orleans, shattered his fair hopes of preferment and reward, and he retired to Fortoiseau, near Melun, where he forgot the ingratitude of the court in the cultivation of the muses and in agriculture. Cardinal Fleury in vain wished to draw him from his retirement to go as ambassador to Russia. His works were published by his son, by order of Louis XV. in 4 vols, 4to, 1757, and in 10 vols, 12mo. Though devoid of the gaiety of Regnard, and the strong touches of Molière, he yet commands attention by his interesting scenes, and his tender and affecting delineations of nature. His Philosophe Marié, and his Glorieux, a comedy, rank next to the compositions of Voltaire. He was elected by the French Academy in 1723, in the room of Campistron. He died in 1754. A selection of his plays was published by Auger in 1810, 2 vols, 18mo.

DEUSINGIUS, (Anthony,) a physician and voluminous writer on medicine and natural philosophy, born at Meurs, in the duchy of Juliers, in 1612. After studying at Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D. he was appointed professor in mathematics at his native place. In 1639, he was called to succeed Isaac Pontanus in the chair of natural philosophy and mathematics; and in 1642 to that of medicine, at Harderwick, whence he went to Gröningen, where he was professor of medicine, and rector of the university, and elder of the church. He wrote Joannes Cloppenburgius, Heautontimorumenos, seu Retorsio Injuriarum de Libello falsidico, cui titulus, Res Judicata, Cumulatarum, 1643, 4to. Canticum Avicennæ de Medicina, ex Arab.

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Lat. reddit. 1649, 4to. Dissertationes duæ, prior de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis, altera de Lacte ac Nutrimento Fœtus in Utero, 1651, 4to. In this he defends the circulation of the blood, as described by Harvey. Synopsis Medicinæ Universalis, 1649, &c. He died in 1666.

DEVARIUS, (Matthew,) a learned Greek scholar of the sixteenth century, born in the island of Corfu, of a Roman Catholic family. At the age of eight he was taken to Rome by John Lascaris, and placed in the new Greek college, established by order of Leo X. He next became librarian to cardinal Ridolpho, and compiled an index to Eustathius's Commentary on Homer, for which pope Paul III. gave him a pension, which was continued to him by Paul IV. who made him corrector of the Greek MSS. in the Vatican. He became tutor to Marc Antony Colonna, who was afterwards cardinal, and was patronized by the cardidal Farnese; and died in his service, about the end of the sixteenth century. He translated the Catechism of the Council of Trent into Greek; but the work for which he is best known is entitled De Particulis Græcæ Linguæ Liber Particularis, Rome, 1558, 4to, and reprinted at London, 1657, 12mo; Amsterdam, 1700 and 1718.

DEVAUX, (John,) a French surgeon, born at Paris in 1649. He studied under Claude David the younger, and wrote a popular treatise on Preserving Health by Instinct; On making Reports on Surgery; and other works; besides translations of medical works into French. He died in 1729.

DEVEREUX, (Walter,) first earl of Essex, was born in Carmarthenshire, in 1540. He succeeded to the titles of viscount Hereford and lord Ferrers in his nineteenth year; and in 1572 he was made knight of the Garter, and was created earl of Essex for his bravery against the northern rebels. In January 1573 he was one of those who sat in judgment upon the duke of Norfolk. He was afterwards appointed governor of Ulster, and died at Dublin, in September 1576. He was the author of a poem entitled The Complaynte of a Sinner, printed in the Paradise of Dainty Devices.

DEVEREUX, (Robert,) earl of Essex, the favourite of Elizabeth, was born on the 10th of November, 1567, at Netherwood, in Herefordshire. He was the son of Walter earl of Essex, by a daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, who was related to the queen. Under the guardianship of lord Burleigh, he was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, by Dr. Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. His first appearance at court was in his seventeenth year; and in 1585 he accompanied the earl of Leicester to Holland, and distinguished himself so much at the battle of Zutphen, as to be created a knight banneret in the camp. At his return he was made master of the horse to the queen, and at the assembling of an army at Tilbury Fort, against the Spanish invasion, in 1588, he was declared general of the horse under Leicester, and soon after was made knight of the Garter. Thus elevated in rank he disputed for the queen's favour with Sir Charles Blount, earl of Devonshire, who wounded him in the knee, but afterwards became his most intimate friend. In 1589 he went with Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Drake in the expedition to replace Antonio on the throne of Portugal; but, as it was without the queen's permission, he was soon recalled with evident marks of displeasure. But he soon recovered the good graces of his royal mistress. His private marriage with the widow of Sir Philip Sidney, daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, was also disagreeable to the queen, and his unsuccessful expedition to assist Henry IV. of France, and his quarrel with lord Burleigh about the Spanish war, discovered more plainly his soaring ambition. In 1596 he was appointed joint commander with lord Howard, high-admiral of England, in an expedition to the coast of Spain. Sir Walter Raleigh and several other distinguished commanders were in the armament, which was one of the most powerful that in those times had been fitted out. The fleet arrived off Cadiz, and Essex greatly distinguished himself at the storming of the place. In 1597 he was made earl marshal of England. He succeeded Burleigh as chancellor of Cambridge; but his enemies viewed the increase of his dignities with a jealous eye. When a consultation took place about appointing a viceroy in Ireland, the queen recommended Sir William Knollis, and Essex Sir George Carew; and when the favourite saw his mistress unwilling to yield to his persuasion, he contemptuously turned his back upon her. Elizabeth resented the ill conduct of Essex, and gave him a box on the ear; upon which he placed his hand on his sword, with a threatening attitude, swearing he would not take such an affront even from her

father. The courtiers present interfered, and he left the palace with unsubdued indignation. His friends, however, prevailed upon him to make concessions, and he was apparently reconciled to Elizabeth, and soon after, by the artifice of his enemies, who were jealous of his influence at home, he was sent over to Ireland (1599.) The ill success of his ministry there encouraged his opponents, who persuaded the queen to levy an army under Nottingham, to counteract the rebellious schemes of Essex. Essex heard of their plans, and coming suddenly over to England, he was apparently received with cordiality, but was soon after stripped of all his honours, except the office of master of the horse. While thus disgraced, he was advised by his favourite, Cuffe, to restore himself to the queen's partiality by force; but though he disapproved all violent measures, he could not refrain saying "the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was as crooked as her carcase." The rash words were reported to the queen, and Essex was summoned to appear before the council, but he conceived his person in danger, and, instead of submitting, he prepared to resist. After an unavailing struggle, and some bloodshed, he surrendered, and was conveyed to the Tower. He was arraigned before his peers on the 19th of February, 1601, and condemned to be beheaded; and his execution took place on the 25th, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He was in person tall, but careless in his dress. He was learned, and a patron of learned men. Warm in his friendships, and sound, except in a few instances, in his morals, he was a stedfast friend to the established religion of his country. He erected a monument to Spenser, gave an estate to Bacon, and took into his service Wotton and other men of learning. He himself wrote well in prose, and attempted verse, though with indifferent success. The queen was long irresolute on signing the warrant for his execution, and seemed to expect that he would sue for mercy; but his enemies informed her that it was his wish to die, and she was led to consider his silence as a mark of obstinacy. A story, now believed to be destitute of truth, has obtained credit concerning his sending to her a ring, which she had given him during the height of his favour, as a pledge, on the return of which she would pardon any offence he might commit. This ring, it is said, the earl entrusted to the countess of Nottingham, his relation, but the wife of his enemy, the admiral, who would not suffer her to deliver it; and thereby the proffered clemency was frustrated. It is added, that the countess having upon her death-bed confessed the secret to the queen, she was violently disturbed, and told her "that God might forgive her, but she never could," and that Elizabeth thenceforth gave herself up to that fixed melancholy which preyed upon her till her death.

DEVEREUX, (Robert,) third earl of Essex, son of the preceding, was born in London, in 1592, and was educated at Eton, and Merton college, Oxford. Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Savile, who had been an intimate friend of his father, was his tutor. At the age of fourteen he was betrothed to lady Frances Howard, but immediately afterwards he went on his travels, and in his absence his young wife became enamoured of Carr, lord Rochester, afterwards earl of Somerset. A divorce ensued, and she married lord Rochester. Essex not long after went abroad, and served in the wars of the Netherlands. On his return he married the daughter of Sir William Paulet, from whom he was also divorced. At the breaking out of the civil war he accepted a commission as general of the parliamentary army, and fought against the king in the battle of Edgehill (1642). After this he gained many advantages, for which he received public thanks, and a pension of 10,000*l.* a year. He died Sept. 14, 1646, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. At his death the title became extinct.

DEVILLE, (Anthony,) a celebrated engineer, born at Toulouse in 1596. After serving in the army of the duke of Savoy, by whom he was rewarded with the title of chevalier de St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, he returned to France, and a large Spanish force having penetrated into Picardy, he was employed as an engineer, and contributed by his skill to the recovery of Corbie in 1636, and distinguished himself, in the presence of Louis XIII., and of Richelieu, in the siege of several towns in Artois. After the peace he was employed in fortifying several places ceded to France. He died in 1656, or 1657. He wrote several works on fortification, and was one of the first that treated of mining.

DEVIS, (Arthur William,) an English painter, born 10th August, 1762. At an early age he received at the hands of Sir Joshua Reynolds, as president of the Royal Academy, a silver medal for his

proficiency in the arts; and that distinguished master of the English school then predicted the future fame of the young artist. Devis was but twenty years of age when the East India Company appointed him their draughtsman in a voyage of discovery. The intention of this expedition was checked by the wreck of the vessel in which he sailed on the Pellew Islands; but the crew was saved, and Devis, after enduring great hardship, reached Canton, and from thence proceeded to Bengal, where he was warmly patronized by Sir William Jones and other distinguished personages. In 1795 he returned to England, and pursued his profession with diligence and success till his death, which occurred in London, 11th February, 1822. His principal works are, Lord Cornwallis receiving the two Sons of Tippoo Saib as hostages; King John signing Magna Charta; and the Battle of Trafalgar. Previous to painting this last picture, Devis went to meet the *Victory*, when he made a drawing of the cock-pit of that vessel, and took portraits of the officers and attendants present at the death of Nelson.

DEVONSHIRE, (Georgina, duchess of,) a lady not more distinguished by her elevated rank, than by her personal and mental endowments, was born in 1757. She was the eldest daughter of John, earl Spencer, and was married in 1774, to William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire; when she became the centre of a brilliant circle in the world of fashion, where her wit, taste, and accomplishments, rendered her society powerfully attractive. She wrote several pieces of poetry, the most successful of which was her Passage of Mount St. Gothard. A French translation of it was published, along with the original, by Delille, in 1802, 8vo, with a poetical dedication to the authoress. She died in 1806.

DEVONSHIRE, (Elizabeth Hervey, duchess of,) daughter of the earl of Bristol, born in 1759, and distinguished for her personal charms, her taste, and her talents. In early life she married Mr. Foster, with whom she travelled on the continent, and, while at Lausanne, made the acquaintance of the historian Gibbon. In 1806, after the death of her first husband, she married the duke of Devonshire, who died in 1814. She soon after repaired to Rome, where she caused to be printed an edition of the poem of the Passage of St. Gothard by Georgina, the former duchess of Devonshire. (See the preceding article.) She also published a magnificent edition of the fifth satire of Horace, Lib. I., embellished with engravings by the brothers Ripenhausen, of Prussia, and accompanied with an Italian version by Molajoni. This was followed, at the suggestion of cardinal Consalvi, by a more correct edition, printed by Madame Bodoni, with engravings by Caracciolo. She also caused to be printed an edition of the Æneid of Virgil, with engravings by Marchetti, from designs by Lawrence. The whole was conducted under the direction of Akerblad. She had also contemplated an edition of the works of Caro, and was about to engage in an edition of Dante, when she was cut off by fever, at Rome, on the 30th of March, 1824. She was the intimate friend of Madame de Staël, and of other literary females of the day, and after her death a medal was struck in her memory.

DEWAILLY, (Charles,) an eminent French architect, born at Paris, in 1729. He studied under Lejay, and in 1752 he obtained the chief architectural prize, and the privilege of studying at Rome for three years, at the public expense. Dewailly was employed in most of the modern buildings of taste and magnificence in his own country, and many of his designs are engraved in the Encyclopédie, and in Laborde's Description of France. He was a member of the Institute, and of the Academy of Painting, as well as that of Architecture. He died in 1799, having been spared the affliction of beholding one of his most exquisite pieces of workmanship, the magnificent hall of the Odeon, destroyed by fire; an event which occurred but a short time after his death.

D'EWES, (Sir Symonds,) an English historian and antiquarian, born in 1602, at Coxdon, in Dorsetshire. In 1618 he entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, and two years after began his collection of materials for a History of England. His learning and his labours recommended him to the notice of the most distinguished characters of the times, of Cotton, Spelman, Selden, and others. His great work was finished when he attained his thirtieth year, but he did not publish it, and it appeared afterwards under the title of Journals of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Elizabeth, &c, revised by Paul Bowes, 1682, fol. He served the office of sheriff for Suffolk, and was knighted, and in 1641 was made a baronet; but notwithstanding these marks of royal favour, he

embráced the cause of the parliament, and took the Solemn League and Covenant in 1643. He sat in the house till December 1648, when he was ejected for supposed attachment to the king. He died in 1650. The manner in which he spoke of Camden's Britannia has drawn upon him the censure of several writers; and he certainly was very injudicious in asserting that scarcely a page of it was free from errors.

DE WIT, (Jacob,) a Flemish painter, known by the name of Pietro Candido, born at Bruges in 1548. He went, when very young, to Italy, where he became the intimate friend of Vasari, who employed him as his assistant at the works at which he was then engaged in the Vatican. De Wit soon attained celebrity for his paintings in oil and fresco, and was patronized by the grand duke of Tuscany. He left Italy on the invitation of Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria, and died at Munich, in 1599. Sadeler has engraved several prints from the pictures of De Wit.—De Wit, (Gaspar,) an artist, brother of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1621. He studied in Italy, and became celebrated as a painter of small landscapes, in which he introduced architectural ruins. He died at Amsterdam in 1673.—De Wit, (Emanuel,) a painter, born at Alkmaer, in 1607. He was instructed by Evert van Aelst, whose principal works were subjects from still-life. On leaving this master, he adopted portrait painting, which he followed with some success, but he subsequently abandoned it for perspective and architecture, for which he became so renowned. His pictures generally represent the interiors of churches and temples, designed in such a peculiar manner as to render his productions easily known. The figures he introduced are painted with great spirit, and he has frequently represented the sun shining through windows, with very happy effect. He died at Haerlem, in 1692, it is supposed by his own hand, in a fit of despondency, on being reduced to the most abject poverty.

DE WIT, (Jacob,) was born at Amsterdam, in 1695. He was at first the pupil of Albert van Spiers, and afterwards, on visiting Antwerp, was instructed by Jacob van Halen. While in that city, he studied most attentively the works of Rubens and Vandyck; and in 1712, and the following year, he made designs from the paintings of Rubens in the ceiling of the Jesuits' church. As these paintings were destroyed by lightning in 1718, we are indebted to De Wit for the preservation of the masterly composition displayed in them. The magistrates of Amsterdam employed him in 1736 in the decoration of the great council chamber, which is his greatest work. He died in 1744.

DE WITT, (John,) the famous pensionary of Holland, was born at Dort, in 1625, and educated there. His abilities were so great, and his improvement so rapid, that at the age of twenty-three he published his Elementa Curvarum Linearum, one of the most remarkable mathematical productions of the age. After taking the degree of LL.D. and travelling for some time, he was made pensionary of his native town, and began to distinguish himself by his skill in political affairs. He warmly but unsuccessfully opposed the war between England and his country, and when afterwards (1652) raised to the high office of pensionary of Holland, he sent ambassadors to Cromwell, to negotiate a peace. A pacification took place; but the secret article to exclude the family of Orange from the stadtholdership brought public odium on De Witt's administration. Notwithstanding the clamours of the lower classes, and the pulpit invectives of the clergy, he subdued all opposition by his firmness, and when his office expired, he was unanimouslay re-elected by the states, 15th of September, 1663. When war was declared against England, after the restoration, De Witt sought the alliance of France, and exerted all his power to make the naval armaments as efficient as possible; and after Opdam's defeat, he was one of those named to preside over the fleet. The fleet was shut up in the Texel; but whilst the commanders considered it impossible to sail but with only ten points of the compass, he, by mathematical calculation, convinced them that only four points were against them, and twenty-eight for them; and in consequence of this, the ships were safely conveyed through a passage, which since that time has been called De Witt's diep. Of this affair, and of the events which took place afterwards, he wrote an accurate and most able report, for which he received the thanks of the state. Of the famous battle of three days, in 1666, he also gave a full account to the states. And while negotiations for peace between Holland and England were pending, he hastened their conclusion by sending an armament, which entered the Thames

and burnt some of the English shipping in the Medway. This was followed by the peace of Breda, July 1667. The encroaching ambition of Louis XIV., who aimed at taking possession of the Spanish Netherlands, now excited the alarm of De Witt, who hastened to form a triple alliance with England and Sweden, in order to guarantee the possessions of Spain. In his anxiety to hasten the ratification of this treaty, he neglected to observe certain diplomatic formalities, which was the occasion of violent obloquy against him. In 1667 he also established a perpetual edict, abolishing for ever the office of stadtholder in Holland; but in 1672, when the prince of Orange was nominated captain-general, the mob invited him to accept the office of stadtholder; and De Witt, no longer popular, resigned his office, after receiving the solemn thanks of the states for his services. All De Witt's calculations, both foreign and domestic, were now baffled by the intrigues with which Louis XIV. contrived in 1672 not only to detach Charles II. from the Dutch alliance, but to engage him in a counter alliance with himself against Holland. The French armies now suddenly invaded the United Provinces, Louis entered Utrecht, and his troops were within a few miles of Amsterdam. The consternation was universal, and all the odium was thrown by the friends of the Orange family on De Witt and his party. In this emergency the young prince of Orange was called to command the naval and military forces. But this did not pacify the populace, and so violent were the tumults, that De Witt's brother, Cornelius, was accused by Tick-laer, a barber, and though declared innocent, was sentenced to exile, and soon after the prison in which he was confined was attacked, and he, as well as his brother, who unfortunately was present, were inhumanly butchered. Their dead bodies were dragged to the gallows, and the pensionary's remains were hung one foot higher than those of Cornelius. Their remains thus insulted were cut into a thousand pieces, and it is even said, that some of the flesh was broiled and eaten by the savage murderers. Without pride and pomp, De Witt lived upon little more than 700*l.* a year, though at the head of a government; and with the most laudable integrity he refused a gift of 10,000*l.* with which the states wished to reward his noble services, observing that such liberality was a bad precedent in a government. His work entitled The True Interest and Political Maxims of the Republic of Holland, translated into English by Campbell, is a noble monument of his abilities as a statesman, and it displays the true maxims by which a government may become popular at home and respectable abroad, whilst it maintains justice with liberty, and encourages trade without oppression or monopoly.

DEYNUM, (John Baptist,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, in 1620. He excelled in miniature portraits and landscapes. His works are remarkable for elegance of composition and beauty of colouring. He died at Antwerp in 1669.

DEYSTER, (Louis,) a Flemish painter, born at Bruges, in 1656. He was a pupil of Maes, and afterwards studied at Rome and Venice. He died at Bruges in 1711, and his best works are in the churches of that city, which also contain some pictures by his daughter, ANNE DEYSTER, in which she has imitated his style with wonderful exactness. She died in 1746.

DEZALLIER D'ARGENVILLE, (Anthony Joseph,) a French naturalist and biographer, born in 1680, at Paris, where he was educated at the college du Plessis. He studied drawing and painting under Picart and De Piles, and architecture under Leblond, and improved his taste by visiting the galleries of Italy. He also became acquainted with men of science in various parts of Europe, and was elected in 1750 member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Sciences at Montpellier. He wrote—1. La Théorie et la Pratique du Jardinage, 4to; and in 1757, Conchyliologie, ou Traité sur la Nature des Coquillages, 2 vols, 4to, reprinted 1757. 2. L'Orycthologie, ou Traité des Pierres, des Minéraux, des Métaux et autres Fossiles, 1755, 4to; Abregé de la Vie de quelques Peintres célèbres, 3 vols, 4to, and 4 vols, 8vo, a useful work, of great labour and taste. He practised engraving sometimes himself. He died at Paris in 1766; and his son continued the biography begun by the father by the addition of two volumes, containing the lives of architects and sculptors.

DIACONUS, (Paulus,) was born at Friuli, and after receiving his education at Pavia, entered the monastery of Monte Casino. His history of the Lombards, in six books, is reckoned accurate as far as it relates to his own nation. He died in 770.

DIAGORAS, a philosopher of Melos, who flourished about 400 B.C., and was

accused before the Athenians for his public profession of Atheism.

DIAZ, (Bartholomew,) a celebrated navigator, a native of Portugal. He discovered, in 1486, the southern cape of Africa, which he called the Cape of Tempests, an ominous title, as he perished there in the year 1500. The name was then changed by the king of Portugal to its present appellation, the Cape of Good Hope.

DIAZ, (John,) a native of Spain, who, in the course of his studies at Paris, on reading the works of Luther, embraced the Protestant faith. On completing his education he visited Calvin at Geneva, and then went to Strasburg and Neuberg. To the latter place he was followed by his brother, Alphonsus, a violent Catholic, who finding his endeavours to bring him back to his original faith of no avail, cruelly resolved to have him assassinated, which was carried into effect in the most brutal manner. This occurred in 1546, and the fratricide shortly afterwards perished by his own hand.

DIBDIN, (Charles,) a celebrated writer of naval songs, was born at Southampton in 1745. He was educated at Winchester, his parents intending him for the Church, but his early love of music led him to devote the greater part of his time to that science, and relinquishing all thoughts of the clerical profession, he turned his attention to the stage. In 1762 he appeared at the Richmond Theatre, and subsequently in the metropolis; but failing as an actor, he commenced writing dramatic pieces, and produced some musical compositions, in both of which he succeeded. He next brought forward a novel kind of entertainment, in which he was sole performer of his own songs and music. Dibdin was granted a pension of 200*l.* a-year, which he only enjoyed for a short time, as it was withdrawn on a change of ministry. The pension was given on account of the favourable influence his naval songs had over British seamen, and which have rendered his name so well known. They amount to about 1400. Dibdin was likewise the author of thirty dramatic pieces, and produced a History of the Stage, and an account of his own life. He died in 1814.

DICETO, (Ralph de,) dean of St. Paul's, London, in 1210, was author of an epitome of the History of England previous to the Conquest, and of a work called Imagines Historiarum, containing lives of some of the kings of Britain.

DICK, (Sir Alexander,) son of Sir William Cunningham, of Copington, was born in Scotland in 1703. After studying medicine at Edinburgh he placed himself under the instruction of Boerhaave, at Leyden, and subsequently visited the several countries of Europe. On the death of his brother he assumed the name of his maternal grandfather, and in 1756 was elected president of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh. In 1774 the London Society awarded him their gold medal for his successful culture of the rhubarb in England. He died in 1785.

DICKINSON, (Edmund,) an eminent English physician, born at Appleton, in Berkshire, in 1624. He was educated at Eton and Oxford; and in 1655 he published a learned work called, *Delphi Phoenicizantes*, in which he proved that the Greeks borrowed the history of the Delphic oracles from the Scriptures. In 1684, Charles II. appointed him royal physician, in which office he was retained by the succeeding monarch. He was the author of Physica vetus et vera, and several other works. He death took place in 1707.

DICKONS, (Mrs.) a celebrated singer. Her maiden name was Poole; and she evinced such an extraordinary taste for music in her childhood, that at the age of six years she was able to perform the overtures and fugues of Handel on the piano-forte with taste and precision. She was placed under the tuition of Rauzzini, and in 1793 appeared for the first time at Covent-garden Theatre. In 1816 she was engaged as *prima donna* at madam Catalani's theatre at Paris; and afterwards visited Italy, where she was received with the greatest enthusiasm. On her return to England she again appeared at Covent-garden with increased success, but ill health compelled her to retire from public life in 1818. She died in 1833.

DICKSON, (James,) a native of Scotland, who though originally but a working gardener, became one of the founders of the Linnæan, and subsequently vice-president of the Horticultural Society. He died in 1822, and was the author of Fasciculi quator Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britanniæ, published in 1785, 4to; and a Botanical Catalogue, which appeared in 1797, 8vo.

DICKSON, (David,) a Scotch divine, was born in 1591, and became an eloquent preacher, but was much censured for his violence against the episcopalians. He was successively commissioner to the general assembly at Glasgow and Westminster, and professor of divinity at

Edinburgh. He was the author of a commentary on St. Matthew, on the Epistle to the Hebrews, and on the Psalms. He died in 1664.

DIDEROT, (Denis,) a celebrated French writer, was born at Langres in 1713. He first appeared as an author in 1746, when he published his Pensées Philosophiques, and then became contributor to a medical dictionary. While engaged at this work he formed the plan of a Dictionnaire Encyclopédique; this laborious undertaking he completed with the assistance of D'Alembert and other learned associates, at the end of twenty years' unwearied application. He next produced Les Bijoux Indiscrets; Le Fils Naturel; and Letters to the Blind. The first is a reprehensibly licentious novel; and the last, for its freedom and scepticism, occasioned the imprisonment of the author for six months at Vincennes. He died in 1784. The varied acquirements and extensive knowledge of Diderot cannot be questioned, but it is to be lamented that his abilities were not always exerted in the support of morality and virtue.

DIDOT, (Francis Ambrose,) a celebrated French printer, born in 1730. His advancement of the typographic art has rendered his name famous; and his improvements in the construction of paper-mills, and his invention of stereotype printing, evince his ingenuity. As a proof of the zeal with which he devoted himself to everything connected with printing, he read over carefully no less than five times every sheet of the edition of Montaigne, undertaken by his sons, although he had then reached the advanced age of seventy-three. He died in 1804.—Pierre Francis Didot, his brother, as well as his sons and nephew, also contributed to improve type-founding and printing.

DIDOT, (Firmin,) second son of the preceding, was born in 1764, and became celebrated not only as a printer, but in the engraving of letters, an art which he brought to the greatest perfection. On succeeding to his father's establishment, the printing of several works was entrusted to him, which he produced in a style creditable to his taste. He was also distinguished for his careful attention to the minutest part of every publication that issued from his press. He was presented with the order of the Legion of Honour, and in 1829 was elected member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of L'Eure. After the revolution of 1830 he was re-elected, and frequently spoke in the Chamber on subjects connected with commerce, and particularly on those relating to the book-trade, or to the press. He died in 1836.

DIEBITSCH, (Count Sabalkausky,) a distinguished general in the Russian army. His father had served under Frederic the Great, but on the death of that monarch he obtained an important command in the service of Russia. He procured a commission in the imperial guards for his son, who rose rapidly in the army, and distinguished himself frequently in the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, by his skill and bravery. The emperor Alexander, in consideration of his services, raised him to the rank of quartermaster-general. In the battles of Austerlitz, Dresden, Eylau, and Friedland, he displayed great courage; and in 1829 he was appointed head of the staff, and the emperor Nicholas gave him the command of the Russian army in the expedition against the Turks. At the termination of the campaign he was rewarded for his brilliant success with the rank of field-marshal, and the title of count Sabalkausky. The Polish revolution called him again to the field as commander of the Russian forces. He conducted his troops with his wonted skill and courage; but the cholera suddenly appearing, made fearful ravages in his army, and he fell a victim to the dreadful malady, on the 10th of June, 1831.

DIECHE, (Anthony Claude,) one of the most active and atrocious agents in the French Revolution, born at Rhodez, in 1753. He joined the party of the Jacobins, and became commandant of the citadel of Strasburg, where he was remarkable for the savage ferocity of his conduct. He was afterwards removed from his post, and lived the rest of his days in obscurity.

DIECMAN, (John,) a learned Lutheran divine, born in 1647, at Stade, in the duchy of Bremen, where his father was also a minister. He studied at Giessen, Jena, and Wurtemberg. In 1675 he was appointed rector of Stade; and in 1683 he was made superintendent of the duchies of Bremen and Ferden. In 1712, the war obliging him to leave Stade, he went to Bremen; but after three years he returned, and was reinstated in his office at Stade, where he died in 1720. He wrote—1. De naturalismo cum aliorum, tum maxime Joannis Bodini, ex Opere ejus manuscripto Anecdoto, de abditis

Rerum sublimium Arcanis, Schediasma, Leipsic, 1684, 12mo. 2. Specimen Glossarii Latino-theotisci. 3. Dissertationes de sparsione Florum. 4. De Dissensu Ecclesiæ Orientalis et Latinæ circa Purgatorium. 5. Enneades Animadversionum in diversa Loca Annalium Cardinalis Baronii, &c. He wrote also various tracts in the German language, published at Hamburgh, 1709, 4to. But he is, perhaps, better known as the publisher of an edition of the Stade Bible, which is a revision of Luther's German Bible.

DIEMEN, (Anthony van,) was born at Kuilenberg, and on going to India was employed as accountant to the Dutch government. In 1632 he was appointed commander of the India fleet, and shortly afterwards governor-general. While holding that appointment he sent Abel Tasman on a voyage to the south, when that part of New Holland was discovered, which has been called Van Diemen's Land. He died in 1645.

DIEMERBROECK, (Isbrand van,) an eminent physician, born in 1609, at Montford, in Holland. He studied at Utrecht and Leyden, and then visited France, and took his degree of M.D. at Angers. He afterwards settled at Nimeguen, whence he removed to Utrecht, and was made professor-extraordinary of medicine in the university in 1649, and professor in ordinary in 1651. He died in 1674, and his funeral oration was pronounced by the learned Grævius. He wrote, besides his well-known treatise De Peste, Lib. IV. in 4to, printed at Arnheim in 1646, and at Amsterdam in 1665, De Variolis et Morbillis, Liber singularis; Observationes et Curationes Medicæ Centum; Disputationes Practicæ de Morbis Capitis, Thoracis, et imi Ventris, Ultr. 1664; Anatome Corporis humani, Ultr. 1672; this has been several times reprinted, and translated into French and English. His works were published in folio, 1685, by his son, at Utrecht.

DIEPENBECK, (Abraham,) a painter, born at Bois-le-Duc, in 1607. He was instructed by Rubens, and commenced painting on glass, in which he excelled; but having visited Italy, and studied the works of art in Rome and Florence, he abandoned his former pursuit on his return to his native country, and adopted oil painting, which he followed with great success. He imitated the style of Rubens, and, as he possessed a fertile invention, he was frequently employed to make designs for publications; those for the celebrated work, The Temple of the Muses, are among his best. His most admired painting on glass may be seen in the cathedral of Antwerp; and in the church of the Carmelites is a fine work in oil representing the Virgin and St. Elias. Diepenbeck visited England in the reign of Charles I., when he was patronized by the duke of Newcastle and other noblemen. He died at Antwerp in 1675.

DIEST, (Adrian van,) a painter, born at the Hague in 1655. He visited England when he was but seventeen years of age, and was employed by the earl of Bath to paint views of the scenery of Devon and Cornwall. He attempted portraits, but was not so successful in that branch of the art as in landscape. He died in London, in 1704.

DIETERIC, (John Conrad,) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Butzbach, in 1612. He studied at Marpurgh, Jena, and Strasburg. Having finished his academical course, he travelled into Holland, where he made the acquaintance of Vossius, Buxhorn, Barlæus, Heinsius, and other learned men. After making some stay at Leyden, he visited Denmark and Prussia, and then returned to his native country, where George II., landgrave of Hesse, gave him the appointment of professor of the Greek language and of history, in 1639. Upon the establishment of the university of Giessen, in 1653, he became one of the professors there. He died in 1667. He wrote,—De Peregrinatione Studiorum; Græcia exulans, seu de Infelicitate superioris Sæculi, in Græcarum Literarum Ignoratione; Antiquitates Romanæ; Iatreum Hippocraticum; Breviarium Hæreticorum et Conciliorum; Lexicon Etymologico-Græcum; Antiquitates Biblicæ, in quibus Decreta, Prophetæ, Sermones, Consuetudines, Ritusque ac Dicta Veteris Testamenti de Rebus Judæorum et Gentilium quâ sacris, quâ profanis, expenduntur, ex Editione Jo. Just. Pistorii, 1671, fol.; and Antiquitates Novi Testamenti, seu Illustramentum Novi Testamenti; sive Lexicon Philologico-theologicum Græco-Latinum in Novum Testamentum, 1680, fol.

DIETRICH, or DIETRICY, (Christian William Ernest,) a painter, born at Weimar, in Saxony, in 1712. He was at first instructed by his father, and afterwards became the pupil of Thiele. He visited Italy in 1742, but his studies at Rome and Venice did not alter his original style. He was a successful imitator of the manners of Rembrandt,

Poelemberg, and Salvator Rosa, and excelled as a colourist.

DIEU, (Louis de,) an eminent Protestant divine and oriental scholar, born at Flushing, in 1590. He studied under his maternal uncle, Daniel Colonius, professor in the Walloon college at Leyden, and was settled for two years as pastor to the French church at Flushing. In 1619 he was called to Leyden, to assist his uncle in the professorship of the Walloon college; which office he diligently discharged until his death, in 1642. During this period he refused the employment which was offered him of divinity professor in the university of Utrecht, and was designed, if he had lived long enough, for the same post in that of Leyden. He published, or wrote, Compendium Grammaticæ Hebraicæ, Leyden, 1626, 4to; Apocalypsis S. Joannæ Syriace ex Manuscripto exemplari Bibliothecæ Jos. Scaligeri edita, &c. Leyden, 1627, 4to; Grammatica Trilinguis, Hebraica, Syriaca, et Chaldaica, *ibid.* 1628, 4to; Animadversiones in quatuor Evangelia, *ibid.* 1631, 4to; Animadversiones in Acta Apostolorum, *ibid.* 1634, 4to; Historia Christi et S. Petri Persice conscripta, &c. *ibid.* 1639, 4to; Rudimenta Linguæ Persicæ, *ibid.* 1639, 4to; Animadversiones in Epistolam ad Romanos et reliquas Epistolas, *ibid.* 1646, 4to; Animadversiones in omnes Libros Veteris Testamenti, *ibid.* 1648; Critica Sacra, sive Animadversiones in Loca quædam difficiliora Veteris et Novi Testamenti, Amst. 1693, fol.; Grammatica Linguarum Orientalium ex Recensione Davidis Clodii, Francfort, 1683, 4to; Aphorismi Theologi, Utrecht, 1693; Traité contre l'Avarice; Deventer, 1693, 8vo; Rhetorica Sacra.—His father, Daniel de Dieu, was a man of great merit, and a native of Brussels, where he had been a minister for twenty-two years. He removed from thence in 1585, to serve the church at Flushing, after the duke of Parma had taken Brussels. He was well versed in Greek and the oriental languages, and could preach eloquently in German, Italian, French, and English. The churches of the Netherlands sent him, in 1588, to queen Elizabeth, to inform her of the designs of the duke of Parma, who secretly made her proposals of peace, while the king of Spain was equipping a formidable fleet against England.

DIEZ, (Juan Martin,) a famous guerilla chief, the son of a peasant, and born, in 1775, in the district of Valladolid, in Old Castile. He acquired the sobriquet of El Empecinado, under which appellation he is commonly known. At the age of sixteen he enlisted, and when the French declared war against Spain he served in the dragoons as a private soldier. In 1808 he commenced against the enemy that system of harassing annoyance, by desultory warfare, which he kept up without intermission until his country was freed from her invaders. In 1809 he was made brigadier-general, and afterwards attended the duke of Wellington when he entered Madrid in triumph, and received his command to join the army in the neighbourhood of Tortosa, at the head of 4800 men. After the restoration of Ferdinand VII., to whom he, in 1815, had addressed a singular letter, he gave offence to the government by the independence of his conduct, and by the severity of his strictures upon the arbitrary proceedings of the administration. All his former services were ungratefully forgotten; he was seized on a charge of conspiracy, and executed, at Rueda, on the 19th of August, 1825.

DIGBY, (Everard,) an English gentleman of Drystoke, in Rutlandshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He wrote some curious and learned books,—De Arte Natandi; De duplici Methodo, &c.; Theoria Analytica; A Dissuasive from taking away the Goods and Livings of the Church, &c. He died in 1592.

DIGBY, (Sir Everard,) son of the preceding, was educated in the Romish church after his father's death. He was recommended to queen Elizabeth, whose court he attended; and he was knighted by James I. Though of mild manners and peaceful disposition, and rich and independent from his own paternal estates, and the property of his wife, daughter of William Mulsho, Esq. of Gothurst, in Buckinghamshire, he yet suffered himself to be drawn in by the artifices and persuasions of Sir Thomas Tresham, and probably also by those of the notorious Catesby, with whom he was intimate, to be privy to the gunpowder-plot; and though he was not a principal actor in this treasonable affair, nor indeed an actor at all, yet he offered 1500*l.* towards defraying the expenses of it; entertained Guy Fawkes in his house; and was taken in open rebellion with other papists after the plot was detected. On the discovery of the scheme, he was sent to the Tower; and, when arraigned, he pleaded for his conduct, that the king had broken

his promises to the Roman Catholics, and that the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion was an event which, in the opinion of this infatuated sect, it became every subject to accomplish by whatever means; and he added, that as he alone was guilty, pardon should be extended to all the other conspirators. On the 30th of January, 1606, pursuant to his sentence, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered, at the west end of St. Paul's, London. Wood mentions an absurd story, which he says was commonly reported, namely, that when the executioner plucked out his heart, and, according to form, held it up, saying, "Here is the heart of a traitor," Sir Everard made answer, "Thou liest." This ridiculous story is told by lord Bacon in his Historia Vitæ et Mortis, though he does not mention Sir Everard Digby's name.

DIGBY, (Sir Kenelm,) once regarded as an eminent philosopher, was the eldest son of the preceding, and was born at Gothurst, in Buckinghamshire, in 1603. He was educated under the care of Laud, then dean of Gloucester, and in 1618 he entered at Gloucester hall, now Worcester college, Oxford, where, during the three years of his residence, he displayed such great abilities, and so extensive a knowledge, that he was compared by his tutor to the celebrated Picus de Mirandula. After travelling through France, Spain, and Italy, he returned to England in 1623, and was knighted. He then engaged the attention of the learned and the curious, by the introduction of a secret medicine, afterwards well known by the name of "Sympathetic Powder," which he had discovered in his travels, and by which wounds were pretended to be cured, though the patient were out of sight. This piece of charlatanry was practised by Digby and his friend Howell, the letter writer. He became a favourite of Charles I., who appointed him gentleman of the bed-chamber; and when a quarrel arose with the Venetians, he was sent with a fleet into the Mediterranean in 1628, and acquired great reputation by his conduct at Algiers, and by his attack of the hostile fleet in the bay of Scanderoon. In 1636, after a visit to France, he was reconciled to the Romish church, much to the regret of his guardian and friend Laud, who expostulated with him in vain; and he defended his motives, and published in 1638, A Conference with a Lady about the choice of Religion, reprinted in 1654. In 1639 he was very active in levying contributions among the papists for the king's service, for which interference he was called before the parliament, and imprisoned in Winchester house, from which, however, he was released in consequence of the interference of the queen-regent of France. During his confinement at Winchester house, he wrote Observations upon Brown's Religio Medici; and Observations on the 22d stanza in the 9th canto of the 2d book of Spenser's Fairy Queen. Upon his liberation he retired to Paris, and soon after visited Des Cartes at Egmont. During his retirement in France he devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, and published his Treatise of the Nature of Bodies; and another on the Operation and Nature of Man's Soul, &c. 1644; and Institutionum Peripateticarum Libri Quinque, &c. 1651. Upon the destruction of the regal power, he returned to England to collect the shattered remains of his fortune, but the parliament ordered him to leave the country on pain of confiscation and loss of life. His return to Paris was agreeable to queen Henrietta, whose chancellor he had been appointed, and he was sent by her as negotiator to Innocent X. The elevation of Cromwell to supreme power enabled Digby to revisit England; and after staying there the best part of the year 1655, and engaging, it is supposed, to reconcile the papists to the usurpation, he returned to Paris. He afterwards spent some time at Toulouse and Montpellier, where, as a man of letters and as a philosopher, he was courted and respected. At the Restoration he returned to England, and became a favourite in the court of Charles II., though his enemies failed not to represent him as lately employed in the service of the usurper. At the establishment of the Royal Society he was made one of the council. He was very grievously afflicted in the latter part of his life by the stone, of which he died, June 11, 1665. His remains were interred in Christ Church, Newgate-street. His valuable library, which during the troubles had been removed to France, became at his death the property of the French king. Besides the books mentioned, he published, A Discourse on the Vegetation of Plants; A Treatise of adhering to God, translated from Albertus Magnus. He was ridiculed for asserting, on the report of some of his friends, that there was a city near Tripoli, whose inhabitants, beasts, &c. had in a few hours been turned to stone by a petrifying vapour from the earth;

a circumstance supported by the observations of later travellers, and mentioned in Dr. Robert Hooke's Philosophical Observations, 1726, 8vo. He married Venetia Anastasia, daughter of Sir Edward Stanley, of Shropshire, whom lord Clarendon calls "a lady of an extraordinary beauty, and of as extraordinary a fame." In order to preserve her charms, her husband is said to have tried many whimsical experiments, among which was that of dieting her upon capons fed with the flesh of vipers; he is also said to have invented a number of cosmetics for her use. She died at an early age. Several busts, pictures, and miniatures of her are extant. An only son survived Sir Kenelm, in whom the males of that branch of the Digby family ceased.

DIGBY, (John,) a nobleman descended of a respectable family at Coleshill, in Warwickshire. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford, and after finishing his travels, he was introduced to James I., who appointed him gentleman of the privy chamber, and in 1606 knighted him, and in 1611 and 1614 sent him as his ambassador to Spain. In 1616 he became a privy-counsellor, and chamberlain to the king; two years after he was made baron Digby of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire; and in 1620 he was sent ambassador to the archduke Albert, and next year to the emperor. In 1622 he was sent to Spain to negotiate prince Charles's marriage with the infanta, and on his return he was created earl of Bristol. He opposed Buckingham in parliament, and for a while he favoured the popular party; but in the civil troubles he was exiled, and died at Paris on the 21st of January, 1653. He was author of some poems, of Airs and Dialogues. He also translated, it is supposed, at James I.'s request, Du Moulin's Defence of the Catholic Faith, contained in the books of king James against the answer of N. Coeffeteau, 1610.

DIGBY, (George,) earl of Bristol, son of the preceding, was born at Madrid, in 1612, and was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his abilities, and by his friendship with the celebrated Peter Heylin. In his politics he embraced the popular cause, and was one of Strafford's accusers; but he afterwards favoured the king's party, and was expelled from the House of Commons for speaking in the defence of that unfortunate nobleman. During the civil wars he was very active in the royal cause; and in Ireland, Jersey, and France, he displayed his zeal in the service of his unfortunate royal master. After Charles's death he was exempted from pardon by the parliament, and consequently spent his life in exile; but at the Restoration he was made a knight of the Garter. He died in 1676. The glaring inconsistencies of his character have been thus smartly depicted by lord Orford:—"He was a singular person, whose life was one contradiction. He wrote against popery, and embraced it; he was a zealous opposer of the court, and a sacrifice for it; was conscientiously converted in the midst of his prosecution of lord Strafford, and was most unconscientiously a prosecutor of lord Clarendon. With great parts he always hurt himself and his friends; with romantic bravery he was always an unsuccessful commander. He spoke for the Test Act, though a Roman Catholic, and addicted himself to astrology on the birth-day of true philosophy."

DIGBY, (Sir Henry,) a brave English naval officer, born in 1770. He entered the navy in 1784, and served for some time as a midshipman on board the *Europa*, 50, in the West Indies; was made a lieutenant in 1790; commanded the *Incendiary* sloop in 1796, and subsequently the *Aurora*, a small frigate, on the Lisbon station, where, in addition to forty-eight sail of the enemy's merchantmen, taken, sunk, or destroyed, he captured a Spanish frigate, pierced for 30 guns, a French corvette of 20 guns, a privateer of the like force, and several others, carrying in the whole 214 guns and 744 men. In the autumn of 1796 he was appointed to the *Leviathan*, a third-rate, bearing the broad pendant of commodore Duckworth, with whom he served at the reduction of Minorca. In 1799 he removed to the *Alcmene* frigate, in which he cruised between the coast of Portugal and the Azores, and made many captures. As captain of the *Africa*, 64, he bore, in 1805, a distinguished part in the battle of Trafalgar, where he obtained the commendation of lord Nelson. He was nominated a companion of the Bath on the enlargement of the order; and a knight commander in March 1831. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, 1819; vice-admiral, 1830; and admiral, 1841. In 1840 he was appointed commander-in-chief at Sheerness. He died in 1843.

DIGGES, (Leonard,) a learned mathematician, born in the beginning of the sixteenth century, at Barham, in Kent, and educated at University college,

Oxford. He wrote Tectonicum, to show the measuring of land, &c. 1556, 4to; improved by his son Thomas, 1592; A Geometrical Practical Treatise; Pantometria, published by his son in 1591; Prognostication of everlasting Right good Effect, or Rules to judge the Weather by the Sun, Moon, Stars, &c. 1564. He died in 1573.

DIGGES, (Thomas,) only son of the preceding, after studying at Oxford, proved himself a very great mathematician. He went as muster-master-general to the forces sent by Elizabeth to defend the Netherlands. Besides improving some of his father's works, he published Alæ sive Scalæ Mathematicæ, 1573, 4to; An Arithmetical Military Treatise, 4to; A Geometrical Treatise, &c.; A Description of Celestial Orbs, &c.; Motive for Association, &c.; ‹England's Defence. He died in 1595, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Aldermanbury, London. Among his unpublished works was a Plan for the Improvement of the Haven and Mole of Dover, in 1582, which was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, and is printed in the Archæologia, vol. xi.

DIGGES, (Sir Dudley,) eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1583, and educated at University college, Oxford. He studied the law, and after being knighted, travelled to improve himself on the continent. He was sent in 1618 as ambassador to Russia by James I., and two years after he went to Holland as commissioner with Sir Maurice Abbot. He was in parliament in the reign of James, and of Charles I., and his conduct was very independent, and often hostile to the measures of the court, so that he was sent to the Tower for his accusation against Buckingham. So powerful was his influence, that measures were adopted to gain him over; and by a reversionary grant of the office of master of the Rolls in November 1630, which he obtained in April 1636, he was brought over to favour the measures of government. He died in 1639. He published A Defence of Trade, 4to; A Discourse on the Rights and Privileges of the Subject, or a Conference with the Lords by a Committee of both Houses, 1628 and 1642, 4to; Speeches on several occasions, inserted in Rushworth's Collections; Letters between Walsingham and Burleigh, and others, about Elizabeth's marriage with the duke of Anjou, in 1570, and with the duke of Alençon, in 1581, which were published in 1655, under the title of The Complete Ambassador, &c. fol.—His brother, LEONARD, born in 1588, was educated at University college, Oxford, took the degree of B.A. in 1606, removed to London, and then studied in foreign universities; from whence returning a good scholar, and an accomplished person, he was created M.A. in 1626. His commendatory verses to Shakspeare are prefixed to that poet's works. He also translated from Spanish into English, Gerardo, the Unfortunate Spaniard, 1622, 4to, written by Gonçalo de Cespades; and from Latin into English verse, Claudian's Rape of Proserpine, 1617, 4to. He died in 1635.—Sir Dudley's third son, DUDLEY, was born about 1612, and educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1632, and the year after was elected a fellow of All Souls college. He became a good poet and linguist, and a general scholar. He died October 1, 1643; having distinguished himself by the two following productions:—1. An Answer to a printed Book entitled, Observations upon some of his Majesty's late Answers and Expresses, Oxon. 1642. 2. The Unlawfulness of Subjects taking up Arms against their Sovereign in what Case soever, with Answers to all Objections, London, 1643, 4to, often reprinted.

DIGNUM, (Charles,) a popular musician and singer, born at Rotherhithe, where his father was a master tailor. Being a Roman Catholic, he officiated, when a boy, at the Sardinian ambassador's chapel, where his talents attracted the notice of Webb, who gave him some instruction. He was afterwards apprenticed to a carver and gilder; but disliking his new occupation, he became a pupil of Linley, and in 1784 made his first appearance on the stage in the character of Young Meadows, in Love in a Village, and afterwards in those of Cymon, Hawthorn, and Giles, in all of which he met with applause. He also composed many pleasing ballads, and a collection of popular music. He died in 1827.

DILLENIUS, (John James,) an eminent botanist, born at Darmstadt, in 1687, and educated at the university of Giessen, in Upper Hesse. He was made a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, to which he communicated several papers, which were printed in their Miscellanea Curiosa. In 1719 he published, in Latin, his celebrated Catalogue of the Plants growing in the Vicinity of Giessen, 8vo, illustrated by plates. There

is prefixed to it an examination of the methods of arranging plants, followed by Ray and Knaut, founded on the fruit; and by Rivinus and Tournefort, on the flower. The system which he himself prefers is Ray's, to which he adhered through life. He acquired a celebrity by this work, which attracted the notice of all the friends of botanical science, among whom was Mr. (afterwards Dr.) William Sherard, just returned from Smyrna, where he was British consul. He invited Dillenius to England, where he arrived in 1721. A new and much improved edition of Ray's Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum, 1724, was the first fruit of his residence here. He himself designed all the figures, and engraved some of them. He also made some botanical excursions, and in 1726 he examined the mountains of Wales, and paid a visit to the Isle of Man. In the meantime great efforts were made for his establishment at Oxford, the success of which was at first dubious; but on the death, in 1728, of consul Sherard, who left by his will the interest on 3000*l.* for a salary to a professor of botany in that university, upon condition that Dillenius should first occupy the chair, his election took place without opposition. In 1732 he brought to the press his capital work, entitled Hortus Elthamensis, fol. In this work are described and figured four hundred and seventeen plants, mostly exotics, with a few of the more rare English and Welsh. All the figures were drawn and etched with the author's own hand. Of the merit of this work, it may suffice to adduce the compendious testimony of Linnæus, "Est opus botanicum quo absolutius mundum non vidit." The great Swedish naturalist, then a young man, paid a visit to Dillenius, at Oxford, in 1736; and though he could not make him a convert to his sexual system of arrangement, he returned highly impressed with his merit, and ever after maintained a correspondence with him, and dedicated to him his Critica Botanica. In 1741 Dillenius published Historia Muscorum, 4to. All the figures are drawn and engraved by himself. It is an extraordinary monument of patient industry and minute investigation. He died of apoplexy in 1747, in his sixtieth year. He was of a modest and placid disposition, temperate, studious, and unobtrusive. His life was exercised by various trials and misfortunes, which he seems to have borne with great equanimity.

DILLON, (Wentworth, earl of Roscommon,) a nobleman who ranks among the British poets, was the son of James Dillon, earl of Roscommon, by a sister of the great earl of Strafford. He was born in Ireland about the year 1633, and received his first education at lord Strafford's seat in Yorkshire. Thence he was removed to the Protestant university of Caen in Normandy, where his studies were directed by the learned Bochart. After some years he travelled to Rome, where he grew familiar with the most valuable remains of antiquity, applying himself particularly to the knowledge of medals; and he spoke Italian with so much grace and fluency, that he was frequently mistaken there for a native. He returned to England soon after the Restoration, and was made captain of the band of pensioners, in which situation he impaired his constitution and his estate by intemperance and gaming. He at length returned to Ireland, and was made captain of the guards by the duke of Ormond. The attractions of the English court, however, again drew him to London, and he was made master of the horse to the duchess of York, and married Frances, the daughter of the earl of Burlington, and widow of colonel Courtney. He now adopted a more regular plan of life, cultivated letters, and, by means of the advantages of rank, was readily admitted to a distinguished place among the wits and poets of the time. A design which he formed, in concert with Dryden, for the institution of a kind of academy for refining the English language, and fixing its standard, is justly mentioned to his honour, though it was not brought to effect. He died on the 17th of January, 1684, from an attack of the gout, which, from the treatment of a French empiric, was thrown upon his bowels. At the moment of expiring, he repeated with great energy two lines out of his Dies Iræ,

> "My God, my father, and my friend,
> Do not forsake me at my end!"

The principal of his productions is An Essay on Translated Verse, a didactic piece. His other pieces are,—Translations of Horace's Art of Poetry, and two of his Odes; of Virgil's sixth Eclogue; of the Dies Iræ, or Last Judgment; of a scene in Pastor Fido; of a Psalm, &c.; with a few occasional copies of verses. Dr. Johnson says of him, "That he is perhaps the only correct writer in English verse before Addison." He has the singular merit of being the only moral writer in the reign of Charles II.

DILWORTH, (Thomas,) a diligent schoolmaster, whose Spelling Book, Book-Keeper's Assistant, Schoolmaster's Assistant, Miscellaneous Arithmetic, &c. were long used, and were very popular. He was for some time engaged at Stratford-le-Bow with Dyche, and then set up a school for himself at Wapping. He died in 1780.

DIMSDALE, (Thomas, baron,) an eminent English physician, born at Thoydon Garden, in Essex, where his father was a surgeon. His family were Quakers, and his grandfather had been the companion of Penn, in America. After studying at St. Thomas' Hospital, he settled at Hertford, which he quitted in 1745, and engaged as surgeon in the duke of Northumberland's army in the Scotch campaign. On the taking of Carlisle he returned to Hertford, and in 1761 began to practise as a physician. His celebrity as an inoculator for the small-pox recommended him to the empress Catharine, at whose request he visited Russia in 1768. His successful inoculation of the empress, and of her son the grand duke, was rewarded with the rank of baron of the empire, of counsellor of state, and of physician to the empress, besides a pension of 500*l.* per annum, and a present of 12,000*l.* He had also permission to add to his arms a black wing of the Russian eagle in a gold shield, with the customary helmet, adorned with the baron's coronet, over the shield. His son, who had accompanied him, shared his honours, and was presented with a gold snuff-box set with diamonds. He was afterwards admitted to a private audience of Frederic III. king of Prussia, at Sans Souci, and thence returned to England, and for some time resumed practice at Hertford. In 1776 he published Thoughts on General and Partial Inoculation, 8vo; and two years after, Observations on the Introduction to the Plan of the Dispensary for general Inoculation, 8vo. This involved him in a controversy with Dr. Lettsom, which was carried on in the following pamphlets:—Dr. Lettsom's Letter on General Inoculation; Remarks on Ditto, 8vo; Review of Dr. Lettsom's Observations on the Baron's Remarks; Letter to Dr. Lettsom on his Remarks, &c.; Answer to Baron Dimsdale's Review; and Considerations on the Plan, &c. In 1781 he printed Tracts on Inoculation. Baron Dimsdale afterwards opened a banking-house in Cornhill, in partnership with his sons, and the Barnards, which still flourishes. In 1780 he was elected representative for the borough of Hertford, and declined all practice, except for the relief of the poor. He went, however, once more to Russia, in 1781, when he inoculated the emperor and his brother Constantine; and as he passed through Brussels, Joseph, the emperor of Germany, received him with great condescension. In 1790 he resigned his seat in parliament, and passed some winters at Bath; but at length fixed altogether at Hertford, where he died December 30, 1800.

DINANTO, (David de,) a heretic of the thirteenth century, a disciple of Amauri, or Almaric, who imbibed many errors from the study of Aristotle, and fell under the ecclesiastical censure of the second council of Paris. The writings both of Amauri and Dinanto were condemned to be burnt; which sentence was followed by a general prohibition of the use of the physical and metaphysical writings of Aristotle in the schools, by the synod of Paris, and afterwards, under pope Innocent III. by the council of the Lateran. Dinanto composed a work entitled Quaternarii, with several other productions, which were chiefly designed to affect and gain the multitude, in which he partly succeeded, until he was obliged to save himself by flight.

DINGE, (Anthony,) an indefatigable student and writer, born at Orleans, in 1759. The mass of MSS. which he has left is incredible, and the subjects of his inquiries and writings embrace nearly every department of knowledge. He wrote with great intrepidity in defence of Louis XVI. and denounced the proceedings of the regicides in terms at once bold and dignified. He made a large and valuable collection of materials for a history of France from the earliest times, and projected a biographical work of great magnitude, which, however, he did not live to publish. He had also some talents for versification, and his lyric poem, entitled Henri IV. sur le Pont-Neuf, set to music by Gaubert, is much admired. He died of cholera, at Paris, in 1832.

DINGLEY, (Robert,) an English writer, educated at Magdalen college. He became a zealous puritan, and was made rector of Brixton, in the Isle of Wight, by the interest of his uncle, colonel Hammond, when governor there. He died in 1659, aged forty. Among his works are mentioned, The Deputation of Angels, proved by the Divine Right of Nature, from many Rubs or Mistakes, &c.

DINIZ DA CRUZ, (Anthony,) a lyric poet of Portugal, born at Castello de Vide, in the province of Alemtejo, in 1730. He studied under the Jesuits at Evora, and afterwards at the university of Coimbra, where he devoted himself with ardour to the study of the classics, among whom Pindar was his favourite poet; and he distinguished himself in 1759 by a spirited ode on the escape of king Joseph from the attempt of an assassin. He was the founder of a literary society, and wrote clever sonnets, odes, and lyrical pieces, together with a smart burlesque poem, under the title of Goupillon. He filled several offices under government, and was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon. He died at Rio de Janeiro, in 1798.

DINO, or DINUS, a distinguished Italian jurist, of the thirteenth century, born at Mugello, in the Florentine territory. He studied law at Bologna, and in 1279 was invited to take the chair in that faculty at Pistoja, whence, in 1284, he removed to Bologna, and afterwards to Rome, where Boniface VIII. employed him, conjointly with Richard of Sienna, in compiling the sixth book of decretals, published in 1298. He died in 1303. Of his works, his Commentarium in regulas Juris Pontificii, 8vo, was so valuable, that Alciat reckoned it one of those books which a student ought to get by heart; a character which it lost when Charles du Moulin pointed out a great many errors in it. His other publication is entitled De Glossis Contrariis, 2 vols, folio.

DINOCRATES, or DINOCHARES, a celebrated Grecian architect, a native of Macedonia, and contemporary with Alexander the Great, to whom he proposed the gigantic plan of cutting mount Athos into a statue, holding a city in his left hand, and a reservoir of all its streams in his right. Alexander prudently rejected this design; but carried the artist with him into Egypt, where he employed him in planning the city of Alexandria. He is also said to have finished the rebuilding of the famous temple of Ephesus, after it had been burnt by Erostratus.

DINOSTRATES, an ancient geometrician, who lived in the time of Plato, (360 B.C.) and was his disciple in philosophy. He was chiefly distinguished for his knowledge of geometry, and is known as the inventor of the quadratrix, by which the quadrature of the circle is effected, not geometrically, but mechanically. Montucla, however, observes that there is some reason for ascribing the original invention of this curve to Hippias of Elæa.

DINOUART, (Anthony Joseph Toussaint,) canon of St. Bennet, Paris, and member of the Academy of the Arcades at Rome, was born at Amiens in 1715. He first engaged at Paris with Joannet in periodical publications, where the severity of his remarks drew upon him trouble and law-suits. In 1760 he began his Journal Ecclésiastique, which produced him an extensive correspondence with France; but he was little attentive in this periodical work to propriety, as nostrums and sermons were recommended in the same page to his readers, and large quotations from various authors were made without any acknowledgment. His other works are, Embryologia Sacra, 12mo; The Manual for Pastors, 3 vols, 12mo; The Rhetoric of Preachers, &c.; besides some Latin and French poems of inferior merit. He died in 1786.

DIOCLETIANUS, CAIUS VALERIUS AURELIUS, the Roman emperor, was born, of an obscure family, at Doclea, or Dioclea, near Salona, in Dalmatia, about A.D. 245. He rose from the condition of a common soldier to the post of general, and, on the murder of Numerianus, was invested with the imperial purple, A.D. 284, and on the defeat of Carinus, at Margum, in Mœsia, in the following year, was formally saluted emperor. He then made Maximianus his colleague. He was brave and successful in war, and, though unpolished by education, was a patron of learning. In 292 he chose Galerius as Cæsar, his colleague at the same time making choice of Constantius Chlorus. In February 303 he issued his two well-known edicts against the Christians, which are said to have been suggested by the persecuting Galerius; for Diocletian himself was rather disposed to favour the Christians. This was the last persecution under the Roman empire. On the 1st of May, 305, after a prosperous reign of twenty-one years, he abdicated the throne. He then retired from Nicomedia, where he had hitherto resided, to Salona, and there built himself a palace, the ruins of which still remain. He died in July 313. His laws or edicts are in the Code. Diocletian is the first sovereign on record who voluntarily resigned his power.

DIODATI, (Dominic,) a learned writer, born at Naples, in 1736. He is best known for his dissertation designed to

prove that the language of Palestine at the time of our Lord, and for a long period before, was Greek. The title of this work, in which the author has collected all that has been brought forward in support of this paradoxical notion, is De Christo Græce loquente exercitatio; quâ ostenditur Græcam Linguam cum Judæis, tum ipsi Christo et Apostolis, naturam ac vernaculum fuisse, Naples, 1767, 8vo. Diodati died in 1801.

DIODATI, (Giovanni,) an eminent divine, born in 1576, at Geneva, whither his family had fled from Lucca, to escape religious persecution. When he was only twenty-one years of age he was appointed professor of Hebrew, upon the recommendation of Beza. In 1608 he was appointed minister, and in the following year he was chosen professor of theology. In 1618 he was deputed, together with his colleague, Theodore Tronchin, to represent the Genevan clergy at the synod of Dort, and was one of the six ministers appointed to draw up the Belgic Confession of Faith, which was intended to secure the professors of the reformed religion in Holland against the tenets of Arminius. He died at Geneva in 1649, having resigned his professorship in 1645 on account of his advanced age. He translated the Bible into Italian, which first appeared at Geneva in 1607, in 4to, with notes; and was afterwards reprinted in 1641, fol. The New Testament was printed separately at Geneva in 1608, and at Amsterdam and Haerlem in 1665. He also published at Geneva, in 1644, fol. a translation of the Bible into French, and a French translation of Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, fol. He is also said to have translated Sir Edwin Sandys' book on the State of Religion in the West. But the work by which he is best known in this country is his Annotations on the Bible, translated into English, of which the third and best edition was published in 1651, fol. He is said to have begun writing these annotations in 1606, at which time it was expected that Venice would have shaken off the popish yoke.

Diodati was at one time in England, as we learn from the life of bishop Bedell; and Milton also contracted a friendship for him when on his travels; and some of his Latin elegies are addressed to Carlo Diodati, the nephew of Giovanni. Carlo was at St. Paul's school with Milton, and afterwards, in 1621, entered of Trinity college, Oxford. He afterwards practised physic in Cheshire, and died in 1638.

DIODORUS SICULUS, a Greek historian, born at Agyrium in Sicily, in the first century. His Historical Library, the work of thirty years, was written at Rome, and divided into forty books, of which only fifteen are extant; namely, i.—v. and xi.—xx.; but some important additions have been recently made to the fragments of the rest from the MSS. in the Vatican library. He is in general trustworthy; but his manner of reckoning, by the Olympiads and the Roman consuls, will be found very erroneous. The best editions of Diodorus are Wesseling's, Amstel. 1745, two vols, fol.; Heyne's, ten vols, 8vo, 1793; and Dindorf's, Lips. 1829—1833, five vols, 8vo, which contains the Vatican Excerpta. There is also a smaller edition by Dindorf, in four vols, 12mo, Lips. 1826.

DIOGENES, the celebrated Cynic philosopher of Sinope, was banished from his country for coining false money. He repaired to Athens, where he became the disciple of Antisthenes, who was at the head of the Cynics. Antisthenes at first refused to admit him into his house, and even struck him with a stick. Diogenes calmly bore the rebuke, and said, "Strike me, Antisthenes; but never shall you find a stick sufficiently hard to remove me from your presence, whilst there is any thing to be learnt from your conversation." Such firmness recommended him to Antisthenes, and he became his most devoted pupil. He dressed himself in the garment which distinguished the Cynics, and walked about the streets with a tub on his head, which served him as a house and a place of repose. Such singularity, joined to the greatest contempt for riches, soon gained him reputation, and Alexander the Great condescended to visit him. He asked Diogenes if there was any thing in which he could gratify or oblige him. "Get out of my sun-shine," was the only answer which the philosopher gave. Such an independence of mind so pleased the monarch, that he turned to his courtiers, and said, "Were I not Alexander, I would be Diogenes." He was once sold as a slave, but his magnanimity so pleased his master, Xeniades, that he made him the preceptor of his children, and the guardian of his estates. After a life spent in the greatest misery and indigence, he died B.C. 324, in the 90th year of his age. The inhabitants of Sinope raised statues to his memory; and the marble figure of a dog was placed on a high column erected on his tomb.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, so called from Laertes in Cilicia, where he was born, but in what age is not certain; but it is conjectured to have been in the reign of Severus or Caracalla. He wrote the Lives of the Philosophers, the best edition of which is that of Meibomius, Amsterdam, 1692, 2 vols, 4to. There is a good edition by Hübner, Leipsic, 1828—1831, 2 vols, 8vo. It is said that Diogenes was an Epicurean; and his article on Epicurus is valuable, inasmuch as it contains some original letters of that philosopher, which comprise a pretty satisfactory epitome of the Epicurean doctrines, and are very useful to the readers of Lucretius.

DIOGENES, of Apollonia, a pupil of Anaximenes, and contemporary of Anaxagoras, was born about B.C. 500. He held air to be the first element of all things, and ascribed to it the property of intelligence, and Cicero represents him as making it his deity. He taught with reputation at Athens, but was banished for the freedom of his opinions. He wrote several books on Cosmology, the fragments of which have been edited by Panzerbeiter.

DION, a celebrated philosopher and orator, surnamed CHRYSOSTOM, or *Golden Mouth*, on account of his extraordinary eloquence, was born at Prusa, in Bithynia, and flourished in the latter end of the first and beginning of the second century of the Christian era. He is reported to have exerted his utmost powers of persuasion in order to induce Vespasian to relinquish the imperial dignity. Under the reign of Domitian he drew on himself the resentment of that tyrant, and found it necessary to retire privately from Rome, and to go into voluntary exile, in the vicinity of the Scythian tribes, where he was reduced to great poverty, and obliged to support himself by manual labour. At the time when intelligence was received in that part of the empire of the death of Domitian, he appears to have been in the neighbourhood of a considerable Roman camp, where the soldiers had discovered strong symptoms of a disposition to insurrection and tumult. This circumstance determined him to throw off his disguise, and to make use of his eloquence in bringing them back to a sense of their duty. He was so fortunate as to prove successful in his efforts; and by that means so far recommended himself at Rome, that he was enabled to return to that city early in the reign of Nerva, by whom, and by his successor Trajan, he was honoured with esteem and confidence. He lived to old age, but the time of his death is not known. The best edition of his Orations, which are eighty in number, is that of Reiske, 2 vols, 8vo, Leipsic, 1784. The writings of Dion are more remarkable for rhetorical embellishment than for justness of thought or vigour of expression. Some of his writings were translated by Gilbert Wakefield, in 1800, to serve a political purpose.

DION, an illustrious Syracusan, son of Hipparinus, and related to Dionysius, whom he often advised to lay aside the supreme power. His great popularity rendered him odious in the eyes of the tyrant, who banished him to Greece. There he collected a numerous force, and encouraged by the influence which he had among his countrymen, he resolved to free them from tyranny. He entered the port of Syracuse with only two ships, and in three days compelled it to surrender. The tyrant fled to Corinth, and Dion kept the power in his own hands, fearful of the aspiring ambition of some of the friends of Dionysius. He was, however, betrayed and murdered by one of his familiar friends, called Callicrates, or Callipus, B.C. 354, in the 55th year of his age, and four years after his return from Peloponnesus. His death was universally lamented by the Syracusans, and a monument was raised to his memory.

DION CASSIUS, called also COCCEIUS, or COCCEIANUS, was the son of Cassius Apronianus, and was born at Nicæa, in Bithynia, A.D. 155. He enjoyed the senatorian rank under Commodus and the succeeding emperors, and arrived at the consulate, probably under Severus. He was entrusted with the government of the provinces of Africa and Pannonia, and was a second time created consul in 229, as colleague to the emperor Alexander Severus. He passed the greater part of his consulship in Campania, and afterwards returned to his native country, where he finished his days. He employed many years in the composition of a history of Rome in the Greek language, and at length completed it in eighty books, from the origin of the Roman state to his own times, A.D. 229. The earlier portion of his history is less valuable than that which extends from the time of Augustus to his own. It is written in an easy and clear style, and is interspersed with judicious reflections. Of the first thirty-six books there are

only fragments extant: but there are considerable fragments of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth books. The following books to the fifty-fourth inclusive are nearly all entire: the fifty-fifth book is very imperfect. Books fifty-six to sixty are entire. Of the following twenty books we have only fragments; and the abridgment of Xiphilinus, which commences with the thirty-fifth, and continues to the end of the eightieth book. The following are the best known editions of Dion:—R. Stephens, Paris, 1548, fol.; Leunclavius, 1592, fol.; H. S. Reimar, Hamburgh, 1751, 1752, 2 vols, fol.; F. W. Sturz, Leipsic, 1824, 1825, 8 vols, 8vo. There is an English translation by Manning, 2 vols, 8vo, 1704, and a German one by F. Lorentz, Jena, 1826, 4 vols, 8vo.

DIONYSIUS, of Halicarnassus, an historian and critic, born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, in the century before the Christian era. He came to Rome about B.C. 29, and passed twenty-two years in that capital. He employed himself in learning the Latin language, and in conversing with the men of letters, and studying the ancient Roman historians. From their works he compiled his Roman Antiquities, in twenty books, in which he brought down the history of that city to the first Punic war. He appears to have survived its publication some years, but nothing further is known of his history. Of his work only the first ten books have reached us, which include the period to the abolition of the military tribuneship, A.U. 312, being more accurate in point of chronology than Livy, and in some respects more judicious and apparently exact in the narration. His style is flat and languid, like that of a compiler. He also wrote a Treatise on Rhetoric; criticisms on the style of Thucydides, Lysias, Isocrates, Isæus, Dinarchus, Plato, and Demosthenes; A Treatise on the Arrangement of Words, and some other short essays. The best editions of Dionysius are those of Hudson, Oxford, 1704, 2 vols, fol.; Reiske, Leipsic, 1774—1777, 6 vols, 8vo. Mai's fragments were first published at Milan in 1816, and reprinted the following year at Frankfort. They also appear in the second volume of Mai's Nova Collectio, Rome, 1827. The rhetoric of Dionysius has been published separately by Schott, 1804, 8vo; and his remarks on Thucydides, by Krüger, 1823, 8vo. There is an English translation of the Antiquities, by Edward Spelman, 2 vols, 4to, Lond. 1748.

DIONYSIUS, named PERIEGETES, an ancient geographer, who flourished in the beginning of the fourth century. His work, still extant, is entitled Periegesis, or A Description of the Habitable World, in Greek verse. The best editions are those of H. Stephens, 4to, 1577; of Faber, Saumur, 1676, 1705, 8vo; of Wells, Oxon. 1704, 1710; and of Bernhardy, Leipsic, 1828, 8vo, in the 1st vol. of his Geographi Græci Minores.

DIONYSIUS, bishop of Corinth, flourished under the reign of the emperor Marcus Antoninus, and in the beginning of that of Commodus. From St. Jerome we learn that he was a man of an excellent character, of great eloquence, and very diligent in discharging the duties of the pastoral office. He addressed epistles to Christian churches in different provinces of the Roman empire. The fragments of some of them only remain, which are given by Eusebius; but those fragments will be found valuable to biblical scholars in illustrating the genuineness of the Scriptures.

DIONYSIUS, bishop of Alexandria about the middle of the third century, is generally believed to have been a native of that city. Becoming a convert to Christianity, he was placed under Origen, and proved one of his most distinguished scholars. He received the appointment of catechist to the church of Alexandria, about 232; and on the death of Heracles, the bishop, in 248, he was elected his successor in that office. He died in 264 or 265. He was the author of numerous epistles and treatises, practical, controversial, and on points of ecclesiastical discipline; of which there remains one entire epistle, and considerable fragments of others are preserved by Eusebius. Dionysius took an active share in the controversies of his time. He embraced the side of Cornelius, bishop of Rome, in the dispute between him and Novatian, and strongly opposed the notions of the latter on the subject of repentance, and the treatment of lapsed Christians. He opposed the doctrine of the millennium, and wrote against the doctrines of Sabellius, and of Paul of Samosata.

DIONYSIUS, (the Elder,) was born at Syracuse, about 430 B.C. He had sided with his father-in-law Hermocrates, who wished to assume the supreme power; and on the capture of Agrigentum by the Carthaginians, he took advantage of the general alarm to ingratiate himself with the populace, and by their favour obtained military command. In

his twenty-fifth year he was proclaimed chief of the republic, and experienced various success in his wars against Carthage, which in 383 B. C. dictated the terms of a peace, that lasted for fourteen years. He died in 367 B.C. in the sixty-third year of his age. He was ambitious of being thought a poet, and his humiliating failure at the Olympic games was more than compensated in his estimation by the applause with which a tragedy of his was received at Athens. His court was attended by many distinguished philosophers and poets; but Plato had been dismissed for the freedom of his denunciations of tyranny, and the poets fared little better. Dionysius is said to have invented the catapulta, which was used by him with great success in several sieges.

DIONYSIUS, (the Younger,) was the son of the preceding, whom he succeeded as tyrant of Sicily. He received Plato with great respect, when that philosopher was invited to Syracuse (B.C. 364) by Dion. But when Dion was banished, and Plato, unable to obtain his recall, had left Syracuse, Dionysius gave a loose to his passion for unlawful indulgences. He was afterwards besieged by Dion in Ortygia, whence he effected his escape; and after passing ten years in exile, he returned to Syracuse, where his cruelty and tyranny provoked the people to send to Corinth for the assistance of Timoleon, who took Syracuse, B.C. 344, and sent Dionysius to Corinth, where he spent the remainder of his life, and supported himself by keeping a school.

DIOSCORIDES, (Pedanius,) an eminent physician, and writer on the medicinal properties of plants, born in the first century, at Anazarba, in Cilicia. His work in five books on materia medica was regarded for upwards of sixteen centuries as of undisputed authority on the virtues of plants, notwithstanding its obviously unscientific character, and its inferiority to the earlier writings of Theophrastus on the same subject. He was originally a soldier, and travelled through Greece, Asia Minor, and a part of Gaul, in search of plants, and of information respecting their properties and uses. The earliest edition of his work in the original Greek is that of Aldus, Venice, 1499, fol. but it is disgracefully inaccurate. Better editions were published in the same city in 1518 and 1519. Other editions were published at Cologne, 1478, and Lyons, 1512, and at Paris, in 1516, 1537, and 1549, 8vo. The last, by Goupil, was surpassed by that of Sarracinus, who published the work in folio at Frankfort, in 1598. The latest edition is that of Sprengel, Leipsic, 1829, 8vo. The valuable observations of Dr. Sibthorp on the plants mentioned by Dioscorides are given in the Flora Græca commenced by Sir James Edward Smith.

DIPPEL, (John Conrad,) a German physician, who in his writings styled himself Christianus Democritus, was born in 1673, at the castle of Frankenstein, near Darmstadt, where his father was a Lutheran minister. He studied theology at Giessen, and afterwards gave physico-chiromantic lectures at Strasburg. He published a work, called Orthodoxia Orthodoxorum, in which he professed the principles of the Pietists; but he afterwards attacked the Protestant church in his Papismus vapulans Protestantium, which gave such offence that he was obliged to abscond. In 1698 he began to study medicine and alchemy, and pretended that he had discovered a tincture which would enable him to purchase an estate worth 50,000 florins. He next repaired to Berlin, and employed himself in researches to discover the philosopher's stone: but this was the cause of his being thrown into prison in 1707. He could think of no better expedient for avoiding the pursuit of his creditors than by commencing his travels; and after having been successively confined in the prisons of Berlin, Copenhagen, Frankfort, Leyden, Amsterdam, Altona, and Hamburgh, he was invited to Stockholm in 1727, to prescribe for the king of Sweden. The clergy of that kingdom, pleased with the hope of the king's recovery, but unwilling to owe it to a man that openly derided their religion, procured an order for Dippel to quit the kingdom. He then returned to Germany, without having changed either his opinions or his conduct. The report of his death having been several times falsely propagated, he, in 1733, published a sort of certificate, in which he affirmed that he should not die till the year 1808. He was found dead in his bed at the castle of Witgenstein, the 25th of April, 1734. His works were published together in 1747, 5 vols, 4to. He acquired some celebrity by the invention of Prussian blue; and there is still an oil called Dippel's oil, which he discovered, and which he offered as a general panacea.

DIROYS, (Francis,) a doctor of the Sorbonne, who was very intimate with

Richard Simon, and was canon of Avranches. He left a treatise, entitled Preuves et Préjugés pour la Religion Chrétienne et Catholique, contre les fausses Religions, et l'Athéisme, 4to, much esteemed by his Roman Catholic brethren. He is said to have written the ecclesiastical history of each century in Mezeray's Abridgment of the History of France. He died in 1691.

DISNEY, (John,) a learned and pious English divine, and an excellent magistrate, born at Lincoln, in 1677. He received his education at a grammar-school in that city, and afterwards at a private academy among the Protestant dissenters, to which class his father belonged. Being designed for the study of the law, he was for some time a member of the Middle Temple. He never practised, however, at the bar. As a magistrate he was dhigent, disinterested, and impartial, and was particularly active in suppressing vice and immorality, in connexion with the societies which were established during the reign of queen Anne for promoting reformation of manners. On more than one occasion he received the public thanks of the judges on the circuit. After he had been an active magistrate for above twenty years, he conceived the design of becoming a minister in the church of England, with which he had communicated, upon principle and conviction, from the time of his being of age. His design was warmly applauded by Dr. Wake, archbishop of Canterbury; and he was accordingly ordained deacon, and afterwards priest, by Dr. Gibson, bishop of Lincoln, in 1719. In the same year he was presented to the vicarage of Croft, and to the rectory of Kirby-super-Baine, both in Lincolnshire. In the year 1722 he was instituted to the vicarage of St. Mary, in Nottingham, to which town he removed, and lived there until the time of his death, in 1730. He had collected materials for an extensive work, under the title of Corpus Legum de Moribus Reformandis; Primitiæ Sacræ, the Reflections of a devout Solitude, consisting of Meditations and Poems on divine Subjects, 8vo, London, 1701, and 1703; Flora, prefixed to subdean Gardiner's translation of Rapin of Gardens, 8vo, 1705; An Essay upon the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness, &c. with a Preface addressed to her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, 8vo, 1708; A Second Essay upon the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness, wherein the Case of giving Information to the Magistrate is considered, and Objections against it answered, &c. 8vo, 1710; Remarks upon a Sermon preached by Dr. Henry Sacheverell, at the Assizes held at Derby, August 15, 1709, &c. containing a just and modest Defence of the Societies for Reformation of Manners, against the Aspersions cast upon them in that Sermon, 8vo, 1711; The Genealogy of the most serene and most illustrious House of Brunswick Lunenburg, the present Royal Family of Great Britain, drawn up from the best historical and genealogical Writers, on two Sheets of imperial Paper; and A View of Ancient Laws against Immorality and Profaneness, &c. collected from the English, Roman, Greek, Gothic, Lombard, and other Laws, down to the middle of the Eleventh Century, dedicated to lord King, lord high chancellor, Cambridge, 1729, folio.

DISNEY, (John,) a descendant of the preceding, born at Lincoln in 1746, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He became chaplain to bishop Law of Carlisle, and vicar of Swinderly, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Michael Dodson left him half his fortune, and Brand Hollis made him his sole executor, though neither of those gentlemen was related to him. In return for these favours he published their memoirs, and that of Mr. Hollis in a splendid form, in 2 vols, 4to. He died in 1816. He printed, besides several tracts and sermons, Biographical Sketches of Bishop Law, Dr. Jortin, Dr. Sykes, and other divines.

DITHMAR, or DIETHUMAR, a German prelate and historian, born in 976. He embraced the monastic life, and in 1018 was made bishop of Mersburg by the emperor Henry II. He wrote a Latin Chronicle, in seven books, containing the history of the emperors Henry I. Otho I. II. III. and Henry II. It is accounted a very faithful narrative, and has been often reprinted. The best edition is that of Leibnitz. He died in 1028.

DITHMAR, (Justus Christopher,) an eminent German jurist and antiquary, born in 1677, at Rottenburg, in Hesse. After studying at the university of Marpurg, where he applied to theology, and studied the oriental languages under the celebrated Otho, he removed to Leyden, and afterwards settled at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, first as professor of history, then of the law of nature, and finally of statistics and finance. He was made a

member of the Royal Society of Berlin, and a counsellor of the order of St. John. He died at Frankfort, in 1737. His works are—Maimonidis Constit. de Jurejurando, with notes and additions, Leyden, 4to; Gregorii VII. Pont. Romani Vita, Frankfort, 8vo; Historia Belli inter Imperium et Sacerdotium, *ib.* 8vo; Teschenmacheri Annales Cliviæ, &c. Notis, Tabulis genealogicis et Codice diplomatico illustrati, *ib.* fol.; Summa Capita Antiq. Judaicarum et Romanarum in usum Prælectionum privatarum, *ib.* 4to; Chytræi Marchia Brandenburgensis ad nostra Tempora continuata, *ib.* 8vo; Delineatio historiæ Brandenburgensis in privatis Prælectionibus prolixius illustranda, *ib.* 8vo; Delineatio historiæ præcipuorum Juris, aut prætensium Statibus Europæ competentium in Collegio privato magis illustranda, *ib.*; C. Corn. Taciti Germania, cum perpetuo et pragmatico Commentario, *ib.* 8vo; Dissertatio de Abdicatione Regnorum, aliarumque Dignitatum illustrium tam Secularium quam Ecclesiasticarum, *ib.* 1724, 4to; Commentatio de honoratissimo Ordine Militari de Balneo, *ib.* 1729, fol.; an edition of the History of the Order of St. John, by Becman, in German, 4to; Introduction to the Knowledge of Finance, Police, &c. also in German, 8vo.

DITTERS, (Carlo von,) a distinguished musician and composer, by birth a German, born in 1730. He first made himself known as a performer on the violin in the imperial chapel of Vienna, and afterwards resided at Frankfort. So highly was he esteemed by the emperor of Germany, that he was elevated, in 1770, to the rank of nobility, by the title of Dittersdorf, and at the same time nominated ranger of the forests in the emperor's Siberian dominions. Shortly after he was appointed by the bishop of Breslau director of his chapel. In 1792 he lived in a splendid manner, on his own property, in Austria. The compositions of Ditters have had great celebrity, and are said to be extremely numerous, though few of them have been printed; among them are the fifteen symphonies suggested by his feelings on reading the Metamorphoses of Ovid. In 1780 he composed the oratorio of Esther. His masterpiece is his Der Doctor und der Apotheker, which was performed with great applause in the theatre at Vienna in 1786. The date of his death is not known.

DITTON, (Humphrey,) an eminent mathematician, born at Salisbury, in 1675. He entered upon the ministry at his father's request, and for some time officiated at a dissenting meeting-house at Tunbridge, where he married. The death of his father soon after enabled him to pursue his favourite studies, and to abandon divinity for mathematics. By the interest of his friends, Mr. Whiston and Dr. Harris, and especially of Sir Isaac Newton, he was appointed master of the mathematical school, Christ's hospital, where he continued till his death in 1715. He was highly esteemed by his friends; and great expectations were entertained that he would have proved one of the most eminent men of his time. He however attained a high degree of celebrity, and published several works and papers of considerable value, of which the following are the principal:—On the Tangents of Curves, deduced immediately from the Theory of Maxima and Minima, published in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xxiii.; On Spherical Catoptrics, published in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1705, and republished in the Acta Eruditorum for 1707, and in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris; An Institution of Fluxions, containing the first Principles, Operations, and Applications, of that admirable method, as invented by Sir Isaac Newton, 8vo, 1706; General Laws of Nature and Motion, 8vo, 1706; The Synopsis Algebraica of John Alexander Bernatus Helvetius, with Additions and Corrections, 1709; A Treatise on Perspective, 1712. In this treatise he explained the principles of that art mathematically; and besides teaching the methods then generally practised, gave the first hints of the new method afterwards enlarged upon and improved by Dr. Brook Taylor. In 1714 he published A Discourse on the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. This work was very favourably received, and has been translated into several foreign languages. It is written in the mathematical form, which gives it, perhaps, too abstract an appearance, yet it possesses much merit. The New Law of Fluids, or a Discourse concerning the Ascent of Liquids, in exact Geometrical Figures, between two nearly contiguous Substances. To this piece a tract was added, intended to demonstrate the impossibility of perception or thinking being the result of any combination of the parts of matter and motion; a subject much agitated about that time. There was also annexed to it an advertisement from the author and Mr. Whiston, concerning a method for

the discovery of the longitude, which it appears they had published a little time before. The circumstances attending this attempt most probably cost Ditton his life; for although it was approved and countenanced by Sir Isaac Newton, before it was presented to the Board of Longitude, yet it was rejected by the commissioners. The disappointment occasioned by this rejection was still farther embittered by the public ridicule excited against him, particularly in a poem by dean Swift.

DIVINI, (Eustachio,) an ingenious Italian optician, who lived at Rome about the middle of the seventeenth century. He and Campani at Bologna were the first who distinguished themselves in the art of grinding telescopic glasses. Divini was so celebrated for the excellence of his telescopes, that they were in request among astronomers in every part of Europe. Huygens, however, soon outstripped him in the mode of constructing those instruments, by introducing such improvements as enabled him to discover the ring of Saturn. When the discovery was made public, Divini contested its truth, because he could not perceive the ring through his own telescopes; and wrote a treatise on the subject in opposition to Huygens, entitled Brevis Annotatio in Systema Saturninum, 8vo, 1660. Huygens immediately replied to him, and Divini wrote a rejoinder in the year 1661. He died about 1664.

DLUGLOSS, (John Longinus,) a Polish historian, born in 1415, at Brzeznick, of which town his father was governor. After studying at Cracow and other places, he entered into the service of Zbigneo, bishop of Cracow, who ordained him to the priesthood, and conferred several benefices upon him. He visited Palestine in 1450, and upon his return was appointed preceptor to the children of king Casimir IV. who employed him in various important negotiations. He had been nominated to the archbishopric of Lemberg, when he died before consecration in 1480. His principal work is Historia Polonica; of this the first volume appeared in 1615, containing the first six books, which bring down the history to the year 1240. The six subsequent books, which terminate in 1444, were not printed till 1711, Frankf. fol. A thirteenth book, finishing with 1480, with various historical additions, and the life of the author, was published in 1712, Leips. fol. This work is accounted correct and faithful, though not free from the barbarism of the period. Dlugloss likewise composed the lives of some Polish saints, and of the bishops of some of the sees in Poland.

DMITRIJEFF, (Iwan Iwanowitsch,) an eminent Russian poet, born in 1760, at Simbirsk, and educated at Kasan and Simbirsk. When Putgatscheff's rebellion broke out, he was sent to St. Petersburg, and, though only fourteen years old, was enrolled in the regiment of Semenoffian guards, and was soon engaged in active service. On the accession of the emperor Paul, he obtained permission to retire from the army with the rank of colonel, and received an appointment in the civil service. Under the reign of Alexander he was made minister of justice, and privy counsellor, and was decorated with the orders of St. Anne, St. Alexander, and St. Wladimir. He now retired, with a pension, from public life, and devoted himself to literature, and especially to poetry, and attained such reputation for the purity and elegance of his style, as to be ranked with Karamsin. His epistles, satires, tales, fables, and especially his odes, are greatly admired, and have obtained for him the appellation of the La Fontaine of Russia.

DOBREE, (Peter Paul,) was born in Guernsey in 1782, and was sent at an early age to Reading school, under the care and direction of Dr. Valpy, who sent him to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his classical learning, and made the acquaintance of Porson, whose Aristophanica he published, at the expense of Trinity college, in 1820. At the request of the same society, he edited in 1822 Porson's transcript of the Lexicon of Photius. He was the author of several valuable articles in the Classical Journal, and had collected materials for a new edition of Demosthenes, which, with his notes on several other classical writers, were published by his successor in 1831. He was appointed Regius Professor of Greek in 1823. He died in 1825.

DOBROWSKY, (Joseph,) a learned philologist, born in 1753, near Raab, in Hungary, and educated in Bohemia. He took orders, and became sub-rector of the academy at Prague, and rector of that at Olmutz. He devoted himself with great industry to the study of Sclavonic literature and antiquities, and was well skilled in the Oriental languages. He published a History of the Bohemian Tongue, a Sclavonic Grammar, a Dissertation on

the ancient Hebrew Letters, &c. He died in 1829.

DOBSON, (William,) a celebrated English painter, born in London in 1610. His father, by extravagance, had much reduced his means, and young Dobson was placed as an apprentice with a stationer and picture-dealer of the name of Peake. While in this situation an opportunity was afforded him of following the bent of his genius in copying some pictures by Titian and Vandyck. He next attempted portraits from the life, and took some lessons in the art from Francis de Cleyne. By chance Vandyck saw one of his productions, which so pleased this master, that he sought out Dobson, drew him from his obscurity, and, with a generosity of spirit worthy of imitation, recommended him to the notice of his royal patron Charles I. The king immediately patronized him, brought him with him in his journey to Oxford, and, on the death of Vandyck, appointed him his serjeant painter. The fall of Charles deprived Dobson of the means of indulging in extravagance to which he was too much addicted. He became irregular and intemperate in his habits, and died in poverty at the early age of thirty-six. This painter would undoubtedly have reached the very highest eminence in the arts had he possessed the advantage of studying the works of the great masters in Italy. There is an admirable freedom in his style; and though unequal to Vandyck in grace, his portraits are remarkable for dignity and ease. The duke of Northumberland possesses a number of fine pictures by Dobson, and there are also good specimens of his ability in the collections at Blenheim and Chatsworth.

DOBSON, (Matthew,) a physician and natural philosopher of the last century. He practised at Liverpool and Bath, and published in 1779 a Medical Commentary on Fixed Air, 8vo. Of this able work an improved edition was published in 1785 by Dr. William Falconer. Dobson sent several valuable contributions to the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a member. He died in 1784.

DOBSON, (Susannah,) wife of the preceding, a clever writer. She published several translations from the French, among which were, the Life of Petrarch, from the work of the abbé de Sade, 1775, 2 vols, 8vo, and accounts of the Troubadours and of Ancient Chivalry from the writings of St. Palaye. She also published in 1791 a translation of Petrarch's View of Human Life, 8vo.

DOD, (John,) usually styled the Decalogist, from his Commentary on the Commandments, and called by Fuller, "the Last of the Puritans," was born at Shotledge, in Cheshire, in 1547, and sent to school at West Chester, whence he was removed to Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Though he had conceived an early dislike to some of the ceremonies and to the discipline of the Church, he took orders, and preached a weekly lecture at Ely, until invited by Sir Anthony Cope to be minister of Hanwell, in Oxfordshire, where he remained twenty years; but, owing to his nonconformity in some points, he was suspended by Dr. Bridges, bishop of Oxford. After this, he preached for some time at Fenny-Compton, in Warwickshire, and from thence was called to Cannons Ashby, in Northamptonshire, where he was patronized by Sir Erasmus Dryden; but here again he was silenced, in consequence of a complaint made by bishop Neale to James I., who commanded archbishop Abbot to pronounce that sentence. During this suspension of his public services, he appears to have written his Commentary on the Decalogue and Proverbs, which he published in conjunction with Robert Cleaver. At length, after the death of James I. he was presented, in 1624, to the living of Fawesley, in Northamptonshire. Here he recommended himself not more by his earnest and affectionate services in the pulpit, than by his charity and hospitality. A great many of his sayings became almost proverbial, and remained so for above a century, being frequently printed in a small tract, or on a broad sheet, and suspended in many cottages. On the commencement of the rebellion he suffered considerably, his house being plundered, as the house of a Puritan, although he was a decided enemy to the proceedings of the republicans. He died in 1645, at the advanced age of ninety-seven. Fuller says, "with him the Old Puritan seemed to expire, and in his grave to be interred. Humble, meek, patient, charitable as in his censures of, so in his alms to others. Would I could truly say but half so much of the next generation!" He was an excellent scholar, particularly in the Hebrew language, which he taught to the celebrated John Gregory, of Christ Church, Oxford.

DODART, (Denis,) a physician and botanist, born at Paris, in 1634. His exercises on taking his medical licence attracted the admiration of the learned and caustic Guy Patin, who in his letters

terms him Monstrum sine Vitio. He took his degree of doctor in 1660; in 1666 he was made physician to Louis XIV., and in 1673 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences. He had a principal share in the Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Plantes, Paris, 1676, fol. for which he wrote the learned preface. He pursued the Sanctorian inquiries into the insensible transpiration, &c. for thirty-three years. His first experiments on this subject appeared in the Mémoires of the Academy in 1699, and were afterwards published in a collection entitled Statica Medicina Gallica, Paris, 1725, 12mo. He wrote several of the epitaphs printed in the Necrology of the Port Royal. He died in 1707.—His son, JOHN BAPTIST CLAUDE, was made physician to the king in 1718, and died in 1730. He left notes on Pomey's History of Drugs.

DODD, (Charles,) a Roman Catholic priest and historian, who resided at Harvington, in Worcestershire, and died there about the year 1745. He wrote a Church History of England, 1737—1742, 3 vols, fol., which cost the author the labour of thirty years, and contains much curious matter, collected with great assiduity.

DODD, (William,) a popular preacher of the church of England, noted for his talents, his follies, and his melancholy fate, was born in 1729, at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, of which parish his father was for many years vicar. After receiving his earlier education at a private school, he was admitted a sizar of Clare-hall, in Cambridge, in 1745, where he appears to have prosecuted his studies with diligence, and showed some skill in versification. He also published abridgments of Grotius De Jure Belli et Pacis, and of Clarke on the Being and Attributes of God, with Sir Jeffrey Gilbert's Abstract of Locke On the Human Understanding; all inscribed to Dr. Keene, then vice-chancellor of the university, and afterwards bishop of Ely, under the title, Synopsis Compendiaria Librorum H. Grotii de Jure Belli et Pacis, S. Clarkii de Dei Existentiâ et Attributis, et J. Lockii de Intellectu Humano. He published also a new Book of the Dunciad, occasioned by Mr. Warburton's edition of the Dunciad Complete, in which Warburton is made the hero. In 1755, he published a translation of the Hymns of Callimachus, in the preface to which he was assisted by Horne, afterwards bishop of Norwich. In 1753 he was ordained, when he settled in London, where his impressive pulpit talents soon rendered him one of the most popular preachers of the day. He successively obtained the lectureships of West Ham and Bow; of St. James, Garlickhithe; and of St. Olave, Hart-street; and was appointed to preach a course of Lady Moyer's Lectures. He also published several sermons and devotional pieces, which met with a very favourable reception. By these means he came into the possession of a handsome income, but not proportioned to the style of living in which he had indiscreetly embarked. His popularity made him vain; and his vanity led him into expenses to which an opulent fortune would have been unequal. To augment his income he entered more largely into the line of an author, or editor, and during the course of several years published, or superintended the publication of, various original pieces, new editions of esteemed works, translations, and compilations. He also took, about 1757, an active part in the institution of the Magdalen Asylum, which owed much of the support which it received to the zeal and ability with which he recommended it, particularly in his sermons as a preacher to the charity, which were attended by very numerous and respectable audiences. For his services in this situation he was allowed a stipend of 100*l.* a year. In 1759 he published in 2 vols, 12mo, Bishop Hall's Meditations, and dedicated them, in terms of fulsome flattery, to Miss Talbot, who lived in the family of archbishop Secker. The dedication gave such offence to the archbishop, that, after a warm epistolary expostulation, his grace insisted on its being cancelled. From 1760 to 1767 he superintended and contributed largely to The Christian's Magazine, for which he received from the proprietors 100*l.* per annum. In 1763, Dr. Squire, bishop of St. David's, who, in 1761, had made him his chaplain, procured for him a collation to a prebend of Brecon; and in the same year he was appointed tutor to Philip Stanhope, afterwards earl of Chesterfield. In the following year he was made one of the king's chaplains; and in 1766 he took the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge. In 1772 he was presented to the rectory of Hockliffe, in Bedfordshire. His vanity, however, involved him deeply in debt. To extricate himself from his difficulties, he had recourse, in 1774, to a scandalous expedient, by which he hoped to procure the rectory of St. George's, Hanover-square, which had fallen to the

disposal of the crown. With this view, he caused an anonymous letter to be sent to the lord-chancellor Apsley's lady, making her an offer of 3000*l.* if, by her means, he might be presented to the living. That letter was immediately communicated to the chancellor, and, after being traced to the person who sent it, was laid before the king, who ordered Dr. Dodd's name to be struck out of the list of his chaplains. Dodd now fled to Geneva, where his noble pupil then was, and by him, as a means of relief, he was presented to the living of Winge, in Buckinghamshire. He next became the editor of a newspaper; and is said to have attempted a disengagement from his debts by a commission of bankruptcy, in which, however, he failed. From this period he still indulged in his habits of wasteful extravagance, and every step led to his ruin. In the summer of 1776 he went to France; and, with incredible folly, appeared in a phaeton at the races at Sablons, near Paris, tricked out in all the foppery of French attire. He returned at the beginning of winter, and proceeded to exercise his clerical functions with the same formality and affected earnestness as before, particularly at the Magdalen chapel, where he preached his last sermon, February 2, 1777. Two days after this he signed a bond, which he had forged as from his pupil lord Chesterfield, for the sum of 4200*l.* and, upon the credit of it, obtained a considerable sum of money; but detection instantly followed, he was committed to prison, tried and convicted at the Old Bailey, on the 24th of February, and was executed at Tyburn, on the 27th of June. Besides the works already mentioned, he published an Elegy on the Death of the Prince of Wales, 4to, 1751; The Beauties of Shakspeare selected, 2 vols, 12mo, 1752; Thoughts on the Glorious Epiphany of our Lord Jesus Christ, a poetical Essay, 4to, 1758; Sermons on the Parables and Miracles, 4 vols, 8vo, in the same year; Account of the Rise, Progress, &c. of the Magdalen Charity, 8vo, 1759; A Familiar Explanation of the Poetical Works of Milton, 12mo, 1762; Reflections on Death, 12mo, 1763; Comfort for the Afflicted, 8vo, 1764; The Visitor, 2 vols, 12mo, in the same year; A new edition of Mr. Locke's Commonplace Book to the Bible, 4to, 1766; a volume of Poems, 8vo, 1767; Sermons on the Duties of the Great, translated from the French of Massillon, 8vo, 1769; A Commentary on the Bible, 3 vols, fol. published in weekly and monthly numbers, commenced in 1765, and completed in 1770; Sermons to Young Men, 3 vols, 12mo, 1771; The Frequency of Capital Punishments inconsistent with Justice, Sound Policy, and Religion, 8vo, 1772; and An Oration at the Dedication of Freemasons' Hall, 4to, 1776. He also left behind him Thoughts in Prison, &c. which were published after his death, in 12mo, with Memoirs of his Life prefixed. This wretched man was married so early as April 1751, even before he was in orders, or had any certain means of supporting himself; but his wife, by whom he left no child, was, though largely endowed with personal attractions, deficient in those of birth and fortune, and was little qualified by habits of prudence and economy to arrest her husband's ruinous career. She died in 1784.

DODD, (Ralph,) a civil engineer and architect, born in Northumberland, in 1756. In 1790 he studied historical and portrait painting at the schools of the Royal Academy, but soon after returned to the country, where he devoted himself to the duties of a civil engineer. In 1798 he returned to the metropolis, and laid before the public projects for a tunnel under the Thames, a canal from Gravesend to Chatham, Surrey Canal, South Lambeth, and East London Water Works, and a bridge at Vauxhall; some of these plans have since been carried into effect. He also gave the earliest impulse to steam navigation by obtaining a patent for a steam-boat on the Thames, from London to Gravesend. This, however, was not carried into effect. In consequence of the bursting of the boiler of a steam-packet at Gloucester he sustained some serious injuries, from the effects of which he never recovered. His medical attendant, about a fortnight before his death, advised a visit to Cheltenham, and he was so reduced in circumstances, that he was obliged to perform his journey on foot. He died, from fatigue, on the 11th of April, 1822. He published An Account of the Principal Canals in the known World, with Reflections on the Utility of Canals, 8vo, 1795. Reports, with Plans and Sections, of the proposed dry Tunnel from Gravesend to Tilbury; also on a Canal from Gravesend to Stroud, 4to, 1798. Letters on the Improvement of the Port of London, demonstrating its Practicability without Wet Docks, 1799. Observations on Water, 8vo, 1805.—His son, George Dodd, also distinguished himself by the construction

and management of steam-boats. He was likewise the projector, and was for some time the resident engineer, of Waterloo Bridge. He died in 1827.

DODDRIDGE, or DODERIDGE, (Sir John,) an eminent English lawyer, born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, in 1555, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, whence he was removed to the Middle Temple. In 1603 he was made serjeant-at-law, serjeant to Henry prince of Wales, and solicitor-general to the king; and in 1607 he was appointed his majesty's principal serjeant-at-law, and was knighted. In 1613 he was appointed one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, in which office he continued till his death, and he appears to have conducted himself with great integrity as well as ability. He died September 13, 1628, and was buried in the ambulatory before the door of the library, formerly called Lady Mary's Chapel, in the cathedral church of Exeter. Within the library is a noble monument erected to his memory. He was a universal scholar, and was especially versed in the knowledge of antiquities, and was regarded as one of the ablest members of the Society of Antiquaries. He wrote, The Lawyer's Light, or due Direction for the Study of the Law, London, 1629, 4to. A Complete Parson, or a Description of Advowsons and Church Livings, delivered in several readings, in an inn of chancery called the New Inn, printed 1602, 1603, 1630, 4to. The History of the Ancient and Modern Estate of the Principality of Wales, Duchy of Cornwall, and Earldom of Chester, 1630, 4to. The English Lawyer, a treatise describing a method for the managing of the Laws of this Land, and expressing the best qualities requisite in the Student, Practiser, Judges, &c. London, 1631, 4to. Opinion touching the Antiquity, Power, Order, State, Manner, Persons, and Proceedings, of the High Courts of Parliament in England, Lond. 1658, 8vo. A Treatise of particular Estates, London, 1677, 12mo. A true Representation of forepassed Parliaments to the View of present Times and Posterity. This still remains in manuscript. It is also said that Sheppard's Law of Common Assurances touching Deeds in general, and Wentworth's Office and Dutie of Executors, were both written by Doddridge.

DODDRIDGE, (Philip,) an eminent dissenting divine, related to the preceding, was the son of the nonconformist rector of Shepperton, in Middlesex, and was born in London, June 26, 1702. He received his earlier education in London, whence, in his thirteenth year, he was removed to a private school at St. Alban's, where he made the acquaintance of Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Samuel Clark, the dissenting minister of the place, who, moved by the consideration of his love of learning and the slenderness of his means (for he had been left an orphan at the age of thirteen), placed him, in October 1719, under the tuition of Mr. John Jennings, who kept an academy for the education of nonconformist ministers at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, where, in 1722, he became a preacher. In 1725 he removed to Market Harborough, and in 1727 became assistant to the dissenting minister there, preaching alternately at Kibworth and Market Harborough. In 1723 his tutor, Mr. Jennings, died; and as he had spoken of Doddridge as a young man well qualified to fill his situation in the academy, the dissenters now earnestly solicited him to undertake the office. This he accordingly did, and opened his academy at Midsummer, in 1729, at Market Harborough, whence he removed in December to Northampton, and in March in the following year he was ordained, according to the mode usually practised among dissenters. Over the theological academy at Northampton Doddridge presided for twenty years, during which he acquired high reputation both as a preacher, a tutor, and an author. The most popular of his works was his Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul; and the most useful is his Family Expositor, in 6 vols, 4to, which has been often reprinted in 6 vols, 8vo. His Course of Lectures, published after his death by Mr. Samuel Clark, 1763, 4to, is also a work of great utility, and was republished in 1794, 2 vols, 8vo, by Dr. Kippis, with extensive and valuable improvements. To Doddridge also the dissenters owe some of the best hymns which are sung by them in their public services. In 1750, his constitution, always feeble, began to exhibit symptoms that alarmed his friends, who earnestly urged him to remit his assiduous application. At length he was obliged to submit, and to withdraw from all public services to the house of his friend Mr. Orton, at Shrewsbury. But as his disorder gained ground, his medical friends recommended him to make trial of the Bristol waters, from which, however, he derived little benefit. He was now advised to pass the winter in a warmer climate; and at length

he was prevailed upon to go to Lisbon, where he died on the 26th of October, 1751, on the thirteenth day after his arrival. His remains were deposited in the burying-ground belonging to the British factory at Lisbon; and his congregation erected in his meeting-house a handsome monument to his memory, on which is an inscription drawn up by his friend, Gilbert West, Esq. He left four children, one son and three daughters, and his widow survived him more than forty years. His character for amiability, benevolence, and piety, stands high among the dissenters. As a preacher, he was much esteemed and very popular; but his biographers have had some difficulty in vindicating him from the charge of accommodating his discourses to congregations of different sentiments. One of his descendants published, in 1829-31, a collection of his correspondence and private papers, 5 vols, 8vo.

DODINGTON, (George Bubb, Lord Melcombe,) the son of a gentleman of fortune in Dorsetshire, was born in 1691, and was educated at Oxford. In 1715 he was elected member of parliament for Winchelsea, and was soon after appointed envoy-extraordinary at the court of Spain, in which capacity he signed the treaty of Madrid, and remained there until 1717. In 1720, by the death of his uncle, George Dodington of Eastbury, in Dorsetshire, he came into possession of a very large estate in that county, on which he built a magnificent seat at the expense of 140,000*l.*, which was frequently visited by the first writers of the times, by Thomson, Young, Pitt, Lyttelton, &c. and the beauties of which have been often celebrated by them. On this great accession of property he took the surname of Dodington. In 1721 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Somerset; in 1724 he was constituted a lord of the treasury, and obtained the lucrative office of clerk of the pells in Ireland. He next closely connected himself with Sir Robert Walpole, and in 1726 addressed to him a poetical epistle, which he afterwards, changing the name, addressed to lord Bute. In 1734 he was elected member for Weymouth; and in 1737 he took a very decided part in the contest between George II. and the prince of Wales. In 1740 he was dismissed from his seat in the Treasury, and joined the ranks of opposition, on whose accession to power, in 1745, he was made treasurer of the navy, and sworn of the privy-council. In March 1749, the prince of Wales offered him a full return to his favour, and the principal direction of his affairs; whereupon Dodington resigned his office of treasurer of the navy, and he continued in the household until the prince's death. In 1755 he again accepted the post of treasurer of the navy under the duke of Newcastle. On the accession of George III. he was early received into the confidence of lord Bute, and in 1761 was advanced to the peerage by the title of lord Melcombe. He died in 1762. Lord Orford says of him, that he was "ostentatious in his person, houses, and furniture, and wanted in his expenses the taste he never wanted in his conversation. Pope and Churchill treated him more severely than he deserved; a fate that may attend a man of the greatest wit, when his parts are more suited to society than to composition. The verse remains, the *bon-mots* and sallies are forgotten." He was handsome, and of a striking figure, but in his latter days was singular in his dress. Churchill ridicules his wig, and Hogarth has introduced it in one of his "orders of periwigs." Among his intimate friends, besides Young, Thomson, and Glover, were Fielding, Bentley, Voltaire, Lyttelton, lord Chesterfield, lord Peterborough, and Dr. Gregory Sharpe. He wrote for the Remembrancer, an anti-ministerial paper, published in 1744; and was the author of Occasional Observations on a Double-titled Paper about the clear Produce of the Civil List Revenue, from Midsummer 1727 to Midsummer 1761. His Diary was published in 1784 by Henry Penruddock Wyndham, Esq.

DODOENS, or DODONÆUS, (Rembert,) a physician and eminent botanist, born in 1517, at Staveren, in Friesland. He received his earlier education at Malines, and studied medicine at Louvain, and afterwards visited the principal universities of Germany, France, and Italy. He settled at Antwerp, and became physician to the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolph II., and finally was a professor at Leyden, where he died in 1585. He published, — Historia Frugum, Antw. 1552, 8vo. Herbarium Belgicum, 1553, 1557; the figures of this are mostly from Fuchs; it was translated into French by L'Ecluse, and into English by Lyte. De Stirpium Historia Comment. Imagines, 8vo, 2 vols. Historia Vitis, Vinique, &c. Colon. 1580, 8vo. Historiæ Stirpium Pemptades vi. seu Libr. xxx. Antw. 1583, fol. Plumier

has named after him a species of plant, *Dodonæa.*

DODSLEY, (Robert,) a well-known bookseller and miscellaneous writer, born at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, in 1703. Receiving but little education, he began life as a footman in the family of Charles Dartiquenave, (or, as spelt by Swift, Dartineuf,) Esq. paymaster of the works; and afterwards in that of the honourable Mrs. Lowther; but in this servile situation he indulged his natural talents for poetry and satire, and wrote The Muse in Livery, or The Footman's Miscellany, and a small dramatic piece, called The Toyshop, the hint of which was taken from Randolph's Muse's Looking Glass. This was shown in manuscript to Pope, who took the author under his protection; and by his influence with Rich it was acted at Covent-garden in 1735, and met with great success. The profits which accrued from this and the former were by Dodsley immediately applied to settling himself in business. He opened a bookseller's shop in Pall-mall, which, through his own good conduct, and the encouragement of his patrons, soon rose to distinction; and, in a course of years, Dodsley became one of the most considerable persons of his trade in the metropolis. He next wrote the farce of The King and the Miller of Mansfield, founded on the old ballad-story of that name, which was also very favourably received; whence he was induced to add a sequel to it, entitled Sir John Cockle at Court. This was followed by a ballad-farce, entitled The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green. In 1738 Dr. Johnson sold his first original publication, London, to Dodsley, for ten guineas. Before this time, in April 1737, he had published Pope's Second Epistle of the Second Book of Horace; and in the following month the poet assigned over to him the sole property of his Letters. Not long after, Young and Akenside published their works at his shop. In January 1741 he commenced The Public Register, or Weekly Magazine, and in 1746 he projected The Museum, or the Literary and Historical Register, which numbered among its contributors, Spence, Horace Walpole, the two Wartons, Akenside, Lowth, Smart, Gilbert Cooper, William Whitehead, Merrick, and Campbell. In 1748 Dodsley published his Preceptor, to which Dr. Johnson furnished the Preface, and The Vision of Theodore the Hermit. In the beginning of the following year, Dodsley purchased Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes, for fifteen guineas. He also collected together in one volume his dramatic pieces, under the title of Trifles. On the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he wrote the Triumph of Peace, a masque, which was set to music by Dr. Arne, and performed at Drury-lane in 1748. In 1750 he published The Œconomy of Human Life. Dodsley affected to be only the publisher of this work, and conjecture ascribed it to lord Chesterfield. He next projected a poem, intended to be comprised in three books, treating of agriculture, commerce, and arts. Of these, by way of experiment, he published the first, under the general title of Public Virtue, in 1754; but as it did not meet with encouragement, the design was dropped. About this time he established, in conjunction with Moore, a periodical paper, entitled The World; to this he contributed one paper only, No. 32. To this publication, which was concluded in 1756, Chesterfield and Horace Walpole were contributors. In 1758 Dodsley produced his tragedy of Cleone, at Covent-garden theatre, after it had been rejected by Garrick at Drury-lane. How powerfully the author has contrived to excite the passions of terror and pity, was seen when this tragedy was revived by Mrs. Siddons; on that occasion its effect was so painful, and indignation at the villany of Glanville and Ragozin approached so near to abhorrence, that the play could not be endured. The madness of Cleone deserves to rank among the most pathetic attempts to convey an idea of the wreck of an amiable and innocent mind. Dr. Johnson was among those who praised its pathos, and declared that "if Otway had written it, no other of his pieces would have been remembered." In 1758 Dodsley published the first volume of the Annual Register, projected in concert with Edmund Burke. (See Burke.) In 1760 he published his Select Fables of Æsop and other Fabulists, in three books. The Essay on Fable, prefixed to this collection, is by Shenstone. Dodsley acquired by his trade a handsome fortune, which enabled him to retire from business about 1763. He bore an excellent private character, was modest in his prosperity, grateful to his early friends and patrons, and disposed to bestow on others the same kind assistance which he himself had experienced. He died of the gout, while upon a visit to his friend, the Rev. Joseph Spence, at Durham, on the 25th of September, 1764. His works have been collected in two volumes, 8vo.

DODSON, (Michael,) a learned English lawyer, born in 1732, at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, where his father was a dissenting minister. Under the direction of his maternal uncle, Sir Michael Foster, the judge, he studied the law, and was called to the bar in 1783. In 1770 he had been made by lord Camden a commissioner of bankrupts. Besides a translation of Isaiah, with notes, published in 1790, and attacked by Dr. Sturges, he wrote the Life of Judge Foster, for the Biographia Britannica, the Life of Hugh Farmer, and some papers, in which he advocates Unitarian principles. He died in 1799.

DODSWORTH, (Roger,) an indefatigable antiquary and topographer, born in 1585, at Newton Grange, St. Oswald, in Yorkshire. In his laborious researches in the antiquities of his native county he wrote 122 volumes, besides other MSS., amounting altogether to 162 folio vols, which were never published, but are deposited in the Bodleian library. General Fairfax was, notwithstanding the violence of the times, a great patron of Dodsworth; and to the liberality of his nephew, dean Fairfax of Norwich, the university of Oxford are indebted for the above-mentioned valuable collection. He died in 1654.

DODWELL, (Henry,) a learned writer, born in Dublin, in 1641, of English parents. He came over to England in 1648, and was placed at a school in York; but the death of his father by the plague at Waterford, and of his mother by a consumption soon after, reduced him to an indigent condition, from which he was at last relieved by his uncle, a clergyman of Suffolk, who in 1654 sent for him, paid his debts, and afterwards sent him to Dublin, where, in 1656, he entered at Trinity college, under Dr. Stearne, and became fellow; but in 1666 he quitted his fellowship because he would not go into orders, as the statutes required. He then passed over to England, but afterwards revisited Ireland, and in 1674 settled in London, where he soon formed a lasting friendship with several learned men, especially bishop Lloyd. In 1688 he was, without his knowledge and in his absence, elected Camden professor of history at Oxford, of which employment however he was deprived three years after for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary. He afterwards settled at Cookham, in Berkshire, and separated from the Church because new bishops were appointed to succeed such as refused the oath of allegiance. In consequence of his acquaintance with Mr. Cherry, of Shottesbrooke, he removed to that village; and after the death of the Dodwells, his nephews, whom he nominated his heirs, he married the daughter of the person with whom he lodged at Cookham, in 1694, and by her he had ten children, six of whom survived him. He was afterwards reconciled to the Church, and died at Shottesbrooke, on the 7th of June, 1711, aged seventy. His writings, which are very numerous, and which prove him to have been a man of indefatigable diligence and extensive learning, are on controversial, theological, and classical subjects. The best known of these are—Annals of Thucydides and Xenophon; De Veteribus Græcorum, Romanorumque Cyclis, obiterque de Cyclo Judæorum; Ætate Christi, Dissertationes decem, cum Tabulis Necessarii, 4to, 1701; An epistolary Discourse, proving from the Scriptures and the first fathers that the soul is a principle naturally mortal, but immortalized actually by the pleasure of God, to punishment or reward, by its union with the divine baptismal spirit, wherein is proved that none have the power of giving this divine immortalizing spirit since the apostles, but the bishops, 1706, 8vo; a work which gave rise to a violent controversy, and which was defended by the author in three different treatises against the attacks of Chishull, Norris, Clarke, and Mills. Chronology of Dionysius Halicarnassus. Exercitationes Duæ, &c. Julii Vitalis Epitaphium, &c.

DODWELL, (Henry,) eldest son of the preceding, published, in 1742, an anonymous pamphlet, entitled Christianity not founded on Argument; an artful work, in which he attempted to undermine and vilify religion. It was answered by his own brother, William, and by Leland and Doddridge. He was brought up to the law, and was a zealous promoter of the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

DODWELL, (William,) a learned divine, younger brother of the preceding, born at Shottesbrooke, in Berkshire, in 1709, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He was rector of Shottesbrooke, and vicar of Bucklesbury and of White Waltham. He was also promoted to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Salisbury, a canonry in the same church, and the archdeaconry of Berks. He wrote A Free Answer to Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry, 1749; and A Full and Final

Reply to Mr. Toll's Defence of Dr. Middleton, 1751. For the former work the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor in divinity by diploma, in full convocation, in 1750. He published also, A Dissertation on Jephthah's Vow, occasioned by Romaine's Sermon on that subject, London, 1745; Practical Discourses, in 2 vols, 1747, 1749. Besides several single sermons, he likewise was the author of Two Sermons on a Rational Faith, in opposition to his brother's treatise, entitled Christianity not founded in Argument. (See preceding article.) He also published The Sick Man's Companion, or the Clergyman's Assistant in visiting the Sick, with a Dissertation on Prayer, London, 1767. He died in 1785.

DOEDERLEIN, (John Christopher,) an eminent Lutheran divine, born at Windsheim, in Franconia, in 1746. He was educated at Altdorf, where, in 1772, he was appointed professor of theology, and in 1782 he was invited to fill the second chair of theology at Jena, where he succeeded Griesbach, who was promoted to the first. He died at Jena in 1792. He published a Latin translation of Isaiah, with notes; a continuation of Vogel's edition of Grotius's Commentary on the Old Testament; a German translation of the Proverbs and Song of Solomon, and of the book of Ecclesiastes. He also had a share with Meisner in editing the Hebrew Bible of Reineccius, with various readings from Kennicott and De Rossi, Leipsic, 1793. He also, among other works, published a dissertation, in which he attempts, it is thought successfully, to prove that the Greek version of the Old Testament quoted by ancient writers under the name of Syrus, is nothing more than a translation by Sophronius, patriarch of Constantinople, of St. Jerome's Latin version.

DOES, (Jacob Vander,) called *the Elder*, a painter, born at Amsterdam in 1623. After receiving instruction from Nicholas Moyaert, he visited Paris, and subsequently went to Italy. He remained a considerable time at Rome, where he painted with much success views in the vicinity of that city, after the style of Bamboccio. After a sojourn of several years he returned to Amsterdam, where his works were much admired, and where he died in 1673.—Simon Vander, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam in 1653. He was instructed by his father, whose style he adopted; but he surpassed him in the transparent delicacy of his colouring. He visited England, where he remained for a year, and then returned to Holland, and settled at the Hague, where he met with constant employment till his death in 1717.—Jacob Vander, *the Younger*, second son of Jacob the Elder, was born at Amsterdam in 1654. He was at first a pupil of Karl du Jardin, and afterwards studied under Netscher and Gerard de Lairesse. He painted with great care, and had he lived would undoubtedly have proved a distinguished artist. His death took place in 1693.

DOGGET, (Thomas,) an author and actor, born at the latter end of the seventeenth century, in Dublin, where he made his first theatrical attempt; but not meeting with encouragement, he came to London, and acted at Drury-lane and Lincoln's-inn-fields theatres, with great success, particularly in the characters of Fondlewife in the Old Bachelor, and Ben in Love for Love. In a few years after he removed to Drury-lane theatre, where he became joint manager with Wilks and Cibber, in which situation he continued till 1712, when he retired, with a competent fortune, in the very meridian of his fame. As an actor he had great merit; and Cibber informs us that he was the most original, and the strictest observer of nature, of any actor of his time. He died at Eltham, in Kent, in 1721. In his political principles he was a Whig. The year after George I. came to the throne, Dogget gave a waterman's coat and silver badge, to be rowed for by six watermen, on the 1st day of August, being the anniversary of that monarch's accession; and at his death he bequeathed a certain sum of money, the interest of which was to be appropriated annually, for ever, to the purchase of a like coat and badge, to be rowed for in honour of the day. He left behind him only one comedy, entitled The Country Wake, which has been altered into a ballad farce, under the title of Flora, or Hob in the Well.

DOGHERTY, (Thomas,) an eminent special pleader and law writer, born in Ireland. He came to England early in life, and was the author and editor of some valuable works on criminal law. He published a new edition of the Crown Circuit Companion; and in 1786, The Crown Circuit Assistant, a useful supplement to the former. In 1800 he edited a new edition of Hale's Historia Placitorum Coronæ, 2 vols, 8vo, with an abridgment of the statutes relating to

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felonies continued to that date. He died in 1805.

DOHM, (Christian William, von,) a Prussian diplomatist and miscellaneous writer, born in 1751, at Lemgo, in the principality of Lippe, where his father was a Lutheran minister. After receiving his earlier education at his native place, he went to Leipsic, and studied theology and the law. He soon, however, devoted himself to polite literature, and wrote several minor pieces in the journals, which attracted attention, and he was appointed professor of political economy at Cassel. He next settled at Berlin, and was employed by Hertzberg in drawing up state documents, as well as in several important negotiations. In 1797 he attended the congress at Rastadt; and when the two French envoys were assassinated, he was commissioned to inquire and report upon the case. His fidelity to Prussia was subjected to grave suspicion, when, on the separation of Westphalia from that state by the treaty of Tilsit, he repaired to Paris, and sought permission from Napoleon to settle in the newly-erected kingdom as a willing vassal of the emperor. In 1808 he was sent as ambassador to Dresden. In 1810 ill health compelled him to retire from public life, and he died at Putsleben, in Hohenstein, in 1820.

DOLBEN, (John,) archbishop of York, born in 1625, at Stanwick, in Northamptonshire, where his father, who died when young Dolben was six years old, was rector. He was educated at Westminster school, and at Christ Church, Oxford. On the commencement of the civil wars he took arms for the royal cause in the garrison at Oxford, and served as an ensign in the battle of Marston Moor, and in the defence of York, on both which occasions he was severely wounded. In the course of his military service he was advanced to the rank of captain, and, according to Wood, of major. In 1646, when the king's cause had become hopeless, Dolben retired again to his college, and earnestly renewed his studies. In 1647 he took the degree of master of arts, and remained at college till ejected by the parliamentarian visitors in 1648. In 1656 he was ordained, and, in conjunction with Dr. Fell and Dr. Allestree, constantly performed divine service and administered the sacraments, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, to the great comfort of the royalists then resident in Oxford, particularly the students ejected in 1648, who formed a regular and pretty numerous congregation. The house appropriated to this purpose was the residence of Dr. Thomas Willis, the celebrated physician. At the Restoration his devotion and zeal for the royal cause were not forgotten by the king, who, in 1660, appointed him a canon of Christ church. In the same year he was also presented to the rectory of Newington-cum-Britwell, in Oxfordshire. In the following year he became a prebendary of St. Paul's, and was one of those who signed the revised Liturgy, which passed the House of Convocation on the 20th of December. In 1662 he was made archdeacon of London, and vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. He was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation in 1664, and soon after became clerk of the closet to the king. In 1666 he was consecrated bishop of Rochester, being allowed to hold the deanery of Westminster *in commendam*. In 1675 he was appointed lord high almoner; and in 1683 he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York. He diligently contributed to the good administration of the service in his cathedral, and in 1685 made a new regulation of archbishop Grindal's order of preachers, and appointed a weekly celebration of the holy sacrament; and was, in all respects, as his epitaph expresses it, "an example both to the flock and to the pastors under him." He died of the small-pox in April 1686, in the sixty-second year of his age, and was buried in the cathedral at York. He was a man of distinguished eloquence; but he left only some single sermons preached, on public occasions, before the king.

DOLCE, (Carlo, or Carlino,) a celebrated painter, born at Florence, in 1616, and at an early age became the pupil of Jacopo Vignali. Like his contemporary, Sassaferrato, Carlo Dolce limited himself to the confined circle of representations of Madonnas and saints. Without possessing any great powers of invention, he is celebrated more for the delicate finish than the beauty of his performances. The colouring and general effect of his pictures are in accordance with the devotional feelings to which he has endeavoured (and often successfully) to give expression, and to these favourite subjects he has imparted grace, gentleness, and delicacy. But they possess a sentimentality which, though sometimes pleasing, frequently degenerates into insipidity and affectation. In the works

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of this master we recognise the style of Rosselli, though he has improved on it; but he is generally censured for the labour he has bestowed on his pictures, which has given to them an appearance of hardness, notwithstanding the delicacy of his colouring and the judicious management of his chiar-oscuro. His works are not rare in galleries. Among the best are, a Madonna and Child in the Pitti Palace; a St. Cecilia in the Dresden Gallery; and a St. John in the Berlin Museum. Carlo Dolce died in 1686.—His daughter, AGNESE, successfully imitated his style.

DOLCE, (Ludovico,) an Italian writer, born in 1508, at Venice, where he was indebted to his pen for a scanty maintenance. He was an historian, orator, poet, grammarian, philosopher, editor, translator, compiler, and commentator. He wrote in a pure, easy, and elegant style, and possessed equal facility in verse and prose. He published versions of Horace's Satires and Epistles, Ovid's Metamorphoses, parts of Catullus, the tragedies of Seneca, some of those of Euripides, several pieces of Cicero, Pliny's Letters, &c. The best of his numerous works are, his dialogue on painting, entitled L'Aretino, 1557, 8vo; Lives of the Emperors Charles V. and Ferdinand I., 1561, 4to. Dolce died in 1569.

DOLET, (Stephen), a learned Frenchman, who contributed greatly to the promotion of the study of ancient Roman literature, born at Orleans, about 1509. He is said to have been a natural son of Francis I.; but the report wants probability. From his native place he was sent, at twelve years of age, to Paris, whence he went for farther improvement to Padua, where he studied under Simon de Villa Nova, after whose death he was engaged as secretary by John de Langeac, ambassador from France to the republic of Venice. During his residence at Venice he studied classical literature under the celebrated Baptista Egnatius. When John de Langeac returned to France, he accompanied him, and continued to apply himself to the study of classical writers, particularly of Cicero. Being persuaded by his friends to turn his thoughts to the law, he went to Toulouse, where he formed a literary society, to which, as its president, he had the indiscretion to address a discourse, in which he complimented the French in general at the expense of the inhabitants of Toulouse. This gave rise to a literary war between Dolet and Peter Pinache, an advocate for the parliament, in which the former reiterated his accusation with such freedom and asperity, that he was imprisoned for a month, and then banished. Upon this he retired to Lyons, whence, in 1534, he went to Paris, where he published several works, and afterwards returned to Lyons in 1536. His impetuosity of temper involved him in many quarrels, in one of which he killed his antagonist. Whereupon he fled to Paris, and threw himself on the clemency of Francis I., from whom he received his pardon. Returning to Lyons, he became a printer and bookseller there, and appears to have spent an active and studious life for some years. But his enemies, who were watchful to take advantage against him, accused him of holding heretical, or rather atheistical notions, and obtained an order for his being imprisoned, in 1544. After escaping from confinement, and taking refuge in Piedmont, he appears in a short time to have returned into France, where, in the year 1545, he was again arrested and sent to Paris, where he fell into the hands of the inquisitors, who condemned him to be burnt; which sentence was carried into execution in 1546, when he was only thirty-seven years of age. He wrote, besides numerous other works, Dialogus de Imitatione Ciceroniana, adversus Desiderium Erasmum, &c. 4to, 1535; Commentariorum Linguæ Latinæ, Tomi duo, fol. 1536 and 1538; Formulæ Latinarum Locutionum Illustriorum, in tres Partes divisæ, &c. fol. 1539; Francisci Valesi, Gallorum Regis, Fatorum, Libri tres, Carminibus Latinis conscripti, 4to, 1539; Observationes in Terentii Andriam et Eunuchum, 8vo, 1540; Liber de Imitatione Ciceroniana, adversus Floridum Sabinum, &c. 4to, 1540; Two Dialogues of Plato, translated into French, 16mo, 1544; translations of Cicero's Tusculan Questions, and his Familiar Epistles; and an entertaining collection of letters in French verse, under the title of Second Enfer d'Etienne Dolet, 8vo, 1544.

DOLLOND, (John,) an eminent practical and theoretical optician. The discoverer of the laws of the dispersion of light, and the inventor of the achromatic telescope, was born in Spitalfields in 1706. His parents were French Protestants, and, at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, resided in Normandy, but were compelled soon after to seek refuge in England. The first years of Dollond's life were employed at the loom; but, being of an inquisitive

turn of mind, his leisure hours were engaged in reading and in mathematical pursuits. At the age of fifteen, he amused himself by constructing sun-dials, drawing geometrical schemes, and solving problems. Though an early marriage, and an increasing family, afforded him little opportunity of pursuing his favourite studies, he found time, by abridging the hours of rest, to extend his mathematical knowledge, and made a considerable proficiency in optics and astronomy, to which he now principally devoted his attention, having already prepared himself for the higher parts of those subjects by a knowledge of algebra and geometry; to these he added anatomy and divinity, and a competent knowledge of Latin and Greek. His memory was retentive, his observation accurate, and his reasoning correct. He designed his eldest son, Peter, for the same business with himself, but the young man's inclinations were so strongly directed towards the business of an optician, that his father apprenticed him to a person in that trade, and the success of the undertaking was such, that in 1752, the elder Dollond quitted his silk-weaving, and entered into partnership with his son in Vine-court, Spitalfields. His first attention was directed to improve the combination of the eye-glasses of refracting telescopes; and he communicated the result of his experiments in a series of papers presented to the Royal Society, and which were, in 1753, 1754, and 1758, printed in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1757 he entered upon a series of experiments on the dispersion of light, and, to use his own words, with "a resolute perseverance," continued during that year, and a great part of the next, to bestow his whole mind on the subject, until, in June 1758, he made the decisive experiment which showed the error of Newton's conclusions on this subject. His account of this experiment, and of others connected with it, was given to the Royal Society, and printed in their Transactions, vol. l. and he was presented in the same year with Sir Godfrey Copley's medal, though not at that time a member of the Society. An unfair attempt was made to deprive Dollond of the honour of this discovery, which was claimed by some for Euler. But Mr. Peter Dollond demonstrated in a pamphlet published in 1789, the claim of his father to the honour of this important improvement. In the beginning of 1761, Dollond was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was appointed optician to the king, but did not live to enjoy these honours long; for on Nov. 30, in the same year, as he was reading a new publication of M. Clairaut, on the theory of the moon, and on which he had been intently engaged for several hours, he was seized with apoplexy, which rendered him immediately speechless, and occasioned his death in a few hours. Besides his eldest son Peter, already mentioned, he left another son and three daughters. The two sons carried on the business jointly with great success; and upon the death of the younger, it went into the hands of Mr. George Huggins, a nephew, who took the family name, and carried on the business with undiminished respectability. Mr. Dollond's appearance was somewhat stern, and his address and language were impressive, but his manners were cheerful and affable. He adhered to the religious doctrines of his father, and regularly attended the French Protestant church. His writings, published in the Philosophical Transactions, are, A Letter to Mr. James Short, concerning an Improvement in Reflecting Telescopes, 1753; Letter to James Short, F. R. S., concerning a mistake in M. Euler's Theorem for correcting the Aberration in the Object Glasses of Refracting Telescopes, *ib.*; A Description of a Contrivance for Measuring Small Angles, *ib.*; An Explanation of an Instrument for Measuring Small Angles, 1754; An Account of some Experiments concerning the different Refrangibility of Light, 1758.

DOLLOND, (Peter,) eldest son of the preceding, born in London, in 1730. He at first carried on business as a silk-weaver, with his father, in Spitalfields; but in 1750 he commenced business as an optician, and in 1752 he was joined by his father, and they removed soon after from the Strand to St. Paul's Church-yard, where they met with unprecedented encouragement and success. In 1766, John Dollond, the younger brother of Peter, was taken into partnership; he died in 1804, and in the following year was succeeded by his nephew, George Huggins, who afterwards changed his name to Dollond. Peter Dollond communicated several valuable papers, which were read before the Royal Society, particularly one written in 1765, respecting an improvement which he had made in his telescopes. Having also improved Hadley's quadrant, in 1772, he communicated a description of some additions and alterations which he had effected so

as to render this instrument more serviceable at sea. In 1779 appeared an account of an apparatus, applied to the equatorial instrument for correcting the errors arising from the refraction in altitude. Determining to vindicate the memory of his father from certain misrepresentations that had appeared in foreign journals, in 1789, he published Some Account of the Discovery made by the late John Dollond, F.R.S. which led to the grand improvement of refracting telescopes; with an attempt to account for a mistake in an experiment made by Sir Isaac Newton, on which experiment the improvement of the refracting telescopes entirely depended. In 1817 he took up his residence at Richmond Hill, and in 1820 he removed to Kennington, where he died a few days after, at the advanced age of ninety.

DOLMAN. See PARSONS, (Robert.)

DOLOMIEU, (Deodat-Gui-Sylvain-Tancrède de Gratet de,) a distinguished mineralogist and geologist, was born near Tour du Pin, in Dauphiné, in 1750. In his infancy he was admitted a member of the religious order of Malta, and at the age of eighteen was sent in one of the galleys belonging to that order, in which he killed one of his companions in a quarrel, for which, on his return to Malta, he was sentenced to death by the chapter, and was confined for nine months in a dungeon in the island. He afterwards resumed his studies, and accompanied the regiment of carabineers, in which he was an officer. At Metz he took his first lessons, under Thirion, in chemistry and natural history, and his progress became so rapid, that the Academy of Sciences granted him the title of corresponding member. He now quitted the military service, and in 1777 travelled in Portugal; and in 1781 he began his travels through Sicily, an account of which he published in his Voyage aux Isles de Lipari, 1783, 8vo; he also published Mémoire sur le Tremblemens de Terre de la Calabre in 1783, 8vo. Mémoire sur les Isles Ponces, et Catalogue Raisonné de l'Etna, 1788, 8vo. On the commencement of the revolution, he sided with the popular party, but refusing any public employment, pursued his favourite studies. In the Journal de Physique, for 1790, we find a dissertation by him on the origin of basaltes; and he prepared the mineralogical articles of the new Encyclopédie. The fate which befel his friend, the ingenious and unfortunate duke de Rochefoucault, had nearly proved his own, his name having been inserted in the lists of the proscribed. In 1796 he was appointed inspector of the mines, and was one of the original members of the Institute, then just established. At length Buonaparte took him with him in his expedition to Egypt. He visited Alexandria, the Delta, Cairo, the Pyramids, and a part of the mountainous chain that bounds the valley of the Nile. His health, however, soon gave way; and on his passage home, when obliged to land in Calabria, he was seized by order of the king of Naples, and thrown into a dungeon at Messina. Here he was detained, notwithstanding the earnest applications of the French government, the king of Spain, Sir Joseph Banks, and other eminent characters in Europe; nor was he released until the peace of 1800, after the battle of Marengo. On the death of Daubenton (1799) he was appointed professor of mineralogy; and, soon after his return to France, he delivered a course of lectures on the philosophy of mineralogy at the Museum of Natural History. In the autumn of 1801 he again quitted Paris, visited the Alps, and returned to Lyons by Lucerne, the glaciers of Grindelwald and Geneva, and from thence to Châteauneuf, near Maçon, to visit his sister and his brother-in-law, De Drée: here he was attacked by a fever, which carried him off in seven days, on the 26th of November, 1801. After his death was published his essay Sur la Philosophie Minéralogique, composed during his imprisonment at Malta, where such were his privations, that, as he informs us, the black of his lamp, diluted with water, served him for ink; his pen was a fragment of bone, shaped with great labour on the floor of his prison; and the principal part of his work was written on the margins, and between the lines of some books which had been left in his possession. These contrivances gave him the pleasure which is felt on overcoming difficulties; and he adds, that had it not been that he found himself placed in such a situation, perhaps he never would have undertaken this work at all. His last journey to the Alps was published by Bruun Neergaard, Paris, 1802, 8vo.

DOMAT, or DAUMAT, (John,) an eminent French lawyer, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1625. He was educated under the direction of his great uncle, the learned Jesuit Sirmond, who sent him to the college of Clermont in Paris. He afterwards studied the law at

Bourges, and then entered at the bar, and pleaded with great reputation for several years. He was intimately connected with Pascal, attended him on his death-bed, and was entrusted with some of his most secret papers. He discharged, with great ability and integrity, for thirty years, the office of king's advocate in the presidial court of Clermont. Perceiving the confusion prevailing in the laws, he applied himself to the systematic development of their principles, at first with a view to the benefit of his own children; but the approbation which his labours received from some of the first magistrates, and the consequent orders of Louis XIV. engaged him to pursue his plan at large, for which purpose he removed, in 1685, to Paris. The result was his great work, entitled, Les Lois Civiles dans leur Ordre Naturel, in 5 vols, 4to, 1689—1697. An improved edition was published by Dejoui, Paris, 1777. It was also translated into English by Dr. William Strahan, 1720, 2 vols, fol, and reprinted and enlarged in 1741. His Legum Delectus, which is a part of this great work, was printed separately by Wetstein; and in 1806, M. d'Agard published the first volume of a translation of this Delectus, with notes, &c. Domat died in 1695.

DOMBEY, (Joseph,) a botanist and traveller, born at Maçon in 1742. He studied physic at Montpellier. In 1772 he removed to Paris, where he was introduced to the minister Turgot, who, in 1778, gave him a commission to proceed to Peru in search of plants that might be naturalized in Europe. After being long detained at Madrid by the Spanish government, whose consent was necessary to his expedition, he sailed from Cadiz, and, on April 7, 1778, landed at Callao. His first researches were very successful; he shipped off for France a large assortment of seeds and plants, platina, some Indian antiquities, and original MSS. On returning to Lima, he learnt that the vessel in which his collections were embarked, had been taken by the English. He wished, before returning to Europe, to make an expedition into Chili. He arrived at La Concepcion while a pestilential fever was raging; exerted his skill and expended his money for the relief of the poorer inhabitants; and when the contagion had been checked, was requested to accept the place of chief physician to the city, with a salary of 10,000 livres. Declining this offer, he recommenced his labours; in the course of which he discovered mines of gold and quicksilver. After suffering much annoyance from the authorities at Lima, he sailed for Europe. At Cadiz, his packages were rudely examined at the custom-house, part of the contents was spoiled by the damp of the cellars in which they were locked up, and he had great difficulty in rescuing the miserable remains of his collection, with which, worn out and dispirited, he arrived in Paris. L'Heritier, to whom his drawings and MSS. had been previously entrusted, carried them into England, where he secretly prepared them for publication. Buffon procured for him a grant of 60,000 livres for the payment of his debts, and a pension of 6,000 livres. He refused a place in the Academy of Sciences, and set out for Switzerland, where he intended to live in retirement. He did not, however, proceed beyond Lyons, where he was at the time of the siege (1793). After the surrender, he returned to Paris, and was entrusted with a mission to America. A storm drove the vessel in which he was into Guadaloupe; he nearly lost his life in a popular tumult; and soon after leaving the island, was taken by privateers, who threw him into the dungeons of Montserrat, where he died in 1796. His drawings and descriptions served to enrich the Flora of Peru and Chili, published by Ruiz and Pavon, who used his labours without acknowledgment. His herbal is preserved in the Museum of Natural History, at Paris.

DOMBROWSKI, (John Henry,) a Polish general, born of a noble family, at Pierszowiel, in the palatinate of Cracow, in 1755. In 1770 he entered the Saxon service, in which he attained the rank of lieutenant. The revolutionary movements in France inspired the Poles with a hope of recovering their independence. The Diet hastily framed a constitution, which was dated May 3, 1791; and, in order to augment the army, which had been limited by treaties with Russia to 18,000 men, recalled all natives of Poland who were serving in foreign countries. Dombrowski obeyed the summons, and shared in the campaign of 1792 against the Russians. The war was at first carried on slowly by the enemy, the insurgents were allowed to hold possession of the country, although the towns were in the hands of the imperial troops. In 1793, however, the king of Prussia, who had hitherto appeared to approve of the constitution, declared himself against it. His forces

entered Poland, and compelled the insurgents to retire. Dombrowski, now vice-brigadier on the staff of general Byszewski, proposed to surprise Warsaw, to seize the stores in the arsenal, and march against the Prussians. This plan was betrayed by the king, Stanislaus, who was a tool of the Russians. Dombrowski then conceived the idea of leading his army through Germany, joining the French on the Rhine, and returning with a strong reinforcement to Poland. Before he could attempt to execute this somewhat extravagant plan, the affairs of the insurgents took a favourable turn. Igelstrom, the Russian general, gave orders for disarming those Polish regiments which had not taken part in the revolt; general Madalinski refused to obey, and joined his countrymen (1794). Kosciusko was chosen generalissimo of the patriot army; and the Russians were defeated in a battle under the walls of Warsaw, which lasted two days. The command of the Polish right wing was given to Dombrowski, who distinguished himself at the battle of Pawonski. The Prussians besieged Warsaw, but were driven off. Dumbrowski pursued them, joined Madalinski, and took the fortress of Bromberg. Meanwhile, Kosciusko was overpowered by numbers; the Polish army was dispersed; Suwarrow, who now commanded the Russians, took the suburb of Praga, and soon after made himself master of the capital. Dumbrowski again proposed to march on the Rhine, but the Poles were dispirited; and on Nov. 18, 1794, he was obliged to sign a capitulation, and yield himself prisoner of war. Declining Suwarrow's offer of employment in the reorganized army, he lived for two years in retirement. In 1796 he obtained leave to travel. At Berlin, he had an interview with the king of Prussia, who offered him the rank of lieutenant-general, which he declined. He then proposed to form a legion of Polish emigrants for the service of France, but found that the laws of the republic excluded all foreigners from its armies. The Directory, however, recommended him to the authorities of the newly-erected Cisalpine Republic. In 1798 he was employed against the Neapolitans, and entered Rome. The reverses which the French met with in Northern Italy recalled the division to which Dombrowski belonged to that quarter, and he particularly distinguished himself at the battle of the Trebbia. On the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, he returned to the service of the Cisalpine Republic, and for several years was employed in improving its army. After the battle of Jena, Buonaparte summoned Dombrowski to join him; promised to restore the kingdom; endeavoured to secure Kosciusko; and, on the failure of the attempt, forged an appeal in that chief's name to his countrymen. Within two months, 30,000 Poles were raised, who, in conjunction with other troops under Mortier, were employed in the siege of Dantzic. A victory gained by Dombrowski, at Dirschan, paved the way for the capture of the place. On the renewal of the war, 1809, he served with Poniatowski against the Austrians. In the disastrous campaign of 1812 he commanded three divisions of the Polish corps, which occupied White Russia. He was severely wounded at the passage of the Beresina, Nov. 26. In 1813 he raised a force on the banks of the Rhine, joined Poniatowski, distinguished himself at Jüterhock, and defended the Halle suburb at the battle of Leipsic. He entered France with the wreck of the army, and continued to serve until Buonaparte's fall. On that event, believing that the emperor Alexander intended to become the deliverer of Poland, he returned to his country as one of those entrusted by him with the task of reorganizing the army. Some of his old comrades were less confiding; after endeavouring in vain to obtain a clear statement of Alexander's intentions, they resigned their commissions. On the erection of the kingdom of Poland in 1815, Dombrowski was named colonel-general of the cavalry, senator-palatine, and knight of various orders. Ere long, he found that he had been too sanguine in trusting to Russia; in 1816 he retired to his domain of Wina-Gora, in the grand-duchy of Posen, where he devoted himself to literature and agriculture. He died in 1818.

DOMENICHINO, the name usually given to Domenico Zampieri, an eminent painter. He was born in 1581, at Bologna, where his father was a shoemaker. After studying for some time under Denis Calvart, he became a pupil of Agostino Caracci. His pains-taking diligence was mistaken by his fellow-students for dullness; but Annibale Caracci saw the promise of future greatness in him. He studied expression in streets and theatres, sketching in a pocket-book such appearances as most struck him. From Bologna he proceeded to Parma, and thence to

Rome, where he finished his studies under Annibale Caracci. Here he painted his fresco of St. Andrew for the church of St. Gregory, in rivalry of Guido. Annibale preferred Domenichino's work; it is said that he was led to do so by having observed an old woman pointing out and minutely explaining its beauties to a child, while she passed by the other with a careless glance. At the age of thirty-three, Domenichino painted his Communion of St. Jerome, now in the Vatican, which Poussin reckoned among the three finest pictures to be seen in Rome. He afterwards went to his native place, where he painted The Virgin of the Rosary, and The Martyrdom of St. Agnes. Returning to Rome, he adorned the church of St. Andrea della Valle with paintings of scenes from the apostle's life. His last years were spent at Naples. His temper was amiable and conciliating; yet his life was made unhappy by the jealousy of rival artists, who persecuted him by every kind of annoyance. Among these, Lanfranco and Spagnoletto were foremost. They at one time succeeded in driving him from Naples, and followed the same system on his return. He died there in 1641, not without suspicion of having been poisoned. Pilkington praises him for correctness of design, expression of passions, and variety in the air of his heads; and adds, "yet his attitudes are but moderate, his draperies rather stiff, and his pencil heavy." Fuseli charges him with a sort of incongruity, which he compares to "tacking the imagery of Theocritus to the subject of Homer." He has been accused of borrowing much; thus, the idea of his St. Jerome is said to be taken from Agostino Caracci. His defenders argue, that such imitations may have been made rather in compliance with suggestions of others, than from any want of inventive power. His frescoes are preferred to his oil pictures. He was also an architect and a sculptor.

DOMENICO DEL BARBIERE, known also by the name of Domenico Fiorentino, a painter, sculptor, and engraver, born at Florence about 1506. He was a pupil of Primaticcio, and at length fixed his residence at Troyes, where his master held an ecclesiastical preferment. He painted in conjunction with François Gentil.

DOMENICO, (Alessio,) called Il Greco, was born in an island of the Archipelago, about 1547. When very young, he was taken to Venice, where he displayed talents for painting, sculpture, and architecture. His early pictures were sometimes mistaken for works of his master, Titian; but not liking this kind of admiration, he changed his style for one which was intended to be original. On this, his admirers fell off; he attributed their behaviour to fickleness, and went into Spain, where, strangely enough, he reverted to his first manner. Here he met with great success. Many of his works are at Toledo, where there is also a church built after his designs. He died at Toledo in 1625.

DOMETT, (Sir William,) a naval officer, a native of Devonshire, born in 1754. He entered the service under the patronage of lord Bridport. In 1781 he was appointed to the *Invincible*, 74, and was on board that ship in admiral Graves's action with the French fleet, off the Chesapeak, on the 5th of September. Soon after this he was taken into the *Barfleur*, and served as signal officer to Sir Samuel Hood, during the memorable and masterly manœuvres of that distinguished admiral at St. Kitt's, and the several battles which took place with the French fleet under De Grasse. He also participated in the victory of April 12, 1782, when, on the *Ville de Paris* striking to the *Barfleur*, and the first lieutenant being sent to take possession of that ship, Domett was appointed to succeed him in that situation. Some days after this event, Sir Samuel Hood having been detached in pursuit of the fugitives, came up with and captured two 64-gun ships, one frigate, and a sloop of war, to the command of which latter vessel, the *Ceres*, 16, lieutenant Domett was promoted by Sir George Rodney, with whose despatches he returned to England. On the 9th of September, in the same year, he was advanced to the rank of post-captain, and was selected by rear-admiral Sir Alexander Hood, to command his flag-ship, the *Queen*, 98, in which vessel he accompanied the fleet under earl Howe, to the relief of Gibraltar. In 1785 he was appointed to the *Champion*, 24; and from that period until the month of October, 1787, he was employed as senior officer on the Leith station. In 1788 he obtained the command of the *Pomona* frigate, and was ordered to the coast of Africa, and the West Indies, from whence he returned at the commencement of the year 1789, and was then removed to the *Salisbury*, in which he continued until June 1790, when, in consequence of the dispute with Spain, relative to Nootka Sound, he was selected to command the

London, 98. He was next appointed to the *Pegasus*, in which frigate he again served on the Newfoundland station; and soon after his return proceeded to the Mediterranean as flag-captain to admiral Goodall, in the *Romney*, 50, in which he continued until the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, when he was appointed to the *Royal George*, attached to the Channel fleet under earl Howe. He greatly distinguished himself in the actions of the 29th of May, and the 1st of June, 1794, and the 23d of June, 1795. He continued in the command of the *Royal George* for a considerable time after lord Bridport struck his flag, amounting in the whole to a period of about seven years and a half; a greater length of time, perhaps, than ever fell to the lot of an individual uninterrupted to command a first-rate. During this period, the *Royal George* was considered as one of the best-disciplined and most expert ships in the British navy. In November 1800, he was removed into the *Belleisle*, 80, one of the prizes taken off l'Orient. In February 1801, he was appointed captain of the fleet in the Baltic, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker; and after the battle off Copenhagen, on the 2d of April, he served under Nelson. On his arrival from the Baltic, he resumed the command of the *Belleisle*, then off Ushant; and shortly afterwards he was appointed captain of the Channel fleet, in which situation he continued to serve until the truce of Amiens. During the short suspension of hostilities he served as senior officer, with a broad pendant, on the coast of Ireland; but on the renewal of the war with France, he resumed his station as captain of the Channel fleet, under admiral Cornwallis. In April 1804, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and was appointed one of the commissioners for the revision of naval affairs. In 1808 he was called to a seat at the board of Admiralty, where he continued until the summer of 1813, when he succeeded Sir Robert Calder as commander-in-chief at Plymouth; having been, in the intermediate time (October 25, 1809), advanced to the rank of vice-admiral. Towards the conclusion of the war he was employed on the coast of France, with his flag in the *Royal Oak*, 74, under the orders of lord Keith. He was promoted to the rank of admiral of the White in August 1819. He died in 1828.

DOMINIC, (Saint,) called Loricatus, from wearing an iron cuirass, which he never took off except for the purpose of scourging himself. After living in other ascetic societies, he entered, in 1042, the hermitage of Fontavellano, in Umbria. About this time it was usual to commute the canonical penances for pilgrimages, flagellations, &c.; 3000 stripes, with the recitation of a psalm for every hundred, were considered equivalent to a year of penance. Vicarious flagellations were introduced; St. Dominic became so expert as to accomplish in a week what was reckoned equal to the penance of a century. He died in 1060.

DOMINIS, (Marc Antonio de,) a theologian and natural philosopher, born in 1566, in the island of Arbe, on the Dalmatian coast, of the same family with pope Gregory X. He was educated by Jesuits at Loreto and Padua, and showed talents which made him be regarded as a person likely to shed lustre on the order. He soon quitted it, however, was secularized, and promoted to the bishopric of Segni, and, two years later, to the archbishopric of Spalatro. The measures of reform which he entered on in the latter station, the nature of his discourses, and his espousing the cause of the Venetians in the disputes between them and Paul V., brought him under suspicion of Protestantism. Fearing the consequences, he left Spalatro in 1615, and repaired to Venice, where, with the help of bishop Bedell, he revised a work which he had written against the pope's jurisdiction over other bishops. In 1616, finding himself insecure at Venice, he took refuge first at Chur, in the Grisons, afterwards at Heidelberg, and finally in England, where James I. bestowed on him the deanery of Windsor, and other preferments. The work already mentioned, De Republica Ecclesiasticâ, was published in London in 1617, and a second part followed in 1620. It drew forth several answers, which Tiraboschi, himself a Romanist, characterises as unequal to the goodness of the cause. In 1622, De Dominis was induced, by the hope of a cardinal's hat, with which he had been flattered by the Spanish ambassador, to return to Italy; where he solemnly abjured his late opinions, and was reconciled to the Romish church. It soon appeared that his recantation was insincere; a correspondence which he held with some Protestants was intercepted, and he was thrown into the castle of St. Angelo, where he died in September, 1624, some say by poison. The inquiry into his opinions was carried on after his

death; they were pronounced heretical; and his body was disinterred and burnt. (See Limborch's History of the Inquisition.) Besides the work De Republ. Eccles., he published, 1. Dominis suæ Profectionis a Venetiis Consilium exponit, Lond. 1616. 2. Predica Fatta in Londra nella Capella delli Mercieri, Lond. 1617. 3. Sui Reditus ex Angliâ Consilium exponit, Rome, 1623. These were all translated into English. 4. Scogli del Cristiano Naufragio, quali va Scopendo la Santa Chiesa, 1618. 5. De Radiis Visûs et Lucis in Vitris Perspectivis, et Iride, Venet. 1611.

DOMITIANUS, (Titus Flavius Sabinus,) a Roman emperor, younger son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, was born at Rome, A.D. 51. He was naturally gloomy and unsocial, and as a youth showed tokens of a sensual, cowardly, and tyrannical disposition. On the death of his brother Titus, against whom he had often plotted, he became emperor, (A.D. 81,) and at once assumed all the titles which had been gradually bestowed on his predecessors. While Cæsar, he had corrupted Domitia, the wife of Ælius Lamia; on the birth of a child, he declared her empress. From a mixture of pride and fear, he passed most of his time in solitude, amusing himself, it is said, for hours with killing flies. In some respects, the beginning of his reign was praiseworthy. He was a just judge, attempted to reform the public morals, discouraged informers, and endeavoured, by increasing the pay of public servants, to remove the temptation to extortion. In his second year, however, he began to display his jealous and cruel character, by putting his cousin Flavius Sabinus to death on a very frivolous pretext. Although naturally a coward, he was desirous of military fame. He made war on the Catti, a German tribe, took a few prisoners, and celebrated a triumph, in which a number of disguised slaves were made to figure as captive Germans. His most considerable war was that with the Dacians. Although it ended in his consenting to pay tribute, he celebrated a triumph as if victorious. On his expeditions, he lived in an effeminate manner. Discipline became relaxed; the Roman armies met with disasters everywhere except in Britain, where Agricola commanded. The Nasamones, an African people, unable to bear the imperial exactions, revolted; the suppression of their insurrections elated Domitian to such a degree that he assumed the title of a god. Lucius Antonius, who commanded in Upper Germany, was excited, by the tyrant's extravagance, to rebel. He was attacked and defeated by Appius Maximus at a time when an inundation of the Rhine prevented his German allies from aiding him. The Christians became objects of persecution; many were put to death, others were banished. Feeling that his cruelties had made him hateful to mankind, the emperor lived in constant apprehension. He endeavoured, by the most jealous precautions, to exclude all suspicious persons from his presence; but a plot was formed against him in his own palace. The empress, who had been divorced on account of gallantries with Paris, an actor, but afterwards restored to favour, was informed that her name was on a list of intended victims, and joined the conspirators. Stephanus, the emperor's steward, entered his apartment, as if for the purpose of making some communication, and wounded him with a dagger. Domitian, who was a man of powerful frame, struggled, but other conspirators rushed in and dispatched him, A.D. 96. A love of architecture was among his more innocent tastes. The Capitol, which had been burnt, he rebuilt with great splendour.

DON, (Sir George,) a distinguished British officer, born in 1756. He commenced his military career as an ensign in the 51st foot, in 1770; was appointed lieutenant in 1774; brevet major, 1783; and major of the 59th foot, 1784. His earliest services were in Minorca, under generals Johnstone and Murray, to the latter of whom he was military secretary and first aide-de-camp, and was placed on the staff during the siege of Fort St. Philip, in 1781. During the peace between the American and French wars, he commanded the 59th regiment at Gibraltar. In Flanders, Holland, and Germany he served under the duke of York, lord Harcourt, count Walmoden, and general Sir David Dundas. In the winter campaign of 1794 in Holland, he was deputy adjutant-general, and acted as adjutant-general to the British army; and in that year he was appointed aide-de-camp to the king. He attained the rank of colonel in 1795, and continued to serve in Germany, where he was employed upon several military missions, until his promotion to the rank of major-general in 1798. Upon that, he was appointed to the command of the Isle of Wight. In 1799 he was again sent to

Germany, and employed in that year with the expedition to the Helder; at the close of the campaign he was unjustly made prisoner, when sent out with a flag of truce, and was not exchanged until June 1800. He was then again employed on the staff; having had, during his imprisonment, the colonelcy of the 7th West India regiment conferred on him, November 22, 1799. During the short peace, he was second in command in Scotland; and on the breaking out of the war he was appointed to the command of the king's German legion. In 1803 he received the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1805 the colonelcy of the 96th foot; in the latter year he was sent to the north of Germany with a corps of 14,000 men. On this force being withdrawn from the continent in the following year, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Jersey. From that situation he was removed, in 1809, to the command of Walcheren, which he held until that island was evacuated. He resumed in 1810 the command of the island of Jersey, where he continued until appointed lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar. In 1814 he was made a full general; in 1818 colonel of the 36th foot; in 1820 was nominated a G.C.B.; and removed to the 3d foot in 1829. On the death of the earl of Mulgrave, he was appointed governor of Scarborough, but continued at Gibraltar. He had at that period been in actual employment for sixty-two years, without any interval. He died at Gibraltar in 1832. A monument by Nicholl, after a design by Basevi, has been erected to his memory in the Protestant church of the garrison.

DONALD I., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother, Satrael, in the third century, and is said to have been the first Christian prince of that country, having been converted and baptized by missionaries sent thither by pope Victor.

DONALD V., king of Scotland, succeeded his nephew, or brother, Kenneth II., in 854. The ancient laws of Scotland were revised and confirmed under his authority. Having been imprisoned by his subjects, he killed himself in despair in 859, and was succeeded by his nephew, Constantine II.

DONALD VI., succeeded Gregory the Great in 892. He was the friend of Alfred the Great, and was a virtuous and fortunate prince. He defeated the Danes, who had made an incursion into his kingdom, and died at Forres, in 904.

DONALD VII. See DUNCAN.

DONALD VIII., surnamed the *Bane*, succeeded his brother, Malcolm III., in 1093, to the exclusion of his nephew; but was expelled by Duncan II., another usurper, natural son of Malcolm, in 1094; but he regained the throne by the murder of that prince. He was finally deposed and imprisoned by Edgar Atheling in 1098, and died in confinement in 1103, or 1105.

DONALDSON, (John,) an artist and author, born at Edinburgh, in 1737. He established himself in London, and seemed likely to succeed as a painter of history and portrait, when he unfortunately began to speculate on questions of religion and philosophy, became disgusted with his profession, and consequently fell into distress. He took out a patent for a method a preserving provisions in long voyages, but, from want of funds, was unable to manage it to advantage. After living for many years in poverty, he died at Islington in 1801. Among his works are an Essay on the Elements of Beauty, and a volume of poems.

DONALDSON, (Walter,) a writer of the seventeenth century, was a native of Aberdeen. He accompanied Cuninghame, bishop of Aberdeen, and Peter Junius, grand-almoner of Scotland, on an embassy from James VI. to Denmark and to some German courts. After his return he went to Heidelberg, where some lectures, which he delivered to a class of students, were printed without his leave from the notes of one of his pupils. Several editions of the work appeared under the title of Synopsis moralis Philosophiæ, 1604, &c. He was afterwards professor of natural and moral philosophy, and of Greek at Sedan, and for sixteen years principal of the university. He was invited to open a college at Charenton; a law-suit impeded the scheme; while it was pending, he published his Synopsis Œconomica, Paris, 1620. He also published at Frankfort, 1612, Synopsis Locorum Communium, in quâ Sapientiæ humanæ Imago representatur.

DONATELLO, or DONATO, a Florentine sculptor, born in 1383. He studied under Lorenzo de Bicci, and was the first who forsook the dry Gothic manner, and endeavoured to restore to sculpture the grace and beauty of the antique. Cosmo de' Medici and his son, Pietro, patronized him. The Venetian republic, also, gave him a commission to execute a bronze monument of its general,

Erasmo Narni, at Padua. Among his chief works were, four statues on the bell-tower of the cathedral at Florence; one of which, an old man in a senatorial dress, known by the name of Il Zuccone, he regarded as his masterpiece. The statues of St. Peter, St. Mark, and St. George, made for the church of S. Marco in Orto, are also celebrated. He died in 1466.—His brother, SIMONE, was also a sculptor, but of less eminence. He executed one of the bronze gates of St. Peter's, and the tomb of Martin V. in the church of St. John Lateran, at Rome.

DONATI, (Corso,) a noble Florentine, of the Guelphic party. By his rank, talents, and courage, he gained great influence. Vieri de' Cherchi, a Guelph, of a family which had but lately risen to eminence, reproached him for keeping up the old animosity against the Ghibellines, and distracting the republic with needless quarrels. In the year 1300, two parties were formed. The aristocrats and more violent Guelphs sided with Donati; the more moderate Guelphs with Cerchi. The Cancellieri family, banished from Pistoia, had found refuge at Florence; the section of it which was called Neri, joined Donati; the opposite section, the Bianchi, was with Cerchi; and the Florentine factions assumed respectively the names of these allies. The government of Florence banished the leaders of both parties; Donati engaged Boniface VIII. in his interests, and was restored in triumph to his native city. He soon found, however, that his own partizans were not disposed to obey him. He was charged with aiming at sovereign power; was cited before the magistrates; and, as he did not appear, was condemned as contumacious. His house was forced; he attempted to escape on horseback, but was stopped; on which he threw himself from his horse, and died on the spot.

DONATI, (Alessandro,) was born at Sienna in 1584, entered into the order of Jesuits, and was distinguished as a teacher of rhetoric at Rome, where he died in 1640. Among his works are,—1. Carminum libri tres, Rom. 1625. 2. Suevia, tragœdia, *ib.* 1629. 3. De Arte Poëticâ libri tres, *ib.* 1630; a poem praised by Baillet. 4. Constantinus Romæ Liberator, Poëma heroicum, *ib.* 1640; these have all been reprinted. 5. Roma vetus et recens, utriusque Ædificiis ad Eruditam Cognitionem expositis, Romæ, 1633. This is said to excel all former works on the same subject. It is inserted in the third volume of Grævius's Thesaur. Antiquitat. Romanarum.

DONATI, (Vitaliano,) a naturalist, born of a noble family at Padua, in 1713. He studied at the university of his native city, and took the degree of doctor of medicine. Benedict XIV. sent him into Sicily to collect remarkable objects for a cabinet of natural history; but as the plague was raging in that country, he returned, and employed himself in researches in Illyria, Bosnia, and Albania. He then undertook a natural history of the Adriatic, of which a sketch (Della Storia Naturale dell' Adriatico, Saggio) was published by Carli Rubbi, in 1750. This publication attracted much notice; part of it, relating to coral, was translated in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xlvii., and it was also rendered into other languages. The complete work, of which it was intended to serve as an announcement, never appeared. Donati, after holding for a short time a professorship at Turin, received from the king of Sardinia a commission to travel in the East. He visited Syria and Egypt, and penetrated into some countries previously unexplored. It was his intention to proceed to India; but a connexion which he formed led to the loss of his property, and compelled him to turn back. He perished at sea while on his return to Europe, in 1763.

DONATO, (Bernardino,) a learned scholar, born at Zano, in the diocese of Verona. He was professor of Greek and Latin at Padua, and afterwards at Capo d'Istria, and Parma. He seems to have also taught in the duchy of Ferrara. His death, which took place in his native country, is placed by Saxius in 1630. He translated some works of Galen, Xenophon, and Aristotle. His Latin version of the Præparatio Evangelica has often been reprinted, but without his name. He was the first editor of St. Chrysostom's Homilies on St. Paul, in the original; of Œcumenius, Aretas on the Apocalypse, and John Damascene on Faith; he also edited Macrobius and Censorinus.

DONATO, (Girolamo,) a noble Venetian, who served his country both as a general and as a politician, and was the means of effecting a reconciliation between the Republic and pope Julius II. He died at Rome in 1513. It is said that, when asked by the pope to show by what right Venice held the sovereignty of the Adriatic, he replied that,

her warrant was written on the back of the original record of Constantine's donation to pope Sylvester. His letters were admired by Erasmus.

DONATO, (Francesco,) doge of Venice from 1545 to 1553. He had previously been procurator of St. Mark, and had a high character for eloquence, wisdom, and amiable disposition. He preserved the neutrality of the republic in the rivalry between Charles V. and Henry II.; built the mint and the library, and contributed in other respects to the decoration of Venice.

DONATUS. Two persons of this name were leaders of a schismatical party; it is not certain from which of them their followers were called Donatists. The first (Donatus a Casis Nigris) was bishop of Casæ Nigræ, in Numidia. After the cessation of the persecution under Diocletian, Mensurius, bishop of Carthage, treated with leniency those who were called Traditores; *i.e.* who had delivered up copies of the holy Scriptures to the heathen authorities. For this, Donatus—one of those persons, seemingly, who mistake their own ill-temper for a holy zeal—denounced him, and refused to communicate with him. A council which met at Cirta, in 305, decided in favour of Mensurius. On his death, in 311, Cæcilianus, his archdeacon, was chosen bishop. Donatus, in conjunction with Botrus and Celestius, two presbyters who had aspired to the bishopric, and supported by Lucilla, a rich matron, whom Cæcilianus had offended by reproving her for certain superstitious practices, declared the appointment invalid, because the new bishop had been consecrated by a Traditor, Felix of Aptunga. The schismatics proceeded to consecrate Majorinus as bishop, and wrote letters against Cæcilianus to all the churches. The emperor Constantine endeavoured to restore peace, and referred the matter to a body of Italian and Gaulish bishops, of whom Miltiades, bishop of Rome, was the chief. Cæcilianus and Donatus, each attended by ten bishops of his party, appeared before these judges; and sentence was given in favour of the former, A.D. 313. A larger assembly, which met at Arles in 314, confirmed this judgment. Donatus appealed to the emperor in person. Constantine examined into the case, and decided against the Donatists. The clergy of that party were in consequence deprived and excommunicated.—The other Donatus, called by his partizans Magnus, was chosen schismatical bishop of Carthage on the death of Majorinus, in 316. St. Augustine charges him with heretical opinions on the doctrine of the Trinity. Donatus Magnus greatly increased his party, and conducted himself with much violence towards the civil power. Severe measures were adopted against the schismatics; who thereupon broke out into excesses of disorder, cruelty, and fanaticism. A battle was fought, in which they were defeated. Donatus and others were banished. His followers believed that he had perished, and honoured him as a martyr.

DONATUS, (Ælius,) a grammarian, born about the year 333. He taught rhetoric and polite literature at Rome, where St. Jerome was one of his pupils. His work, De Octo Partibus Orationis, an elementary grammar, was long used in schools. Several editions of it were printed from wooden blocks, before the invention of movable types. His Commentary on Virgil (first printed at Venice, 1629), is of little value; that on Terence (first printed without a date, probably before 1460), is more esteemed. Lives of Virgil and Terence have also been ascribed to him.

DONCKER, (John,) a painter, born at Gouda in 1610. He was prematurely cut off in the flower of his age; but his great abilities are attested by a capital picture by him in his native city, which is painted with so much freedom of pencil, and strength of colouring, that it looks more like the work of an experienced than of a young professor of the art.

DONCKER, (Peter,) a painter, born at Gouda in 1612. After receiving instruction from Jacques Jordeans, he went to Rome, where he studied the paintings and ancient sculptures for seven years. On his return he met with great encouragement. His pictures are mostly historical subjects. He died in 1688.

DONDI, (in Latin, *Dondus*, or *De Dondis*,) the name of a Paduan family, the first eminent member of which, Jacopo, was born in 1298. He was skilled in natural philosophy, medicine, and mathematics. Family tradition gives 1359 as the year of his death. He wrote,—1. Promptuarum Medicinæ, Venet. 1481; reprinted in 1543, &c. under the title of Aggregator. 2. De Modo conficiendi Salis ex Aquis calidis Aponensibus, et de Fluxu et Refluxu Maris, Ven. 1571. The name of Dondi is famous chiefly on account of a remarkable clock, which was placed in the tower of the palace at Padua, in

1344. Tiraboschi gives a long account of it, and supposes that Jacopo and his son, Giovanni, both shared in the work. —Giovanni Dondi, son of Jacopo, was a mathematician and physician, corresponded with Petrarcha, and wrote a work entitled Planetarium; in which he gave a description of the clock at Padua. He was also the maker of a still more remarkable clock, which was put up in the library of Gian Galeazzo Visconti, at Pavia. From this he and his descendants derived the addition of Dall' Orologio to their surname. He wrote an essay on mineral waters, which was printed at Venice in 1553.—The marquis Carlo Antonio Dondi dall' Orologio was born at Padua about 1750, studied in the college of Nobles, at Modena, and became skilled in natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history. He published some essays on the geology, &c. of the Euganean hills, and other scientific works. He died in 1801.

DONDUCCI, (Giovanni Andrea,) called *Mastelletta*, from his father's being a maker of pails (*mastelli*), a painter, born at Bologna, in 1571. He studied under the Caracci, but had not patience sufficient for grounding himself well in art. He endeavoured to conceal his deficiencies by a broad manner of massing his lights and shadows, which was highly effective, and hid his faulty outlines. A picture of St. Irene, at Bologna, is his masterpiece. He died in 1637.

DONEAU, (Hugues,) in Latin *Donellus*, a lawyer, born at Chalons-sur-Saône, in 1527. He studied at Toulouse and Bourges, and at the age of twenty-four was professor in the latter place. He had embraced Protestantism when very young, and was in consequence exposed to danger in the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572). Some Germans, his pupils, enabled him to escape in the dress of a servant. He spent some time at Geneva, and afterwards taught civil law at Heidelberg. He was invited to fill a chair at Leyden; but, in consequence of having engaged in political disputes, was obliged to leave Holland in 1588. He retired to Altorf, where he died in 1591. His works are said to display great literary talent.

DONELLY, (Sir Ross,) a brave British naval officer. He entered the service early in life, and at the commencement of the war with France in 1793, he was appointed first-lieutenant of the *Montagu*, 74, in which he greatly distinguished himself in lord Howe's victory of the 1st of June, 1794. In 1801 he was removed to the *Narcissus* frigate, 32, in which he sailed to Algiers, Malta, and the Archipelago. He next served with a broad pendant at Alexandria; after the evacuation of which city he escorted general Stuart's army to Malta, and about the same time conveyed the king of Sardinia to Naples. In 1803 he was entrusted by Nelson, who entertained the highest opinion of him, with the command of a squadron of frigates employed in watching the port of Toulon. He afterwards accompanied the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope; on which occasion he evinced the most signal bravery. He next served at the capture of Buenos Ayres. On his return to England he was appointed to the *Ardent*, 64, and ordered to escort a reinforcement of troops, commanded by Sir Samuel Achmuty, to La Plata. During the investment of Monte Video, which was carried by storm on the 3d of February, 1807, he commanded the brigade of seamen and marines landed from the squadron to cooperate with the army; and shortly after he had the honour of receiving the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He next served on the Cadiz station, in the *Invincible*, 74; and then, in 1810, he proceeded to join lord Collingwood off Toulon. He was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral in 1814, to that of vice-admiral in 1825, and to that of admiral in 1838. He died, at a very advanced age, in 1841.

DONI, (Antonio Francesco,) a miscellaneous writer, born of an ancient family at Florence about 1513. In his youth he entered into the order of Friars-Servites, which, however, he soon quitted. From the time of his secularization he supported himself by his publications, and, when these failed to supply his wants, by his masses. He endeavoured to turn his dedications to account; when the bounty of any patron fell short of his expectation, he did not scruple to reinscribe his work to some more liberal person. In 1540 he left Florence, and, after visiting several cities, remained for some time at Piacenza, where, by his father's desire, he studied law. He then went to Rome, and afterwards proceeded to Venice, for the purpose of seeing Domenichi. His friendship with Domenichi turned ere long into a bitter enmity; and an intimacy with Aretino had a similar result. In 1545 Doni returned to Florence; in 1547 he removed to Venice, where he lived until 1554, and

from 1558 to 1564. The interval between these periods was spent at Urbino. At Venice he published most of his works, and contributed to the foundation of the academy called Peregrina. He died in 1574. He wrote,—1. Prose antiche di Dante, Petrarca, e Boccaccio, &c. 1547. 2. Disegno, partito in più Ragionamenti, ne' quali si Tratta della Pittura, della Scoltura, &c. 1549. 3. A translation of Seneca's Epistles, 1549, which was in fact a reprint, with slight alterations, of one by Seb. Manilio. 4. Filosofia Morale, 1552. 5. La Fortuna di Cesare, 1550. His humorous writings are said to be chiefly characterised by a constant effort at wit and drollery, too evidently affected to be agreeable. Among them are,— 6. Lettere, in three books, 1552. 7. La Zucca, 1551-2. 8. I mondi celesti, terrestri, ed infernali deglio Academici Pellegrini, 1552-3. 9. I Marmi, 1552. 10. His Librerie, 1550-1, a bibliographical and critical work, is spoken of by Tiraboschi as of little value. Burney found it useful in his inquiries after early musical publications.

DONI, (Giambattista,) a learned patrician of Florence, born in 1594. His education was begun at Bologna, and finished under the Jesuits at Rome. He studied law under Cujas, at Bourges, where he acquired much knowledge, not only of professional subjects, but also of literature, philosophy, physics, natural history, and languages. On his return to Italy, he studied the Oriental languages, and took the degree of doctor at Pisa. He next accompanied cardinal Corsini on an embassy to Paris. In 1622 the death of a brother recalled him to Florence. He now devoted himself to the study of antiquities, formed a large collection, and compiled a body of ancient inscriptions, which was first published by Gori, at Florence, in 1731. Soon after the election of cardinal Barberini (Urban VIII.) to the popedom, (1623) his nephew, cardinal Francesco Barberini, invited Doni to Rome. In 1625 he attended the cardinal on an embassy to France and Spain. After his return to Rome, he was appointed secretary to the sacred college. In 1640 he removed to Florence, where the grand duke Ferdinand de' Medici appointed him professor of eloquence, and he became member of the academies. He died in 1647. His personal character is said to have been remarkably amiable. His learning was both deep and various. Nic. Heinsius, in an epitaph, speaks of him as "inter doctos optimus, inter bonos doctissimus." Among his works are— 1. Latin Poems, 1628-29. 2. Orazione Funerale delle Lodi di Maria, Regina di Francia, 1643. 3. Dissertatio de utrâque Pænulâ, 1644. 4. De Restituendâ Salubritate Agri Romani (posthumous), 1647. His correspondence, in Latin and Italian, was published by Bandini, with a life of the author, in which is given a long list of works which he had projected and, in part, executed. Several works by him on ancient music have also been published; the chief of these, Lyra Barberina, 2 tom. Flor. 1763, was prepared for the press by Gori, and edited by Paseri. It derives its name from an instrument which Doni constructed, in accordance with the notices of the lyre which are found in ancient authors, and is inscribed to his patron, Urban VIII.

DONI D'ATTICHI, (Louis,) was born in 1596, of a family which had originally been of Florence, but had been settled in France since the twelfth century. He entered into the order of Minims, and was made bishop of Riez by Richelieu. He was translated to Autun in 1652, and died in 1664. Among his works are,— 1. Hist. générale de l'Ordre des Minimes. 2. Tableau de la Vie de la Bienheureuse Jeanne, Reine de France. 3. Mémoire pour servir de preuve qu'un Evêque est habile à succéder, quoiqu'il ait été Religieux. 4. Idea perfecti Præsulis, in Vitâ B. Nicol. Albergati Cardinalis. 5. Flores Historiæ Sacri Collegii Cardinalium. 6. Collectio Auctorum qui S. Scripturæ aut divinorum Officiorum in vulgarem Linguam translationes damnarunt. 7. Oraison funèbre du Roi Henri IV.; this, which was delivered in 1615, is remarkable as being the first French sermon preached in Provence, where Latin had until then been the language of the pulpit.

DONINI, (Girolamo,) a painter, born at Correggio, in 1681. He studied for nine years at Bologna, under Giangioseffo dal Soli, and afterwards for three years under Cignani, at Forli, whence he returned to Bologna. His pictures, which were finished to a degree which Carlo Dolce alone exceeded, were much sought after. His larger works have much of Cignani's manner.

DONIS, (Nicholas,) a Benedictine of Reichenbach, in Germany, who flourished in the fifteenth century, and is chiefly known as a geographer. A translation of Ptolemy having been printed without maps in 1475, Donis undertook to supply

the deficiency by publishing improved copies of the ancient maps, in which Agathodæmon had indicated the relative positions of places mentioned by Ptolemy, but without giving any outlines of the countries. Donis added outlines, increased the collection by inserting some modern maps, and composed, by way of supplement to Ptolemy, a treatise De Locis ac Mirabilibus Mundi. In 1471 he presented a copy of his work, with thirty-two maps, to pope Paul II. The whole was published at Ulm in 1482, the maps being engraved on wood by Johann Schnitzer. Donis might seem to have been the earliest maker of graduated maps; but a MS. of the fourteenth century, in the Royal Library at Paris, contains some of execution superior to his.

DONIZO. See DOMNIZO.

DONN, (Abraham,) a mathematician, born in 1718, at Bideford, in Devonshire, where his father kept a mathematical school. He was educated at Plymouth grammar-school, and afterwards became assistant to his father. His acquirements in science, especially in astronomy, were considerable. His works were published by his brother Benjamin. He died in 1746.

DONN, (Benjamin,) brother of Abraham, was born at Bideford, in 1729, taught a school near Taunton, and afterwards was keeper of the Bristol library. He published some works on mathematics and arithmetic, obtained a prize from the Society of Arts for a description of Devonshire, in 1761. He died in 1798.

DONNE, (John,) a divine and poet, born in London, in 1553. He received his early education from a private tutor, and in his eleventh year was entered at Hart hall, Oxford, whence he removed, three years after, to Trinity college, Cambridge. He distinguished himself by his proficiency at both universities; but, by the advice of his relations, who were Romanists, and objected to the necessary oaths, he did not take a degree. About the age of seventeen he became a member of Lincoln's-inn; but having, by his father's death, inherited the sum of 3000*l.* he thought it unnecessary to follow any profession, and devoted himself to general literature. His instructors were chosen by his mother and guardians, who charged them to possess his mind with the Romish tenets; but after a deliberate inquiry into the controversy between the Roman and Anglican churches, he decided in favour of the latter. The character of his mind and temper; and the absence, at that time, of all worldly bias, sufficiently prove that his conviction was sincere. He accompanied the earl of Essex to Cadiz in 1596, and on the voyage to the Azores in the following year. He then spent some years in Italy and Spain. On his return to England he was appointed secretary to lord chancellor Ellesmere, with whom he remained five years. This connexion made him acquainted with lady Ellesmere's niece, the daughter of Sir George Moore, lieutenant of the Tower. A private marriage took place between them, which so highly enraged Sir George, that he procured Donne's dismissal from the chancellor's service, and caused him to be imprisoned. He was soon released; but lord Ellesmere, from a regard to his own reputation for consistency, refused Sir George's request that he might be restored to the office of secretary. Sir Francis Woolley, son of lady Ellesmere by her first husband, afforded Donne and his family an asylum for some years, and shortly before his death prevailed on Sir George to allow them 20*l.* quarterly. For two years after the death of this friend, Donne lived at Mitcham. He then removed, by Sir Robert Drury's desire, to Drury House, in London. About 1609 he attended Sir Robert to Paris, in company with lord Hay, the ambassador. In 1610 he published his Pseudo-Martyr, which had been written by king James' desire. In 1613 he was ordained, and his sermons were much and deservedly admired. In 1614 the university of Cambridge, at the kings's recommendation, conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1617 he was appointed preacher to Lincoln's-inn. He went into Germany with lord Hay, (then earl of Doncaster,) and was abroad for fourteen months. In 1621 he was appointed dean of St. Paul's. In 1624 he was chosen prolocutor to the Convocation. A sermon which he preached before Charles I. in 1627, brought him into suspicion of favouring the reports that the king inclined to Romanism; but he was able to give a satisfactory explanation, and recovered the royal favour. He died in 1631. His works are,—1. Sermons, 3 vols, fol. 2. Pseudo-Martyr, 1610. 3. Devotions, 1625. 4. Biathanatos. 5. Essays in Divinity, 1651. 6. Ignatius, his Conclave, &c. 1653. 7. Paradoxes, Problems, Essays, Characters, 1652. 8. Poems. 9. Letters.

The sermons, devotions, letters, and some of his poems, were reprinted as The Works of Donne, by the Rev. H. Alford, 1839. Donne's poems have been often republished. They were for the most part juvenile works; they are somewhat hard and obscure, singularly inharmonious, and abounding in far-sought conceits, yet full of strong and compressed thought.—His son, JOHN DONNE, D.C.L. was a man of wit and parts, but of a profane character. He edited some of his father's juvenile works, and published The humble Petition of Coventgarden against Dr. John Baber, 1662. He died in 1662.

DONNEAU, (Jean.) See VISE.

DONNER, (George Rafael,) a sculptor, born in Lower Austria, in 1680. He was at first a goldsmith, then a die-sinker, and afterwards studied sculpture under Giovanni Guiliano. His chief works are, the fountain in the Neumarkt at Vienna, and the statue of Charles VI. at Breitenfurt. He died at Vienna in 1741.

DONNISSAN, (the marquis de,) a Vendean general, father of Mad. de la Rochejaquelein. He took an active part in the rising of 1793, and became member of the council and camp-marshal of the royalists. He was shut up, with his son-in-law, his daughter, and others of his family, in the prisons of Bressuire, but on the evacuation of the place by the republicans, was set free, and joined the insurgents in La Vendée. He especially distinguished himself on June 7, 1793, when, having been left in Montreuil with a part of the army, for the purpose of checking the advance of a republican force under Solomon, he decoyed that general into the town, forced him to retire with the loss of half his troops, and took his baggage and artillery. The device of shaving the heads of the prisoners, so that they might be recognised if again found in arms against the royalists, was suggested by the marquis. In July 1793, he was named governor of La Vendée and the neighbouring districts. After the battle of Savenay, in which the republicans were victorious, he cut his way through the enemy, and gathered a body of royalists about him in the forest of Garre. He was taken in an attempt to pass the Loire at Ancenis, and died on the scaffold at Angers.

DONOUGHMORE. See HUTCHINSON.

DONUS, or DONNUS, a Roman by birth, was elected pope in 677, and filled the chair for a year and a few days.

DONUS II. is said to have been pope between Benedict VI. and Benedict VII., (974-5,) but his existence is questionable.

DONZELLO, (Pietro Ippolito del,) a painter and architect, born at Naples, in 1404. He was pupil of Cola Antonio, executed works at Poggio Reale and in some churches in the kingdom of Naples, and died in 1470.

DOODY, (Samuel,) a botanist, a native of Staffordshire, settled in London as an apothecary, and became superintendent and demonstrator of the gardens at Chelsea, some years before his death, which took place in 1706. In 1695 he was elected F.R.S. His fame rests chiefly on his discoveries respecting the Cryptogamia class. The early editions of Ray's Synopsis were greatly indebted to him. Some of his MSS. are in the British Museum.

DOOLITTLE, or DOOLITELL, (Thomas,) a nonconformist divine, born at Kidderminster in 1630. He studied at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree, the university being at that time in the hands of the republican party. In 1654 he was elected minister of St. Alphage, London-wall. Being ejected for nonconformity, in 1662, he opened a boarding-school in Moorfields, whence he soon removed to a larger house in Bunhill-row. After the great fire, he and other nonconformists resumed their preaching. He was the first who devised meeting-houses. His place of worship, in Monkwell-street, was sometimes visited by magistrates, who put the laws in execution; but in 1672 he obtained a licence from Charles II. He also kept a school for nonconformist teachers at Islington. On the passing of the Corporation Act, he was forced to leave London, and lived partly at Wimbledon, and partly at Battersea. After the Revolution, he returned to Monkwell-street, where he died in 1707. Among his works, of which some have been often reprinted, are A Treatise concerning the Lord's Supper; A Cordial for Believers on their Death-beds; The complete Body of Practical Divinity, &c.

DOPPELMAYER, (Johann Gabriel,) a mathematician, born at Nuremberg, in 1671, and studied law at Nuremberg, Altorf, and Halle, but abandoned it that he might devote himself to the mathematics. He travelled in Holland, England, and France, returned to Nuremberg in 1702, and was appointed in 1704 to a mathematical professorship, which he held until his death in 1750. His chief

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works are, 1. Atlas Novus Cœlestis, 1742. 2. Mathematische Werkschule, a translation, with improvements, from the French of Bion, 1712. 3. Nachricht von den Nürnberger Mathematicis und Künstlern, 2 vols, 1730.

DORAT, or DAURAT, (John,) in Latin *Auratus*, a poet, born in the Limousin, of an ancient family, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. After studying at Limoges, he repaired to Paris, and became tutor to Antoine de Baïf. Francis I. appointed him preceptor to the royal pages. From this situation he was soon called by the troubles of the time. He served for three years under the Dauphin, afterwards Henry II., and was subsequently appointed president of the college of Coqueret, where Ronsard was his pupil. He obtained, in 1560, the professorship of Greek in the Collége Royal. Charles IX. was fond of his company, and gave him the title of poet-royal. He died at Paris in 1588, at the age of upwards of eighty. He published an edition of his Latin poems in 1586. His contemporaries reckoned him as one of the Pleiades, *i.e.* the seven chief poets of the age. His French verses are said to be yet inferior to those in Latin and Greek. His scholarship gives him a better title to respect. Scaliger speaks of him as a judicious critic; and his emendations of the text of various authors were highly serviceable to classical learning. His remarks on the Sibylline Oracles (published in the edition of Opsopæus, Paris, 1599,) are much esteemed. His daughter Madeleine, married to Nicholas Goulu, was celebrated for her knowledge of languages. She died in 1636, at the age of eighty-eight.

DORAT, (Claude Joseph,) a poet, born at Paris in 1734. He entered into the army, but soon left it, in order that he might stand well with a Jansenist aunt. With fortune sufficient for a person of moderate habits, he entered on a life divided between gaiety and literature. His first poems were odes and héroïdes, of which an answer of Abailard to Héloise was most admired. About the age of twenty, he composed his tragedy of Zulica, which was acted in 1760. Crébillon, at that time theatrical censor, was so much pleased with this piece, that he undertook to recast the fifth act; the author was in raptures; on representation, however, the first four acts were well received, but the fifth caused the failure of the piece. He now poured forth verses on every public event; and his writings of this kind are said to be his best productions, and among the most successful imitations of his model, Voltaire. He returned, however, to dramatic writing, but he signally failed. He died in 1780. His works fill twenty volumes. Among them are, six tragedies; seven comedies, one of them, Les Prôneurs, a satire on the *philosophique* party; five poems of considerable length, of which La Déclamation is the best; five novels; and a great number of odes, fables, tales in verse, and other short pieces. He was for several years editor of the Journal des Dames.

DORBAY, (Francis,) an architect, a native of Paris. He was a pupil of Levan, and after his master's death, superintended the building of the Louvre and the Tuileries. Several public buildings in Paris were erected from his designs. He died in 1697.

DORDONI, (Antonio,) an engraver of gems, was born at Busseto, in the state of Parma, in 1528, and died at Rome in 1584. His works are very scarce; the finest are in the duke of Devonshire's collection.

DORFLING, (George, baron von,) a successful soldier of fortune, son of a peasant, born in a small village of Bohemia, in 1606. He early enlisted as a soldier, and his rise was rapid. He fought under count Thurn at Prague, entered into the Swedish service, attained the rank of major-general in 1642, and served with the Swedes until the end of the war. After the peace of Westphalia (1648), the elector of Brandenburg took him into his service, in which he rose to the highest honours. In 1670 he was made field-marshal; in 1677 governor-in-chief of the Pomeranian fortresses; and in the following year, governor of Lower Pomerania. He was also employed in several important embassies. He died in 1695.

DORIA, (Andrea,) a celebrated naval and military officer and statesman of Genoa, born at Oneglia, in 1468. He signalized himself as a soldier in early life in Italy, and especially in Corsica, which he reduced under the power of the republic. In 1513 he was made captain-general of the Genoese galleys, and enriched himself and his companions by successful attacks upon the corsairs in the Mediterranean. Dispirited by the distracted condition of his country, he entered the service of Francis I. of France, after whose defeat at Pavia, he became admiral to pope Clement VII. Upon the sacking

of Rome by the constable Bourbon, in 1521, he returned to the French service, and was honourably received by Francis, who granted him a pension, and appointed him his admiral in the Levant. His great talents were now employed in establishing the preponderance of the French power in Italy, and the emperor, baffled, saw his fleets destroyed and his armies defeated by the genius of this intrepid republican. But when Naples, besieged by the French forces, was ready to submit, Doria changed the face of war. Long viewed with jealousy by the courtiers of Francis, he became suspected by the monarch, who ordered his person to be seized; but Doria's vigilance frustrated the designs of his enemies, and, throwing himself under the protection of Charles V., he was received with open arms. Francis in vain, by every sacrifice, endeavoured to regain his confidence; and the emperor, on the other hand, wished to secure him even by making him the sovereign of Genoa; an office which Doria rejected with patriotic scorn. Thus successful in preventing the capture of Naples, Doria attacked Genoa, which had fallen under the French power, and, with only fifteen galleys, he, in one night (1528), made himself master of the place. A new and moderate government was established, and Doria was appointed censor for life, with the title of Father and Liberator of his country. He soon after signalized himself in maritime affairs, took Coron and Patras from the Turks, and assisted Charles V. in the reduction of Tunis and Goulette. The expedition against Algiers in 1541, and the affair of Prevezzo undertaken against his advice, proved very unfortunate; and it has been insinuated that Doria, when opposed to Barbarossa, the commander of the Turkish forces, did not display his usual valour, but secretly wished to prolong a war which cemented his influence, and made him a necessary ally. He was loaded with honours for his eminent services by the emperor, and to the marquisate of Tursi, in Naples, was added the dignity of grand chancellor of that kingdom. In his old age, Doria retired to Genoa, where he lived in great splendour and reputation. At the beginning of 1547 his life was threatened by the conspiracy of Fieschi; his nephew, Giannettino, was murdered, but Andrea escaped, and Fieschi perished in the attempt. A few months after, a fresh conspiracy was formed against him by Giulio Cibo, a Genoese emigrant, who however was discovered and executed. In 1548 he successfully interposed to prevent the execution of a project of some of the ministers of the emperor, who proposed to build a fortress, and introduce a Spanish garrison, in Genoa, under the pretence of preventing any new conspiracies. In 1556 he resigned his command to his nephew, Gian Andrea Doria, who was confirmed as admiral by Philip II. Doria died on the 25th of November, 1560, aged ninety-four, poor, indeed, in fortune, but honoured by his grateful country.

DORIGNY, (Michel,) a painter and engraver, born at S. Quentin. He studied under Simon Vouet, and married his daughter. The style of his engravings is powerful; but the effect is hard, chiefly owing to the extreme darkness of the shadows. Dorigny was a professor in the Academy at Paris, and died there in 1663.

DORIGNY, (Louis,) a painter and engraver, eldest son of the preceding, born at Paris in 1654. After his father's death he became a pupil of Lebrun; at the age of seventeen he went to study at Rome, and remained there four years. He afterwards lived for ten years at Venice, and at length established himself at Verona. In 1704 he revisited Paris. He returned to Italy, and was afterwards employed to decorate prince Eugene's palace at Vienna. The frescoes on the cupola of the cathedral at Trent are his chief work. He is said to possess correctness, skill in colours, and elevation of style, but to be wanting in expression and grace. Among his engravings is one of the Saracens landing at Ostia, after Raphael. He died at Verona in 1742.

DORIGNY, (Nicholas,) younger brother of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1657. He studied law, and was admitted an advocate, but quitted the bar on account of deafness, and devoted himself to painting and engraving; the latter of which arts became eventually his exclusive pursuit. During a residence of twenty-eight years in Italy, he engraved many plates, among which were the Transfiguration, and the History of Cupid and Psyche, after Raphael; St. Petronilla, after Guercino; and the Adoration of the Magi, after Carlo Maratti. The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, after Domenichino, and the Descent from the Cross, after Daniel da Volterra, are reckoned his best works. In 1711 he was persuaded to come to England for the purpose of engraving Raphael's Car-

toons. Steele wrote No. 226 of the Spectator to encourage the subscription for this work; and the series was completed in 1719. He was knighted in 1720, and afterwards returned to Paris, where he was appointed a professor in the Academy of Painting, and died in 1746.

DORIGNY. See ORIGNY.

DORING, DOERING, DORINGK, or THORINGK, (Matthæus,) a writer of the fifteenth century, born in Thuringia, became a Franciscan monk, and was professor of divinity at Erfurt, and afterwards at Magdeburg. The landgrave of Thuringia employed him to restore discipline among the Franciscans of Eisenach, whose immoralities had become notorious. He was present at the council of Basle, and in 1443 was chosen superior-general of his order. His latter years were spent in the monastery of Kiritz, in the marche of Brandenburg. Marchand supposes that he died in 1464; others date his death thirty years later. He published, 1. Continuatio Chronici Theod. Engelhusii, ab anno 1420 ad annum 1464. 2. Defensorium adversus Paul. Burgensem pro Nicolas Lyrano. The Nuremberg Chronicle has been wrongly ascribed to him; Hartmann Schedel is now generally supposed to be the author.

DORION, (Charles Augustus,) a French poet, born at Nantes, about 1770. He finished his education at Paris, and was employed for some time in the foreign-office. He trained himself by a diligent study of the classic poets, and made his first appearance as an author by publishing, in 1797, a heroical epistle, Marie-Thérèse à François, Empereur d'Allemagne. In 1800 his tragedy of Heromède, Reine de Segeste, was refused by the company of the Théâtre Français; which led him to abandon dramatic writing. In 1809 he published La Bataille d'Hastings; and in 1815, Palmyre Conquise. He died in 1829.

DORISLAUS, (Isaac,) a Dutchman, and doctor of civil law at Leyden; from whence he came to England, and was made lecturer of history at Cambridge; but avowing republican principles, he was silenced. He next became judge advocate in the king's army, but deserted his sovereign, and assisted in drawing up the charges against him. In 1649 he was sent ambassador to Holland, where he was assassinated by some exiled royalists. The honour of his interment in Westminster Abbey was decreed by the parliament; but at the Restoration his remains were removed to St. Margaret's church-yard.

DORLEANS, (Louis,) a violent partisan of the League, born in 1542, either at Orleans, or, which is more probable, at Paris. He studied under Jean Dorat, and took his degrees in Loer. The leaguers chose him for their advocate-general, when they had arrested the royalist members of the parliament. He distinguished himself by his party zeal; but, at length, touched by the sufferings of the Parisians, he was the first to advise the duc de Maïenné to conclude a peace. Having failed in this, he recommenced writing against Henry IV. In the Banquet du Comte d'Arrête, a work which even his own party disapproved, he represented the king's abjuration of Protestantism as forced, and the ruin of the Catholic religion as inevitable, should he make his entry into Paris. When that event took place, Dorleans fled to Antwerp, where he republished the Banquet. Nine years later he was allowed to return to Paris. He died in 1629. His chief poem, Rinaldo, Paris, 1572, is said to be a bad imitation of Ariosto. His edition of Tacitus, with a Latin commentary (1622), is of little worth.

DORLEANS, (Peter Joseph,) a Jesuit, born at Bourges, in 1644. His works are,—1. Histoire de Révolutions d'Angleterre, 3 vols, 4to. 2. Histoire des Révolutions d'Espagne, 3 vols, 4to. The former has been often reprinted. Palisset says that it would have been a model in its way, if the author had not continued it beyond the reign of Henry VIII. The narrative of both is said to be clear, lively, and picturesque; but the writer is charged with inelegance of language, and frequent misconception of facts. 3. Histoire de M. Constance. 4. Histoire des deux Conquérants Tartares, Chunchi et Camhi, qui ont subjugué la Chine. He died in 1698.

DORLEANS, (Louis Francis Gabriel de La Motte,) bishop of Amiens, was born at Carpentras, in 1683, of a family which originally came from Vicenza. He received his early education in the Jesuits' college of Carpentras, and studied divinity at Avignon, where he was esteemed for his talents, his rapid proficiency in learning, and for his piety. He was appointed to an ecclesiastical office at Carpentras, and discharged his duties with singular zeal. During the plague which ravaged Marseilles, his charitable exertions were unceasing. The archbishop of Arles appointed him administrator of his diocese;

he was then employed in that of Senez; and in 1733 he was raised to the bishopric of Amiens. He contributed to the establishment of a seminary at Amiens, and spent the greater part of his income in works of charity. In society, he was, like many other men of mortified lives, lively, cheerful, and witty. He held his bishopric for forty-one years. He died in 1774. His Lettres Spirituelles were printed at Paris in 1777. In 1785, two volumes of Mémoires en forme de Lettres pour servir à l'Histoire de sa Vie, appeared at Mechlin; and a Life of him, by Proyart, was published at Paris in 1788.

DORMAN, (Thomas,) a controversial writer, born at Berkhampstead, and educated at Winchester and Oxford. In 1554 he quitted New College, of which he was probationary fellow, and was elected fellow of All Souls. His uncle, by whose care he had been educated, was of the reformed religion; Dorman, however, became a Romanist, took refuge at Louvain, and thence sent forth several works against the English Reformation, which were answered by Jewell and Nowell. In 1569 he was invited to Douay, where he taught for some time. He afterwards held a benefice at Tournay, and died there in 1572 or 1577.

DORMANS, (Jean de,) cardinal, born at Dormans, in Champagne. After following for some time the profession of his father, a procureur of the parliament of Paris, he entered into holy orders. Charles V., when duke of Normandy, made him his chancellor and keeper of his seals, and procured him the bishopric of Beauvais; he afterwards appointed him chancellor and seal-keeper of France. In 1365, Urban V. created him cardinal. Gregory XI. employed him as his legate for the negotiation of peace between France and England. He died in 1373. He was founder of the college of Beauvais, at Paris, and also of a school at Dormans.

DORNAU, in Latin *Dornavius*, (Caspar,) a physician and miscellaneous writer, born, in 1577, at Ziegenrück-on-the-Saale. He was appointed rector of the Gymnasium at Görlitz in 1608, and afterwards held a similar office at Beuthen, in Silesia. He subsequently became physician and counsellor to the princes of Brieg and Liegnitz, and died at Brieg in 1632.

DORNEVAL. See ORNEVAL.

DORNKRELL • D'EBERHERTZ, (James,) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Lunenberg, in 1643. After studying at the universities of Helmstadt and Thiel, he was for some time settled in the pastoral charge at Holdenstadt. Quitting that situation, he afterwards engaged as a printer at his native town. In 1690 he became provost of Gotskow, in Upper Pomerania, but relinquished that honour soon after, and retired to Hamburgh, where he died in 1704. He published, among other works, Specimen Bibliorum Harmonicorum; Biblia Historico-harmonica, sive Opus Divinæ Consonantiæ integrum; Tractatus contra parum Utilitatis habentes Consciones Ecclesiasticas; and Epistolæ Curiosæ, published under the name of Polymusus.—There was also another Lutheran divine of the name of DORNKRELL D'EBERHERTZ, whose christian name was Tobias. He was minister of Lunenburg, where he died in 1658. He made biblical literature his principal study, and wrote Chronologia Evangelico Apostolica, and Harmonia Novi Testamenti.

DOROCHOFF, (Ivan,) a Russian general, born in 1762. He entered the army at the age of twenty, and in 1788 distinguished himself in the campaign against the Turks. During the Polish insurrection of 1794, he displayed remarkable courage at the siege of Warsaw, and was rewarded with a golden cross and promotion to the rank of major. From 1803, when he was made major-general, until 1807, he served against the French, and for his conduct was created knight of several orders by the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia. After the peace of Tilsit he was charged with the defence of the fortresses on the Gulf of Finland. He was highly distinguished in the campaign of 1812, especially at Smolensko (August 16, 17, 18), at Borodino, where he earned the rank of lieutenant-general, and at Werezha. He died in 1813.

DORPIUS, (Martin,) born at Naeldwyck, in Holland, towards the end of the fifteenth century. He studied at Louvain, became professor of eloquence and philosophy at Lille, took the degree of D.D., and was head of the Collége du Saint-Esprit at Louvain, where he died in the flower of his age, in 1525. His epitaph was written by Erasmus, who highly esteemed him. Dorpius had attacked the Encomium Moriæ; Erasmus (Epp. c. 12, l. 31) replied in the most polite manner, and a sincere reconciliation took place. Sir Thomas More, who defended Erasmus, was also a friend of Dorpius. He

wrote,—1. De Laudibus Aristotelis, 1514. 2. Dialogus Veneris et Cupidinis, &c.; Complementum Aululariæ Plautinæ, et Prologus in Militem ejusdem; Epistola de Hollandorum Moribus, all in one volume.

DORSANNE, (Anthony,) doctor of the Sorbonne, and grand-vicar of Paris, was born at Issondun. In the course of his theological studies he became intimate with the abbé Gaston de Noailles, afterwards bishop of Châlons, and through him gained the confidence of his elder brother, Antoine de Noailles, afterwards archbishop of Paris, and cardinal. After his elevation to the archbishopric, Noailles admitted Dorsanne to his table, and used him as his adviser. He made him his official, and bestowed on him several other preferments, the duties of which Dorsanne performed in a creditable manner. His fame, however, chiefly rests on his strenuous opposition to the bull Unigenitus. It is believed that he prompted the cardinal in his resistance to the bull and the Jesuit party. When, after Louis XIV.'s death, the cardinal became president of the Conseil de Conscience, Dorsanne was appointed its secretary. He opposed the compromise which was agreed to in 1720, and did all in his power to dissuade his patron from accepting the bull in 1728. On the failure of his efforts, he retired to the hospital of Incurables, where he died in 1728.

DORSCH, (Christopher,) a gem engraver, born at Nuremberg, in 1676. He received his first lessons from his father, travelled over Germany for the sake of improvement in his profession, and settled in his native town, where he died in 1732. His works are more remarkable for number than for excellence.

DORSCHE, in Latin *Dorschæus*, (John George,) a Lutheran divine, born at Strasburg, in 1597, was professor there, and afterwards at Rostock, where he died in 1659. Among his numerous and laborious works, which are chiefly directed against the Romanists and Calvinists, are, 1. Latro Theologus et Theologus latro, 1656. 2. Parallela Monastica et Academica. 3. Dissertatio de Prophetiâ Enochi, 1654. 4. Heptas Dissertationum Historico-theologicorum, published by his son in 1660. 5. Biblia Numerata, sive Index Specialis in Vetus et Novum Testamentum, ad singula omnium Librorum Capita et Commata—a work of vast labour, in which he goes through the whole Bible, giving on each verse references to authors who had written in explanation of it. The number of writers cited exceeds 500.

DORSET, (Earls of.) See SACKVILLE.

DORVILLE. See CONTANT, and ORVILLE.

DOSI, (Girolamo,) an architect, born in 1695, at Carpi, in the duchy of Modena, of a noble but poor family. At the age of fifteen, he secretly left his father's house, and repaired to Rome, without knowing how he should subsist there. He was fortunate enough to find patrons who defrayed the expense of his education. He studied mathematics under one of these, Borgondio, and afterwards became a pupil of Fontana. He was appointed architect of the apostolical chamber. Clement XII. and his successors employed him in many important works, among which were the Villa Cibo, the Lazaretto of Ancona, the Botanical Garden at Rome, the cathedrals of Albano and Velletri, and the castle of Civita Castellana. He also restored the Basilica of S. Maria Maggiore. In 1768 he returned to Carpi, where he died in 1775.

DOSITHÆUS, or DOSTHAI, a Samaritan heresiarch, who lived about the beginning of the Christian era, and pretended to be the Messiah. Much of what is related concerning him seems to be very doubtful. He is said to have been the master of Simon Magus. He limited the number of his disciples to thirty; the sect professed great austerity of life, and scorned all the rest of mankind. They observed the Sabbath by retaining to the end of it the same position in which they found themselves when it began. It is said that Dositheus, wishing men to believe that he was taken up into heaven, withdrew to a cave, and died of hunger. The sect existed long after his death.

DOSITHÆUS, a Jewish priest, carried a Greek translation of the Book of Esther to Alexandria, B.C. 177. Ussher supposes him to have been the Jew whom Ptolemy Philometor joined with Onias in the command of his army.

DOSMA DELGADO, (Rodrigo,) canon of Badajoz, was born in that city in 1533. He travelled much, was master of many languages, was appointed historiographer to Philip II., and died in 1607. Among his works are, 1. De Auctoritate S. Scripturæ, Valladolid, 1594. 2. Ad Sanctorum Quatuor Evangeliorum spectantia Opera, 2 vols, fol. Madrid, 1601. 3. Expositio seu Paraphrasis in Psalmos, Madr. 1601.

DOSSI, (Dosso,) a painter, born at Dosso, near Ferrara. Along with his brother, Gior. Battista, he studied under

Costa, and spent six years at Rome, and five at Venice. The brothers were much employed at Ferrara by Alfonso and Ercole II. Vasari tells some stories discreditable to their skill as artists, which, however, Lanzi rejects. Dosso painted Ariosto's portrait, and is reckoned by him among the most famous Italian painters. Lanzi praises him for gracefulness, his originality of design and drapery, skill in chiaroscuro, and occasional variety and warmth of colouring. It is said that he was born in 1474, and died in 1558; but neither date is certain. His St. John, at Ferrara, is celebrated for expression; his picture of the Doctors of the Church, at Dresden, is a noble work. The most famous of his paintings, Christ among the Doctors, formerly at Faenza, has perished, and is now known only by means of a copy.

DOUBLET, (Jean,) a poet of the sixteenth century, a native of Dieppe. He published, Elégies, avec quelques Epigrammes traduits du Grec et du Latin, Paris, 1559; and a translation of Xenophon's Memorabilia, Paris, 1548.

DOUBLET, (Francis,) a physician, born at Chartres, in 1751. When a schoolboy, he was induced, by reading books of travels, to leave his home, and, with a still younger companion, travelled in Italy and Holland. He soon returned, and resumed his studies. Three years after taking his degree as doctor, he was appointed physician to the Hôpital de Charité of St. Sulpice in Paris. He was afterwards named sub-inspector of the civil hospitals of France; and on the formation of the Ecole de Santé, in 1794, was chosen one of the professors. His lectures on internal pathology were attended by practitioners as well as by students. He died in 1795. He wrote many articles for the Encyclopédie Méthodique, and had nearly completed an elaborate history of medicine, the MS. of which was lost after his death.

DOUCE, (Francis,) an eminent antiquary, born in 1757. After being at several indifferent schools, he was for some time employed under his father, who was in the Six Clerks' office. The routine of duty, however, disgusted him, and he resigned his situation. He was for some time keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, but retired in consequence of a disagreement with one of the trustees. The bequest of Nollekens, the sculptor, greatly increased his fortune some years before his death. He died in 1834. He left his books, manuscripts, coins, prints, and drawings to the Bodleian Library; his collections of carvings and miscellaneous curiosities to Sir S. R. Meyrick; and directed that his papers should be preserved in the British Museum in a box, which should not be opened until January 1, 1900. His publications were, 1. A Dissertation on the Designs known as the Dance of Death, which was republished with great additions in 1833, about forty years after its first appearance. 2. Illustrations of Shakspeare, 1809. The disgust which an attack upon the latter work, in the Edinburgh Review, produced in the author, is said to have been the reason why he published so little in subsequent years, and left the direction respecting his MSS. which has been already mentioned. 3. Contributions to the Archæologia.

DOUCIN, (Louis,) a Jesuit, was a native of Vernon, in Normandy, and died at Orleans in 1726. He was conspicuous for his opposition to the Jansenists, and his advocacy of the bull Unigenitus. The Jansenists include him in the party called La Cabaledes Normands. His works are, 1. Mémorial abrégé touchant l'Etat et les Progrès du Jansenisme en Hollande, 1697. 2. Histoire du Nestorianisme, 4to; and 3. Histoire de l'Origénisme, 4to. Problême Ecclésiastique has been wrongly ascribed to him. (See Viaixnes.)

DOUDYNS, (William,) a painter, born in 1630, at the Hague, where his father was burgomaster. He studied painting at first as an amusement, and afterwards made it his profession. He resided twelve years at Rome, and on his return to the Hague, in 1661, contributed to the formation of a school of painting. His best works are at the Hague. Descamps praises him for correct design, skill in drapery, and colouring. He died in 1697.

DOUFFET. See Duffeit.

DOUGADOS. See Venance.

DOUGALL, (John,) was a native of Kirkaldy, where his father kept a school, studied at Edinburgh for the Scots Kirk, and afterwards travelled on the continent as a tutor. On his return, he was for some time secretary to general Melville, and afterwards worked for the booksellers. Although a man of considerable accomplishments, he was always poor, and latterly destitute. He died in 1822, in a state of derangement. He published some school books, some translations from the French and Spanish languages, and a volume of Military Memoirs.

DOUGHTY, (John,) a divine, born about 1598, at Mortley, near Worcester. He entered the university of Oxford at sixteen, took the degree of B.A., was chosen fellow of Merton, and, after proceeding to the degree of M.A., entered into holy orders. His college gave him the living of Lapworth, in Warwickshire, whence he was driven by the Rebellion. After the Restoration, he was appointed rector of Cheam, in Surrey, and prebendary of Westminster. He died at Westminster in 1672. His works are, 1. Two Sermons, 1628. 2. The King's Cause rationally, briefly, and plainly, debated, 1644. 3. Velitationes Polemicæ, 1651-2. 4. And Lecta Sacra, 1658-60.

DOUGLAS, or DUGLAS, (William de,) surnamed the Hardy, was besieged by Edward I. in Berwick, and notwithstanding a brave defence, was taken prisoner. He died in 1302.

DOUGLAS, (James de,) eldest son of the preceding, called The Good Sir James, was one of the chief and most efficient associates of Robert Bruce, in his arduous endeavours to restore the liberty of Scotland, and distinguished himself at the battle of Bannockburn, where he commanded the left wing of the Scottish army, and was made a knight banneret under the royal standard. He afterwards undertook a journey to Jerusalem with king Robert's heart, in conformity with a vow made by that monarch; and having there joined the standard of the king of Arragon against the Saracens, he was slain in 1331. For this service he had a heart added to his armorial bearings. He left no lawful issue, and was succeeded by his brothers, Hugh and Archibald.

DOUGLAS, (William de,) the knight of Liddesdale, was a natural son of the preceding, and was called by Fordun, "England's scourge and Scotland's bulwark." His memory is stained by his barbarous treatment of Ramsay of Dalworthy, whom he subjected to the most cruel privations in Hermitage castle. After performing many exploits against the English, he was taken, along with David II., at the battle of Durham, in 1346, and was slain in 1353, while hunting in Ettrick forest, by Sir William Douglas, his father's nephew.

DOUGLAS, (Archibald,) brother of "The Good Sir James," became regent in 1333; but having entered England against Edward III., his forces were routed, and he himself fell mortally wounded into the hands of the victors.

DOUGLAS, (William de,) natural son of Sir James Douglas, of Loudon, was for some time governor of the castle of Edinburgh. He was lord of Liddesdale, and was called "The flower of Chivalry." The date of his death is not known.

DOUGLAS, (William, first earl of,) was the younger son of Archibald, brother of The Good Sir James, by Marjory, sister of John Baliol, king of Scotland. In right of his wife, daughter of the twelfth earl of Mar, he was styled earl of Douglas and Mar, and was lord justiciar of Lothian in the year in which Robert II. ascended the throne. He fought at the battle of Poictiers; and died in 1384.

DOUGLAS, (James, second earl of,) son of the preceding, signalized himself at the battle of Otterburn, where he was slain in 1388.

DOUGLAS, (Archibald, third earl of,) surnamed, from his great prowess, Archibald the Grim, was a natural son of The Good Sir James, and came to the title of earl of Douglas on the death of the preceding without surviving male issue. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Poictiers, but effected his escape. The date of his death is not known.

DOUGLAS, (Archibald, fourth earl of, and duke of Touraine,) obtained a signal victory over the earl of March, and Henry Percy, in 1401, but was taken prisoner by the latter, in the following year, at the battle of Homildon. He afterwards assisted Charles VII. of France, and fell at the battle of Verneuil, in Normandy, in 1424.

DOUGLAS, (William, the sixth earl of,) was barbarously and treacherously murdered at a banquet in the castle of Edinburgh by the chancellor Crichton in 1437. This tragical event happened soon after the young earl had come to his family titles and estates.

DOUGLAS, (William, the eighth earl of,) this imperious and tyrannical nobleman, having beheaded Mac Allan of Bombie, for refusing to join him in his attack upon Crichton, and having entered into a formidable coalition with the earls of Crawford and Ross against his sovereign James II., was stabbed by the latter during a conference at Stirling. He fell, desperately wounded, and was immediately dispatched with a battle-axe by Sir Patrick Gray, February 13, 1452.

DOUGLAS, (James, ninth and last earl of,) brother of the preceding, took up arms to avenge his brother's death. King James, however, was alert and courageous, and laid siege to the castle

of Abercorn, the earl's best fortified residence. Finding himself deserted by his followers, the earl fled to Annandale, and thence into England, pursued by the royal forces, under the command of the earl of Angus. He was afterwards taken prisoner, and being condemned to the seclusion of a monastery, he died a monk, in 1488, at the abbey of Lindores. His brothers, the earls of Moray and Ormond, were taken and executed for joining in his rebellion.

DOUGLAS, (George, earl of Angus,) son of William, the first earl of Douglas, by his third marriage, with the lady Margaret, sister and heiress of the third earl of Augus. On her resignation, he obtained a grant of the earldom. He was also appointed sheriff of Roxburgh; and in 1397 he married Mary, second daughter of king Robert III.

DOUGLAS, (Archibald, fifth earl of Angus,) great-grandson of William, earl of Douglas, was some time warden of the East Marches; and on the death of Argyle, was made lord high chancellor of the kingdom. He was commonly called the great earl of Angus; and, according to the historian of his house, was a man every way accomplished both in mind and body. He commanded the right wing of the royal army at the battle of Torwood, where James III. lost his life. Gawin, bishop of Dunkeld, (See Douglas, Gawin,) the translator of Virgil, was his third son by his first marriage, which was with a daughter of the lord high chamberlain of Scotland. The bishop's two elder brothers, George, master of Angus, and Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, fell on the fatal field of Flodden; and their father, the old earl, who had in vain dissuaded James IV. from the disastrous encounter, retired into Galloway, and soon after died broken-hearted at the loss of his son.

DOUGLAS, (Archibald, sixth earl of Angus,) was appointed, in 1527, lord high chancellor of Scotland. He married Margaret of England, queen dowager of James IV., and had by her a daughter, who became the mother of Henry, lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, and father of James I. of England.

DOUGLAS, (James,) younger brother of the seventh earl of Angus, became fourth earl of Morton, and was the celebrated Regent of Scotland. He was a distinguished agent in the transactions which took place in that kingdom during the reign of Mary Queen of Scots, and in the minority of her son James VI. He was condemned to death for the murder of Darnley, and was beheaded in 1581, by the maiden—an instrument of execution which he had himself introduced.

DOUGLAS, (William, first marquis of,) son of the tenth earl of Angus, and grandson of Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, was, in 1633, created marquis of Douglas. His son, Archibald, officiated as lord high chamberlain at the coronation of Charles II., and was created earl of Ormond. The third marquis of Douglas was created duke of Douglas; but on his death (1761,) the dukedom became extinct, and the marquisate devolved on the seventh duke of Hamilton, who was one of the party to the great Douglas cause. The estates, however, were awarded to his opponent, Archibald Stewart, Esq., nephew to the duke of Douglas, who thereupon assumed the name and arms of Douglas, and in 1790, was created baron Douglas of Douglas Castle.

DOUGLAS, (Gawin,) bishop of Dunkeld, an early Scottish poet, was third son of Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, and was born at Brechin, in 1474. His education was completed at Paris; and on his return to Scotland he was appointed provost of St. Giles's church, Edinburgh, rector of Heriot church, and abbot of Aberbrothock. The queen-regent, who had married his nephew, the earl of Angus, nominated him to the archbishopric of St. Andrew's. The pope refused to sanction this appointment; but when the queen soon after conferred the bishopric of Dunkeld on him, he obtained a bull in confirmation of her act. Soon after this he accompanied the regent Albany on a mission to Paris. The story of his being at Edinburgh at the time of a fight between the earls of Arran and Angus, and reproving archbishop Beatoun for wearing armour under his episcopal dress, is well known. In the troubles with which Scotland was at that time afflicted, he behaved "with moderation and peaceableness." At length, however, the state of affairs led him to withdraw into England. The revenues of his see were confiscated, but Henry VIII. allowed him a liberal pension. He became intimate with Polydore Virgil, and other eminent persons, and died in London, of the plague, in 1521 or 1522. His translation of The XIII Bukes of Eneados of the famose Poete Virgill, (the thirteenth being the supplement by Mapheus Vegius), was

made before any classic, with the exception of Boëthius, had been rendered into English. The first edition was published at London in 1553. It was the work of sixteen months, and is praised by Warton for "equal spirit and fidelity." Every book is preceded by an original prologue. Specimens of these prologues are given by Warton, whose high praise does not exceed their merits. Mr. Hallam, however, thinks otherwise. (Hist. Liter. i. 1386.) An edition of the Virgil, with a glossary, was published by Ruddiman, Edinb. 1710. Douglas in his youth translated Ovid, De Remedio Amoris. His Palice of Honour, an allegory, was printed at London, 1553, and at Edinburgh, 1579. Another allegorical poem, King Hart, was published from a MS. by Pinkerton, in his Ancient Scottish Poems, 1786.

DOUGLAS, (William, the third earl of Queensberry,) was created, in 1682, earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, and marquis of Queensberry; and in 1684, marquis of Dumfrieshire, and duke of Queensberry. The second duke of Queensberry was created a peer of Great Britain, by the titles of baron Ripon, marquis of Beverley, and duke of Dover; which honours were to descend to his second son, the earl of Galloway; but when the latter came of age, and claimed his seat in the English House of Peers, as duke of Dover, the house construed the articles of Union to restrain the king from conferring an English peerage on a Scotch peer; a construction which was reversed in the course of the reign of George III. The fourth duke of Queensberry, who was also third earl of March, was made a peer of England by the title of baron Douglas of Amesbury; but on his death in 1810, the English barony, conferred upon himself, and the earldom of March, conferred upon his grandfather, expired; while the dukedom devolved on the duke of Buccleuch, and the original peerage descended to the marquis of Queensberry.

DOUGLAS, (James, earl of Morton and Aberdeen,) was born at Edinburgh, in 1707. He established the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, and in 1733 he was elected president of the Royal Society of London. He died in 1768.

DOUGLAS, (James,) a physician, born in Scotland in 1675. He settled in London, was eminent as a man-midwife, and was well skilled in anatomy. Haller, who visited him, speaks with high praise of his anatomical preparations. He was also a skilful botanist, and a man of great literary information. Among his works, most of which were translated into Latin and other languages, are, 1. Myographiæ comparatæ Specimen, 1707. 2. Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen, 1715. 3. History of the Lateral Operation, 1726. 4. Appendix to Hist. Lat. Operation, 1731. 5. Lilium Sarniense, 1725. He contributed many papers to the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1742.

DOUGLAS, (John,) bishop of Salisbury, was born at Pittenweem, in Fifeshire, 1721. After being for some years at the school of Dunbar, he became a commoner of St. Mary's hall, Oxford, in 1736. In 1744 he was ordained deacon, and became chaplain to a regiment serving in Flanders, with which he was present at the battle of Fontenoy (1745.) On the recall of his regiment, in consequence of the rising in Scotland, he returned to Oxford. He was ordained priest, and for some time served the curacy of Tilehurst, near Reading, and afterwards that of Dunster, in Oxfordshire. He then travelled as tutor to lord Pulteney, son of the earl of Bath. In October 1749, he returned, and was presented by lord Bath to the chapelry of Eaton-Constantine, and the donative of Uppington, in Shropshire. Here he wrote his Milton Vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism, which was published in 1750. In that year lord Bath gave him the vicarage of High Ercal, and he resigned Eaton-Constantine. He resided but little in his livings, and spent most of his time with his patron. In 1754 he published his Criterion, a defence of miracles against Hume. In 1755 he published two pamphlets against the Hutchinsonians; and in 1756—58, four, exposing Bower, author of the History of the Popes. In 1758 he took the degree of D.D., was presented by lord Bath to the perpetual curacy of Kenley, in Shropshire, and published a defence of lord G. Sackville. He was appointed one of the king's chaplains in 1760, and dean of Windsor in 1762. He accompanied lord Bath to Spa to 1763. In 1764 he exchanged his livings for that of St. Austin and St. Faith, Watling-street. In 1776 he was transferred from the chapter of Windsor to that of St. Paul's. He was appointed bishop of Carlisle in 1787, and translated to Salisbury in 1791. He died in 1807. Besides the works which have been mentioned above, he wrote a great number of political pam-

phlets and newspaper articles; edited Capt. Cook's journals, and Henry earl of Clarendon's Letters and Diary, and assisted in many literary undertakings.

DOUGLAS, (Sylvester,) lord Glenbervie, was son of John Douglas, Esq. of Fechil, and was born at Ellon, in Aberdeenshire, in 1743. He studied at the university of Aberdeen, and afterwards passed some years on the continent. Returning to England, he became a member of Lincoln's-inn, was called to the bar, and soon rose to eminence in his profession. In 1789 he married Catharine Anne, daughter of lord North. In 1793 he was appointed chief secretary to the earl of Westmoreland, lord lieutenant of Ireland. He held in succession several other offices, and sat both in the Irish parliament and in that of Great Britain. In 1799 he distinguished himself by a speech in favour of the Union. In 1800 he was created lord Glenbervie, and was about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope as governor, when a change of ministry annulled his appointment. In the same year he was appointed joint paymaster of the army, and chief commissioner of woods and forests. This last office he resigned in 1806, but he was replaced in it the following year. His only son, Frederic Sylvester North Douglas, published A Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Greeks, was M.P. for Banbury, and died in 1819. Lord Glenbervie endeavoured to find consolation in literature for his loss. He published in 1822 a translation of the first canto of Fortequerri's Ricciardetto. He died in 1823.

DOUGLAS, (——,) a botanist, born at Scones, near Perth, in 1799. At the Botanic Garden of Glasgow his fondness for plants attracted the notice of Dr. Hooker, professor of botany, whom he accompanied in his excursions through the Western Highlands, and assisted in collecting materials for the Flora Scotica. In 1823 he was despatched by the Horticultural Society to the United States, where he procured many fine plants, and greatly increased the Society's collection of fruit-trees. He returned in the autumn of the same year; and in the following year he was sent to explore the botanical riches of the country adjoining the Columbia River, and southwards towards California. In the spring of 1827 he traversed the country from Fort Vancouver, across the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, where he met captain (now Sir) John Franklin, Dr. Richardson, and captain Back, returning from their second overland Arctic expedition. With them he came to England in the autumn, bringing with him a variety of seeds, as well as specimens of plants and other subjects of natural history. Through the kindness of his friend and patron, Mr. Sabine, Secretary of the Horticultural Society, he was introduced to the notice of many of the leading literary and scientific characters in London; and shortly afterwards he was elected a fellow of the Linnæan, Geological, and Zoological Societies; to each of which he contributed several papers, since published in their Transactions. He again sailed for Columbia in the autumn of 1829. He met with his death in 1833, by falling into a pit made by the natives of the Sandwich Islands for catching wild bulls. His name is associated with all the rare and beautiful plants of late years introduced from North-west America. To him we are indebted for the elegant Clarkia, the different species of Pentsemons, Lupines, Œnotheras, Ribeses, &c.

DOUGLAS, (Sir Kenneth.) See MACKENZIE.

DOUJAT, (Jean,) was born at Toulouse about 1606, of a family distinguished for talent. In 1637 he was admitted advocate at Toulouse; and in 1639 at Paris. He soon gained a reputation by his lectures and publications, and in 1650 he was elected a member of the Academy. Ménage relates, that in 1651 he went to Bourges, to dispute for a professorship, solely with a view of exercising himself in public speaking. In the same year he was appointed professor of canon-law in the Collége de France; and, in 1655, regent doctor of the faculty of law. He assisted De Perigny in the education of the dauphin, and was editor of the Delphin Livy. He was appointed historiographer of France, and at the time of his death, in 1688, was dean of the Academy, of the Royal College, and of the Faculty of Law. Among his works are,—1. Dictionnaire de la Langue Toulousaine, 1638. 2. Specimen Juris Ecclesiastici apud Gallos usu recepti, 2 vols, 12mo, 1671. 3. Histoire du Droit Canonique, 1677. 4. Prænotionum Canonicarum libri V. 1687. 5. Historia Juris Civilis Romanorum, 1678. 6. Synopsis Conciliorum, et Chronologia Patrum, Pontificum, Imperatorum, &c. 1674. 7. De Eucharistiâ, &c. 1660. 8. Eloges (in verse) de Personnes Illustres de l'Ancien Testament, 1688. He also published poems, discourses, bio-

graphical works, and editions and abridgments of several authors.

DOULTREMAN. See OULTREMAN.

DOURSCIGNE. See GAZON.

DOUSA, or VANDER DOES, (Jan,) lord of Noordwyck, was born at that village in 1545. He received his early education at Lier, in Brabant, and at Delft; was two years at the university of Louvain, and afterwards studied law at Douay. In 1564 he went to Paris. On his return to Holland, in 1565, he married. His name is found in the list of those who in that year combined to throw off the Spanish yoke; but he does not appear to have been personally engaged in public affairs until 1572, when he headed a deputation sent to request queen Elizabeth's countenance for the Dutch patriots. In 1574, he was governor of Leyden during the siege by the Spaniards under Valdez. William I., to recompense Leyden for its sufferings, founded an university there, of which Dousa was the first curator. He attracted many eminent scholars to the new institution; among them was Jos. Justus Scaliger. After the assassination of William I., (July 10, 1584,) Dousa privately made a journey to England, for the purpose of begging assistance; and in the following year he was employed in a public mission with the same object. In 1585 he was appointed keeper of the archives of Holland. He composed the annals of his country both in verse and prose. The metrical work, which embraces the history from 898 to 1218, appeared in 1599. The prose annals reach from the earliest times to 1122. It greatly added to Dousa's fame; the States testified their gratitude for it by presenting him with a golden chain. The Latinity of the Annals, however, has been censured. During Leicester's oppressive government, (1585-8,) (see DUDLEY,) Dousa behaved with great discretion. In 1591 he was appointed a member of the sovereign council, and removed his residence to the Hague, leaving the care of the public library at Leyden to his eldest son. Dousa died at Noordwyck in 1604. He was buried at the Hague, where a monument was erected to him in 1792. Dousa was distinguished in literature as a historian, a classical scholar, and a poet. Among his contributions to classical criticism, are, Notes on Horace, Catullus, Tibullus, Petronius Arbiter, Plautus, and the minor Latin Satirists. He also published Letters, Poems in Dutch, &c., and edited some works relating to the History of Holland.

DOUSA, (John,) the younger, eldest son of the preceding, was born, either at Noordwyck or at Leyden, in 1571, was educated at Leyden, and became learned in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Roman law, antiquities, mathematics, and astronomy. The widow of William I. appointed him tutor to her son, Frederic Henry. In 1591, he obtained the office of librarian to the university of Leyden, which he resigned in 1594. He then travelled with two of his brothers into Germany, and accompanied Philip du Plessis Mornay the younger, whose acquaintance he had made at Frankfort, into Poland. He died in 1596. J. J. Scaliger composed an affectionate epicedium on him. The best edition of his Poems, Latin, Greek, and Dutch, is that by Rabus, Rotterd. 1704. He shared in his father's Annales Hollandiæ, and published notes on several classic authors.

DOUSA, (George,) next brother to the preceding, was born in 1574. He early acquired a knowledge of Greek and Latin, and composed verses in both tongues. In the course of a tour in Germany, which he made with his brothers, Jean and Stephen, he became acquainted with the work of Cedrenus, De Originibus Urbis Constantinopolitanæ, and published it with a Latin translation, Heidelberg, 1596. Another work of the same writer, also with a Latin version by Dousa, was published by Meursius in 1607. Dousa was led by his labours on the History of Constantinople to visit that city in 1597, and on his return to Holland, in 1598, brought with him a large collection of MSS. In 1599 appeared De Itinere suo Constantinopolitano Epistola, with a number of ancient inscriptions, and letters from eminent persons with whom he had become acquainted in the East. In the same year he accompanied his relation, admiral Peter van der Does, as secretary, on an expedition in which both perished.

DOUSA, (Francis,) fourth son of the lord of Noordwyck, was born in 1577, and educated by Scaliger and Lipsius. He travelled in France at the age of eighteen, and afterwards spent some time in England. On his return, in 1601, he was made canon of Utrecht; the Dutch Reformation having disposed of church property in such a manner that this office might be held by a layman. He published, 1. An edition of Lucilius, Leyden, 1597. 2. J. C. Scaligeri Epistolæ et Orationes, *ib.* 1606?

DOUSA, (Diderick,) another son of

Jan de Dousa, was born in 1580. Like his brothers, he became an accomplished scholar, and travelled. He served in the army for a short time; in 1612 he married, and settled at Utrecht, where he became a magistrate, and held various honourable offices. He inherited his father's library, published, 1. Georgii Logothetæ Acropolitæ Chronicon Constantinopolitanum, Greek and Latin, with notes, Leyden, 1614. 2. Lusus Imaginis Jocosæ sive Echûs, a variis Poëtis variis Linguis et numeris Exculti, Utrecht, 1638, and died in 1663.

DOUVEN, (John Francis,) a painter, born in 1656 at Roermont, in the Duchy of Cleves. He studied under Gabr. Lambertin, of Liege, and afterwards under Lambertin's nephew, Puitluik. Returning to Roermont, he obtained the patronage of Don Juan Dellans Velasco, superintendent of the finances, who possessed a valuable collection of pictures, and employed him for three years in copying some of the pieces in it. This greatly improved Douven's style. He was invited to Dusseldorf, and acquitted himself so well in portrait painting, that he was appointed principal portrait painter to the court. He afterwards visited many capitals, where his works were greatly admired, and he received marks of distinction from various sovereigns.

DOUVILLE. See Ouville.

DOUVRE, (Thomas de,) archbishop of York, was born at Bayeux, of a noble family, in 1027. He was treasurer of the cathedral of Bayeux, when William the Conqueror invited him, in 1070, to become archbishop of York. He rebuilt the ruinous cathedral, and composed a treatise on chanting, which became the rule of many English churches. He revived the ancient controversy for precedence between the sees of York and Canterbury, and argued the question with his opponent, Lanfranc, before the pope. The decision was remitted to William, who determined in favour of Canterbury, 1072. He died in 1100.—Another Thomas, who was archbishop of York from 1109 to 1114-5, is said, in the Biographie Universelle, to have been brother of the former.

DOUW, (Gerhard,) a painter, born at Leyden in 1613. His first teacher was Dolendo, an engraver; he was next placed under Kowenhoorn, a painter on glass; and at the age of fifteen he entered the school of Rembrandt, where he remained for three years. From Rembrandt he acquired his knowledge of colouring and chiaroscuro, with which he combined a delicacy and finish altogether opposed to the boldness of his master's manner. He painted every object carefully after nature; it is said that the length of time which he required of his sitters, and the unflattering correctness of his likenesses, made him unpopular as a portrait-painter, and forced him to confine himself to fancy subjects. He is supposed to have been the inventor of the method of dividing pictures by squares, which is now generally adopted in copying. The number of his works is so great, as to cast a doubt on the stories which are usually told of his slowness in execution. He fixed the price of his pictures according to the length of time which they had cost him. His finest work is perhaps the Dropsical Woman, formerly in the gallery of the king of Sardinia, at Turin. Among the most distinguished of his other productions are, A Quack-Doctor, at Munich; several in the Dresden gallery; and two Interiors, at Amsterdam and the Hague. He died at Leyden, in 1674. F. Mieris and Metza were among his pupils.

DOUX DE CLAVES, (Gaston le.) See Dulco.

DOVER, (Lord.) See Ellis.

DOVIZI, or DIVIZIO, (Bernardo,) a cardinal, born, of obscure parents, at Bibbiena, in 1470. He was generally known by the name of his birth-place. A brother, who was secretary to Lorenzo de' Medici, introduced him to the Medici family, and he became tutor to Giovanni, afterwards pope Leo X. He showed his fidelity to his pupil by accompanying him in his exile. He afterwards went to Rome, and was employed by Julius II. in various important negotiations. He contributed greatly to his pupil's election as pope; using, it is said, the artifice of representing him, although then only thirty-six years old, as a person who could not live long. Leo created him cardinal in 1513, employed him in several missions, and appointed him his legate and commander-in-chief in the war with Urbino. In 1518 he was sent to engage Francis I. in a crusade against the Turks; but other transactions between the pope and that prince frustrated the attempt. He died suddenly, in 1520. He patronized literature and the arts, and is celebrated as the author of the Calandria, which is perhaps the earliest of extant modern comedies. It was first acted in 1508, and was printed at Sienna in 1521.

DOW, (Alexander,) was a native of Crieff, in Perthshire. He went out to India, and was appointed secretary to the governor of Bencoolen, and soon after was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He published, in 1768, The History of Hindostan to the Death of Akbar, from the Persian of Ferishta, 2 vols, 4to; and in 1772 a third volume, containing a continuation of the history to the settlement of the empire under Aurungzebe; A Dissertation on the Origin and Nature of Despotism in Hindostan; and An Inquiry into the State of Bengal. He also published The Tales of Inetullah, of Delhi, 2 vols, 1768, and some dramatic pieces. He died in 1779.

DOWAL, (William Mac,) a learned Scotchman, born in 1590, and educated for seven years by Nisbet, at Musselburgh, and afterwards at St. Andrew's. In 1614 he went to Groningen, where he studied civil law, and took his doctor's degree in 1625. He was made advocate to the army of count Nassau, and in 1629 and 1635 came as ambassador to Charles I. to support the freedom of the seas about the herring-fisheries. He was made by Charles I. one of the council of state for Scotland; in which office he was continued by Charles II., with the additional title of ambassador to the United States. He died in London, but the date of his death is not known.

DOWALL, (William Mac,) See MACDOWALL.

DOWDALL, (George,) a native of the county of Louth, and, on the recommendation of lord St. Leger, lord deputy of Ireland, was named archbishop of Armagh by Henry VIII. in 1543. The terms on which Henry stood with the Roman see made the pope refuse to approve of his nominee, although Dowdall had been formally consecrated. Robert Wancop was declared archbishop by Paul III., but Dowdall was received by the Irish Romanists. His rejection of king Edward's liturgy led the government to transfer the primacy to Brown, archbishop of Dublin. Dowdall took refuge in Brabant, where he remained until queen Mary recalled and reinstated him. He held two synods in Ireland, and died in London, in 1558.

DOWLAND, (John,) a musician, born, it is believed, in Westminster. He was attached to the chapel-royal, under queen Elizabeth and her successor. "He was," says Fuller, "the rarest musician that his age did behold, having travelled beyond seas, and compounded English with foreign skill in that faculty; it is questionable whether he excelled in vocal or instrumental music." He accompanied Christian IV. to Denmark, and, after living there several years, returned to England, where he died about 1615.

DOWNES, (Andrew,) was born in Shropshire, about 1550, and in 1567 went from Shrewsbury school to Cambridge, where he was appointed professor of Greek in 1586. He published at Cambridge, in 1593, an edition of Lysias, and in 1531, at London, one of Demosthenes. He also wrote notes on St. Chrysostom, which enriched Sir Henry Savile's edition, and was one of the translators of the Bible. He died at Coton, near Cambridge, in 1627.

DOWNHAM, (George,) bishop of Derry, was son of William Downham, bishop of Chester, and was born in that city. He was educated at Cambridge, was chosen fellow of Christ's college in 1585, and was afterwards professor of logic. James I. to whom he had been chaplain, raised him to the bishopric of Derry in 1616. Among his works are, 1. A Treatise concerning Antichrist, 1603. 2. The Christian's Sanctuary, 1604. 3. Papa Antichristus, 1620. 4. The Covenant of Grace, Dubl. 1631. 5. A Treatise on Justification, Lond. 1633, fol. 6. The Christian's Freedom, Oxf. 1635. 7. A Treatise on Prayer, 1640. and some sermons. He died in 1634.—His brother JOHN, who took the degree of B.D. at Cambridge, and died in 1644, published some works, of which The Christian Warfare is the best known.

DOWNING, (Calybute,) a puritan divine, born at Shennington, in Gloucestershire, in 1606. He was educated at Oriel college, and held the vicarage of Hackney, and the rectory of Hickford, Bucks. A defeat by Sheldon, in a competition for the wardenship of All Souls, and Strafford's refusal to make him his chaplain when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, led him to join the parliamentary party. In 1640 he preached a sermon in favour of rebellion; and, fearing the probable consequences, took refuge with the earl of Warwick, who made him chaplain to his regiment. He sat in the Westminster Assembly in 1643, and died in 1644. He published some political sermons and tracts.

DOWNING, (Sir George,) son of Calybute, was ambassador from Cromwell to the States of Holland. He con-

trived to gain the favour of Charles II., and after the Restoration became secretary to the Treasury, teller of the Exchequer, and commissioner of customs. He was created a baronet in 1663. A provision which he proposed to insert into a bill of supply, in 1665, was agreed to by parliament, and gave rise to the custom of submitting estimates to the Commons. He was employed from 1670 to 1672 as ambassador in Holland.

DOWNING, (Sir George,) grandson of the preceding, died in 1749, without issue, leaving his property to his cousin, Sir Jacob Downing, and, in case of his line failing, for the foundation of a college at Cambridge. Sir Jacob died without issue in 1764; and, after much litigation, Downing college was founded in 1804.

DOWNMAN, (Hugh,) a physician and poet, born at Newton St. Cyrus, near Exeter, in 1740. He took the degree of B.A. at Balliol college, and in 1762 was ordained deacon. Instead of proceeding to priest's orders, he betook himself to the medical profession; studied at Edinburgh and London; and in 1769 settled at Exeter. He wrote a very great number of poems; one of which, Infancy, went through seven editions during his lifetime. He published several original tragedies, and four translated from Voltaire. He died in 1809.

DOXAT, (Nicolas,) a military adventurer, born at Yverdun, in 1682. At the age of eighteen he entered into a Dutch regiment, in which he remained for three years. In 1707 he became sub-lieutenant in the elector-palatine's guards. He accompanied the allies into Flanders, and distinguished himself on several occasions; was employed in planning the sieges of 1709-10, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1717 he served against the Turks, and was at the siege of Belgrade. He next fought, under count de Merci, in Sicily; and was afterwards employed by prince Eugene to fortify Belgrade. In 1722 he was appointed director of the fortifications in Servia. In 1733 he was made major-general, and in the following year was employed on an important mission to Switzerland. In 1737 he was entrusted with the defence of Nissa, which had been taken by the imperial troops. Before he could repair the fortifications, he was summoned by a superior force to surrender. He obtained a truce until he should receive instructions; but a Turkish officer of higher rank soon after arrived, who refused to abide by this, and required an immediate surrender. Doxat, with the consent of his brother officers, yielded the place; the imperial council, regardless of the circumstances and of his services, sentenced him to death, which he met with courage, March 20, 1738.

DOYEN, (Gabriel Francis,) a painter, born at Paris, in 1726. He became a pupil of Vanloo at the age of twelve, and at twenty gained the first prize for painting. In 1748 he went to Rome, and afterwards visited Naples, Venice, Bologna, Parma, Piacenza, and Turin. At the age of twenty-nine he returned to Paris. For some time he remained in obscurity; but a large picture of the Death of Virginia, on which he spent two years, brought him into notice, and in 1758 he was admitted into the Academy of Painting. The picture of La Peste des Ardents, painted for the church of St. Roch, added to his reputation. In consequence of Vanloo's death, he was chosen to paint the chapel of St. Gregory, at the Invalides. At the beginning of the Revolution he went to St. Petersburg, in compliance with an invitation from the empress Catharine. After a residence of sixteen years in Russia, during which he executed many extensive works, and gained both wealth and honours, he died at St. Petersburg in 1806.

DOYEN, (William,) a historical writer, born of a very ancient family at Chartres, about 1740. He practised the professions of advocate and land-surveyor. His researches in the archives of his native city brought many valuable documents to light; Brissot, afterwards so well known, was to have been his colleague in editing them, but was diverted by other engagements. His works are,—1. Géométrie des Arpenteurs, 1767. 2. Recherches et Observations sur les Lois Fédérales, &c. 1780. 3. Histoire de la Ville de Chartres, du Pays Chartrain, et de la Beauce, 1786, 2 vols, 8vo.

DOYLE, (Sir John,) a distinguished military officer, born in 1756. In March 1771 he was appointed, by purchase, an ensign in the 48th regiment. In 1773 he obtained his lieutenancy, and was wounded in Ireland upon duty. In 1775 he embarked as lieutenant with the 40th regiment for America, and was present at the battles of Brooklyn, Haerlem, Fort Washington, White Plains, Springfield, Iron Hills, the surprise of Wayne's corps, Brandy-Wine, Cheirs Stone House, Germantown, where he was again wounded, and at Chestnut

Hill. In 1778 he obtained a company in lord Rawdon's corps, the "Volunteers of Ireland," afterwards the 105th regiment, and was present with it at the battles of Monmouth, Camden, Hobkirk's Hill, defeat of general Marion, capture of Fort Sullivan, and siege of Charlestown. He purchased the majority of the regiment in March 1781, and was twice wounded while serving in it. After the fall of Charlestown, he went up the country with lord Cornwallis, by whom he was appointed major of brigade, and honourably mentioned in his lordship's despatch relative to the battle of Camden. He served in the same action with lord Rawdon, and was also included in that nobleman's thanks, in his public despatch after the battle of Hobkirk's Hill. After lord Rawdon's departure he acted as adjutant-general, and public secretary to general Gould; and after that officer's death, with generals Stewart and Leslie. At the commencement of the French war, in 1793, he quickly raised a regiment, subsequently numbered the 87th, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the command of that regiment he embarked for the continent, with the force under earl Moira. He served under the duke of York in the campaign of 1794, and repulsed an attack of the enemy at Alost, after having been twice severely wounded. In 1796 he was appointed colonel of the 87th regiment, and sent in the command of a secret expedition to Holland. On his return he was appointed secretary at war in Ireland under lord Fitzwilliam; and continued in office under lord Camden, the next viceroy. He had acquired much influence in the Irish House of Commons; and he employed it at all times for the benefit of the soldier. On one occasion he electrified the house by his dramatic description of the energies of a corporal O'Lavery, of the 16th dragoons; who, on service, being employed to carry a despatch through a dangerous country, having been mortally wounded by the enemy in the breast, hid the paper in his wound, where it was afterwards found concealed by his blood. Sir John Doyle subsequently served as brigadier-general in Gibraltar, Minorca, and Malta; volunteered his services to Egypt; and was present in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March; after which he was selected by general Hutchinson to accompany him in the expedition against Grand Cairo, in which he signally distinguished himself. About this time, being attacked with fever, he was sent to Rosetta, where, before he had recovered, he heard a rumour of an intended attack upon the French at Alexandria. Urged by this intelligence, he left his sick bed, and rode forty miles through the desert, under an Egyptian sun, with the fever upon him, and arrived the night before the attack. In that enterprise he commanded, and defeated the attempts subsequently made by general Menou upon a part of his position. After the close of the Egyptian campaign, he repaired to Naples for the recovery of his health. He was persuaded, however, soon after, to leave Italy with some important despatches for England. In 1804 he was appointed governor of Guernsey, where he acted with the greatest benevolence and judgment. In October 1805, he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom, and received the royal licence to wear the order of the Crescent, given him by the Grand Seignior. In April 1808 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general; and in 1812 he was created a knight of the Bath. In 1819 he attained the rank of full general; and subsequently received the honorary appointment of governor of Charlemont. He died in 1834, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

DOYLE, (Sir Charles William,) a distinguished British officer, born in Ireland. He entered the army in 1793 as lieutenant in the 14th foot, and was actively employed for upwards of thirty-seven years in Holland and Flanders, the Mediterranean and the West Indies, in Egypt and the Peninsula. In 1808 he was sent into Spain as a military commissioner. The rank of major-general in the Spanish armies was conferred upon him, and a regiment was raised and named "the Triadores of Doyle," in commemoration of his conduct in the affair of Olite. He was appointed a knight of the order of Charles III. for his services in the years 1808-9, and his exemplary conduct was reported by the Spanish to the British government. A medal was struck in 1810 by the Spanish government, to mark its special approbation of his conduct when he took by assault the tower and battery of Bagur, on the 10th of September, and assisted in the capture of the castle of Palamos, on the 14th of that month. He was recommended by the duke of Wellington to be appointed colonel of a regiment to be raised in Catalonia. In 1811 he obtained the Cross of Distinction from the Spanish authorities for the defence of Tarragona, as

well as for the three principal battles in Catalonia, and the rank of lieutenant-general in the Spanish armies, for his services in Catalonia, Arragon, and Valencia. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of reserve raised and disciplined at Cadiz during the siege. In 1812 he was made companion of the Bath, and a knight of the Legion of Honour. In 1819 he was created a knight commander of the Guelph, for his services with the Hanoverian troops at Valenciennes and Lannois, and a Grand Cross in 1839. He attained the rank of colonel in the British service in 1813, that of major-general in 1815, and that of lieutenant-general in 1837. He died in 1843.

DOYLE, (James,) a bishop of the Romish communion in Ireland, was a native of that country, studied at Coimbra, and was professor of divinity at Carlow college. In 1819 he was appointed bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. He procured large contributions for the purpose of building a cathedral at Carlow, which was completed under his care. He was the author of a great number of polemical and political pamphlets, letters, &c. Among the most famous were a Letter to Archbishop Magee, occasioned by a charge which that prelate addressed to his clergy in 1822; and a Letter to Daniel O'Connell, on Poor Laws for Ireland. He died in 1834.

DRABICIUS, (Nicholas,) a celebrated enthusiast born about the year 1587, at Stransnitz, in Moravia. He was admitted a minister among the Protestants in 1616, and exercised his clerical functions at Drakotutz until 1629, when the emperor's edicts against the communion to which he belonged obliged him to take refuge at Leidnitz, in Hungary; where, despairing of re-establishment in his church, he engaged in the trade of a woollen-draper, in which his wife, the daughter of a person in that business, assisted him. He afterwards disgraced himself by becoming one of the greatest drunkards in the country; and his brethren, justly scandalized at his behaviour, made a complaint against him at a synod of Protestant divines, who gave sentence that he should be suspended from the ministry, and, by threatening him with the discipline of the church, produced an amendment in his behaviour. His habits of intemperance are supposed to have injured his intellects, and in 1638 he began to fancy that he was chosen from above to the prophetic office, to denounce the divine vengeance against the house of Austria, and to assure his brother refugees of a speedy restoration to their own country by means of armies which should come from the North and from the East; the latter of which was to be commanded by Ragotski, prince of Transylvania. The neglect with which his reveries were treated did not allay the fervour of his distempered imagination; which, in the year 1643, was very prolific of these visions, in one of which he thought himself commanded to impart the whole to Comenius, to whom they proved highly acceptable. In the year 1644 Drabicius prophesied that the refugees should not be overcome by the imperial troops; a prediction which was soon contradicted by the course of events. But this failure did not cure him of his infatuation; in 1645 he went to the camp of Ragotski, and notified to that prince the divine pleasure that he should ruin the pope and the house of Austria, and threatening at the same time a general destruction to his house if he refused to attack that nest of vipers. In reply to his message Ragotski informed him, that he had just concluded a treaty of peace with the emperor. The death of that prince, in 1647, did not discourage Drabicius, who fortified himself against the raillery to which he was exposed, by entertaining the persuasion, that, though he had been mistaken as to the instrument, still the designs of Providence, which he had been commissioned to announce, would have their completion. While he continued to indulge these vain fancies, Comenius was brought by business into Hungary, in 1650; when these two enthusiasts entered into the strictest intimacy, and Comenius, who became thoroughly satisfied of the justness of his friend's pretensions to divine inspiration, was gratified by being declared his coadjutor in his mission. It appears that they now began to entertain the opinion that Sigismund Ragotski, the successor of the late prince, was the person who was to carry into execution the divine decrees. Him they incessantly urged by entreaties, commands, and threatenings of the wrath of the Almighty, to declare war against the emperor; but though, as Comenius relates, he recommended himself to their prayers, he was wise enough to continue in peace until his death, which took place in the year 1652. This unexpected event again, for a while, confounded the prophet and his adherents; but they soon reconciled themselves to

it, and transferred their expectations to George Ragotski, the brother and successor of the deceased. To that prince Comenius communicated the prophetic declarations of Drabicius, and gave him a copy of all his writings. In 1654 Drabicius was restored to the exercise of the ministry. His visions now became more frequent than ever, and were constantly communicated by him to Comenius, who had returned to Poland, with a command that he should make them public to all the nations of the earth, and particularly to the Turks and Tartars. Comenius published them at Amsterdam; but for some time after they were printed, he hesitated to send them into the world, not being able to overcome his apprehensions of exposing himself to censure and ridicule. But when Ragotski actually commenced war against the emperor, by making an irruption into Poland, and the succession to the empire was undetermined after the death of the emperor Ferdinand III., he thought that the great crisis was arrived when the prophecies of Drabicius would all be accomplished, and he announced their publication in 1657, in connexion with the visions of Christopher Kotlerus and Christina Poniatovia, under the title of Lux in Tenebris. Though the events on these occasions were directly the reverse of what the predictions had promised, Drabicius continued to dream on; and Comenius, who still believed in his inspiration, found the number of his readers sufficiently great to encourage him to publish an abridgment of the Lux in Tenebris, under the title of Revelationum Divinarum in Usum Sæculi nostri Factarum Epitome; and afterwards a new impression of the whole work, entitled Lux è Tenebris novis Radiis aucta, &c., enlarged with new visions of the author, reaching down to the year 1666. What the fate of Drabicius was in his latter days is very uncertain. The court of Vienna were desirous of making him feel the effects of their severe resentment; and it is said that they succeeded in their wish. According to some writers he was burnt as an impostor and false prophet; according to others he was obliged to fly from Transylvania into Turkey, where he died.

DRACO, the first who introduced written laws among the Athenians, was archon of Athens in the xxxixth Olympiad, about B.C. 621. When the laws of Triptolemus were found insufficient for the regulation of the state, Draco instituted a new code, which was so extremely rigorous that his laws were said by Demades to be written in blood. Under his system of legislation, death was the penalty for every kind of offence; in vindication of which he alleged that, "as small faults seemed to him worthy of death, he could find no severer punishment for the greatest crimes." We are told, however, that he so much abhorred the crime of taking away life, as to direct that even inanimate things which had been the instruments of such an action should be prosecuted. These puerilities denote a very rude state of legislation; if, indeed, they have not been aggravated by popular tradition. Draco was advanced in years when he gave his laws, and had acquired much authority from his virtue and patriotism. The Athenians, however, became so displeased with his rigour that he thought proper to withdraw to the island of Ægina, where he died. All the laws of Draco were abolished by Solon, except such as related to murder. Wachsmuth, in his Hellenische Alterthumskunde, (ii. 1, p. 239, *et seqq.*) has some learned observations on the Draconian code.

DRACONITES, (John,) a learned German divine, born at Carlstadt, in Franconia, 1494. He was successively appointed to the bishoprics of Marpurg and Rostoch, and Samelande in the Prussian dominions. He was the author of Commentaries on some of the Prophets; and Commentaries on the Gospels for Sundays, fol. He was also preparing a grand work, A Polyglott Bible, in five languages, in imitation of that of Origen, and of the Complutensian edition, when he died, in 1566.

DRAGUT, a famous corsair, born of obscure parents, at a village of Natolia. At twelve years of age he entered, under an officer of artillery, in the grand seignior's galleys; and his daring courage, and intimate acquaintance with the navigation of the Levant seas, recommended him to Aruch Barbarossa, then admiral of the Turkish fleet, who engaged him in his service, and raised him to the command of a squadron of twelve galleys. With this force he ravaged the sea coasts of Italy and the islands, and made himself so formidable that Giannetino Doria was sent against him with a fleet in 1548. The young admiral found Dragut in a creek in the island of Corsica, where he obliged him to surrender with all his vessels. Dragut was treated harshly, and kept four years in prison, notwithstanding all offers for his ransom. At

length he was delivered to Hayradin Barbarossa, who reinstated him in his former command. Inflamed with resentment for his captivity, Dragut renewed his ravages with augmented fury, and took, in 1552 several ships from Andrea Doria. On the death of Barbarossa, Dragut succeeded him as commander of the Barbary corsairs. He took possession of a harbour in the isle of Gerbes, on the African coast, in 1560, where he was blocked up by the Genoese admiral. In 1565 he joined sultan Solyman at the siege of Malta, where, in reconnoitring a breach, he received a wound on the head, from the splinter of a stone, which caused his death.

DRAKE, (Sir Francis,) an eminent English navigator and naval commander, born of obscure parentage, near Tavistock, in Devonshire, in 1546. He was the eldest of twelve brothers, and was brought up to a maritime life, under the care of Sir John Hawkins, who was his kinsman. Under Elizabeth his father obtained an appointment among the seamen in the queen's navy to read prayers to them; and soon afterwards was ordained deacon, and made vicar of Upnor church, on the Medway, a little below Chatham, where the royal fleet usually anchored. Francis thus grew up among sailors; and, while he was yet very young, his father, by reason of his poverty, apprenticed him to a neighbour, the master of a bark, who carried on a coasting trade, and sometimes made voyages to Zealand and France. His master, at his death, having no children of his own, bequeathed to young Drake the bark and its equipments. With this he continued in the old trade, and had got together some little money, and was in a fair way of becoming a thriving man, when his imagination was inflamed by the accounts he heard of the exploits of Hawkins in the New World; and, suddenly selling his ship, he repaired to Plymouth, and embarked himself and his fortunes in that commander's last and unfortunate adventure to the Spanish main. In this expedition Drake lost all the money he had in the world, and suffered not a little in character; for he disobeyed orders, and deserted his superior and his friend in the hour of need. He, however, showed skilful seamanship, and brought the vessel he commanded, the *Judith*, a small bark of 50 tons, safely home. He now determined, as was the fashion of the time, to repair his shattered fortunes by cruising against the Spaniards; and he soon raised a number of volunteers sufficient to man two small vessels, with which he made a voyage to the West Indies in 1570. In 1572 he sailed for the Spanish main, with the *Pasha* and *Swan*—one of seventy, the other of twenty-five tons burden, and manned by seventy-three persons; yet with this small force he ventured to storm the town of Nombre de Dios, on the Isthmus of Darien, in which action he received a wound. He afterwards took Vera Cruz, on the same isthmus; and he had the fortune to make a large addition to the booty acquired at these places, by falling in with a string of fifty mules laden with silver; of which his men carried off as much as they could, and buried the rest. He reembarked with his wealth, and arrived safe at Plymouth on Sunday, the 9th of August, 1573. He next fitted out three stout frigates at his own expense, and sailed with them to Ireland, where he served as a volunteer under the earl of Essex. The spirit he displayed on this occasion seems to have recommended him at court, where he was introduced by his patron, Sir Christopher Hatton. It was the wish of his heart to make a voyage to the South Sea. He had obtained a sight of this ocean from the Isthmus of Darien, and it had so kindled his enthusiasm that he put up a fervent prayer that he might be the first Englishman who should sail upon it. The queen's permission for undertaking this design was at length obtained, and his own reputation soon furnished him with the means. He assembled a little fleet of five vessels, the largest of 100 tons burden, the smallest of only fifteen tons; and manned by no more than 164 men. He took his departure from Falmouth on the 13th of December, 1577, and arrived in the succeeding June at Port St. Julian, not far from the Straits of Magellan. After refitting at St. Julian, he passed the straits, and with his own ship proceeded along the coasts of Chili and Peru. He then coasted California and North America as far as the forty-eighth degree, in hopes of finding a passage to the Atlantic; but, being disappointed in this expectation, he landed and took possession, in the queen's name, of the country, which he named New Albion. Having careened his ship, he boldly set sail across the Pacific Ocean. Within less than six weeks he reached the Molucca islands, and touched at Ternate. Thence, by Java and the Cape of Good Hope, he proceeded homewards,

and arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, the 26th of September, 1579; having completed the circumnavigation of the globe in two years and nearly ten months. He was the first commander-in-chief who had performed this exploit.

Drake brought home a large quantity of treasure, and his adventure became a topic of general discussion. The Spanish ambassador made complaints of him as a pirate, and reclaimed the plunder he had taken. On the other hand, many were elated with the reputation for valour and maritime skill which redounded to Englishmen from this enterprise, and thought that the injuries offered by the Spaniards to the traders in the West Indies justified reprisals. The court long wavered; at length, in the spring of 1581, the queen gave a sanction to Drake's conduct, by dining on board of his ship at Deptford, and conferring upon him the honour of knighthood. The nation gladly joined in the applause. The commander's fame became a favourite theme, and verses were written to celebrate the ship which had "match'd in race the chariot of the sun."

Elizabeth having come to an open breach with the king of Spain, Drake was sent in 1585 with a fleet of twenty sail, having a body of land forces on board, to attack the Spanish settlements in the West Indies. He took St. Jago, in Cuba, St. Domingo, Carthagena, and St. Augustin. He also visited the English colony at Virginia; and it is said that tobacco was first brought to England from thence by Drake's men. In 1587 he sailed with a fleet of thirty vessels under his command, partly fitted out by the queen, partly by the London merchants. Its first object was to destroy some of the shipping assembled on the coast of Spain to make part of the great Armada. This service he gallantly performed by entering the harbour of Cadiz, and burning upwards of 10,000 tons of shipping. He then turned back along the coast; taking or burning a hundred vessels between Cadiz and Cape St. Vincent, besides destroying four castles on shore. This was what Drake called "singeing the king of Spain's beard." From Cape St. Vincent he sailed to the Tagus, and entering that river, came to anchor near Cascaes, whence he sent to tell the marquis Santa Cruz, who was lying up the river with a large force of galleys, that he was ready to exchange bullets with him. The marquis, who had been appointed general of the Armada preparing for the invasion of England, and who was esteemed the best sailor of Spain, declined the challenge, and he died before that ill-fated expedition could sail. After this, gaining intelligence of a rich carrack from the East Indies expected at Tercera, Drake sailed thither, and took it, and thus satisfied his merchant owners in point of profit, as well as he had done the state by his other successes. He liberally employed some of the wealth he had acquired, in bringing water from a distant spring to the town of Plymouth. In the memorable year 1588, Drake was entrusted with the defence of his country, as vice-admiral under lord Howard of Effingham. In the conflict with the Armada he captured a large galleon, commanded by Don Pedro de Valdez, who surrendered, without resistance, through the mere terror of his dreadful name. His squadron had the principal share in the discomfiture of the Spanish fleet, as it fled before the storms and the foe. A disastrous expedition was sent the next year under Drake, with a body of land forces, commanded by Sir John Norris, for the purpose of restoring Don Antonio to the throne of Portugal. He had, however, the good fortune to capture a large fleet laden with naval stores.

In 1595 a proposal was made to the queen by Drake and Hawkins for an important expedition against the enemy, where he was most vulnerable, and whence he drew his chief pecuniary resources—in the West Indies. The design was approved; and a squadron of men-of-war was given to Sir John Hawkins, while so many private ships were furnished by Drake and his friends as to make the whole force a fleet of twenty-six vessels, on board of which were embarked 2500 troops, under the orders of Sir Thomas Baskerville and Sir Nicholas Clifford. After a considerable delay, the joint commanders set sail from Plymouth in August, 1595, their grand design being to burn Nombre de Dios, and to march thence across the isthmus to Panama, in order to seize the treasure from Peru lying at that place. An attempt was first made upon the Canaries, which failed. Time was then lost in refitting at Dominica, and the Spaniards had the opportunity of conveying away their galleons from Porto Rico. Vexation threw Hawkins into a disease, of which he died in November. On the day after his decease, Drake made a desperate attack upon the port and shipping of Porto Rico, which, though very destructive to the enemy,

proved finally unsuccessful. The fleet afterwards took and burnt Rio de la Hacha and Nombre de Dios. From the last place an expedition was sent over land against Panama, but it was found impracticable to effect anything. These disappointments preyed upon the mind of Drake; and his depression, joined with the effects of an unhealthy climate, threw him into a fever, of which he died on the 28th of January, 1596.

Sir Francis Drake was low of stature, but well formed, had a broad open chest, a very round head, his hair of a fine brown, his beard full and comely, his eyes large and clear, of a fair complexion, with a fresh, cheerful, and very engaging countenance. He possessed a natural eloquence, and, though without the advantages of education, acquitted himself with credit on public occasions. As navigation had been his whole study, he understood it thoroughly, and was a perfect master in every branch, especially in astronomy, and in the application of it to the art of sailing. He had the happiness to live under the reign of a princess who never failed to distinguish merit, and to reward it; and Drake was always the favourite of Elizabeth.

DRAKE, (Roger,) a physician, who afterwards became a popular preacher in London, and was one of the Savoy commissioners. He died after the Restoration. He was learned, pious, and charitable, and wrote some sermons, besides a Sacred Chronology.

DRAKE, (James,) a celebrated Tory political writer and physician, born in 1667, at Cambridge, where he received his education, and early distinguished himself. Going to London in 1693, and discovering an inclination for the study of physic, he was encouraged in the pursuit of it by Sir Thomas Millington, and others. In 1696 he took the degree of doctor in that faculty; and was soon after elected fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians. But he preferred writing for the booksellers to professional employment. In 1702 he published, in 8vo, The History of the last Parliament, begun at Westminster, February 10, in the twelfth year of king William, A.D. 1700. The House of Lords, thinking the publication reflected too severely on the memory of king William, summoned the author before them in May 1702, and ordered him to be prosecuted by the attorney-general, who brought him to trial; but he was acquitted. In 1704, being dissatisfied with the rejection of the bill to prevent occasional conformity, he wrote, in concert with Poley, member for Ipswich, The Memorial of the Church of England; humbly offered to the consideration of all true lovers of our Church and Constitution, 8vo. The treasurer, Godolphin, and the other great officers of the crown in the Whig interest, severely reflected on in this work, were so highly offended, that they represented it to the queen as an insult upon her honour, and as conveying an intimation that the Church was in danger under her administration. Accordingly her majesty took notice of it in her speech to the ensuing parliament, October 27, 1705; and was addressed by both houses upon that occasion. Soon after, the queen, at the petition of the House of Commons, issued a proclamation for discovering the author of the Memorial; but no discovery could be made. The grand jury of the city of London having presented it at the sessions as a false, scandalous, and traitorous libel, it was immediately burnt in the sight of the court then sitting, and afterwards before the Royal Exchange, by the hands of the common hangman. In April 1706 Drake was prosecuted for the publication of Mercurius Politicus, a newspaper, which reflected severely upon the conduct of government; but, upon a flaw in the information, the trial was adjourned, and in November following he was acquitted; but the government brought a writ of error. The severity of this prosecution is supposed to have so preyed upon his mind, that, falling into a fever, he died at Westminster, March 2, 1707. He made an English translation of Herodotus, which was never published. He also wrote a comedy, called The Sham Lawyer, or the Lucky Extravagant, chiefly borrowed from two of Fletcher's plays, namely, The Spanish Curate, and Wit without Money. He was the editor of Historia Anglo-Scotica, 1703, 8vo, which was burnt by the hands of the hangman at Edinburgh. Drake, however, is chiefly known for his medical works. His new System of Anatomy, finished a little before his decease, and published in 1707, with a preface by W. Wagstaffe, M.D. reader of anatomy at Surgeons' hall, is a work of great merit. A second edition of it was published in 1717, in 2 vols, 8vo; and an Appendix in 1728, 8vo. The plates, which are very numerous, are accurately drawn, and well engraved. Some of them are taken from Swammerdam. Drake added notes to the

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English translation of Le Clerc's History of Physic, printed in 1699, 8vo; and there is also, in the Philosophical Transactions, a discourse of his concerning some influence of respiration on the motion of the heart hitherto unobserved. The Memorial of the Church of England, &c. was reprinted in 8vo, in 1711; to which is added, an introductory preface, containing an account of the author.

DRAKE, (Samuel,) fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, published in 1729, in folio, a splendid edition of archbishop Parker's De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ, &c. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

DRAKE, (Francis,) a surgeon of York, and an eminent antiquary. He published, in 1736, Eboracum, or the History and Antiquities of the City of York, a splendid folio. He was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, but withdrew his name from the former, for some unexplained cause, in 1769. Cole says that he was one of the compilers of the Parliamentary History of England, in 24 vols, 8vo, 1751. This work extends from the earliest times to the Restoration. Drake died in 1770.

DRAKE, (Nathan,) a physician and miscellaneous writer, born at York, in 1766, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. After a short residence at Billericay, in Essex, and Sudbury, in Suffolk, he finally settled as a physician at Hadleigh, in the latter county, in 1792, where he practised for forty-four years. His first attempt as an author was a medical treatise, published while he was a resident at Edinburgh. His latter contributions to that science consist of papers in different medical periodicals. Of his literary works, by which his name is more generally known, the following is a list:—The Speculator, a periodical paper, 8vo, 1790; Poems, 4to, 1793; Literary Hours, first edition, 1 vol, 8vo, 1798; 4th edition, 3 vols, 8vo, 1820; Essays Illustrative of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, 3 vols, 8vo, 1805; second edition, 1812; Essays Illustrative of the Rambler, Adventurer, Idler, and other periodical papers, to the year 1809, 2 vols, 8vo, 1809; The Gleaner, a Series of Periodical Essays, selected from authors not included in the British Essayists, 4 vols, 8vo, 1811; Shakspeare and his Times, including the Biography of that Poet; Criticisms on his Genius; a new Chronology of his Plays; a Disquisition on the object of his Sonnets; and a History of the Manners, Customs, and Amusements, Superstitions, Poetry, and elegant Literature of his Age, 1817, 2 vols, 4to; Winter Nights, 2 vols, 8vo, 1820; Evenings in Autumn, 2 vols, 8vo, 1822; Noontide Leisure, 2 vols, 8vo, 1824; Mornings in Spring, 2 vols, 8vo, 1828; Memorials of Shakspeare, 1828. He left in MS. a Selected Version of the Psalms, with copious Notes and Illustrations. He was an associate of the Royal Society of Literature. He died in 1836.

DRAKENBERG, (Christian Jacob,) the well-known centenary of the North, was born at Stravenger, Norway, 1624, and died at Aarrhuys in 1770, aged 146. After living in celibacy till his 113th year, he married a widow aged 60. His great old age brought about him many respectable visitors, who were pleased with his good sense and humility.

DRAKENBORCH, (Arnold,) one of the most celebrated critics of modern times, was born at Utrecht in 1684. He studied the belles-lettres under Grævius and Burmann, and law under Cornelius van Eck, after which he went to Leyden, and in 1706 took his degree of doctor at Utrecht. In 1716 he succeeded Burmann as professor in that university, and died there on the 16th of January, 1748. He published, 1. Disputatio Philolog. Hist. de Præfectis Urbis, Traj. ad Rhen. 1704, 4to; this dissertation, written at the age of twenty, established his reputation as a scholar. On account of its merit and great scarcity it was reprinted in six sheets, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, in 1750, by professor Uhl, with the author's life; and at Bareuth in 1787, by J. C. Kapp, co-rector of the gymnasium at Hof, with corrections and annotations. 2. Disputatio de Officio Præfectorum Prætorio, Traj. ad Rhen. 1707, 4to. 3. C. Silii Italici Punicorum, Libri xvii. Traj. ad Rhen. 1717, 4to. 4. T. Livii Patavini Historiarum ab Urbe condita Libri, qui supersunt, omnes, Lugd. Batav. 1738, 1746, Tom. vii. 4to. He makes the text of Gronovius his ground-work; but he revised this text with the greatest care, and amended it in many passages, chiefly from the best editions, and in particular from manuscripts never before explored, and which Gronovius had only occasionally seen. Of these manuscripts, Drakenborch compared upwards of thirty. The text is inferior to that of Stroth, Rashig, &c., and the notes are surpassed by those of Crevier. Drakenborch's funeral oration was pronounced by Oosterdyk, who has also given a catalogue of his works.

DRAN, (Henry Francis le,) an emi-

nent French surgeon, born in 1685. He contributed much to the improvement of his art, although he was not a profound anatomist, nor much versed in books. He wrote Parallèle des différentes Manières de tirer la Pierre hors de la Vessie, 1730, 8vo. . To this work he published a Supplement in 1756. Observations de Chirurgie, avec des Reflexions, 2 vols, 12mo, 1731. Traité ou Reflexions tirées de la Pratique sur les Playes d'Armes à Feu, 1757, 12mo. Traité des Operations de Chirurgie, 1743, 12mo; to Gataker's English translation of it, Cheselden made some valuable additions. Consultations sur la plupart des Maladies qui sont du Ressort de la Chirurgie, 1765, 8vo; a work upon an admirable plan for the instruction of young practitioners. Le Dran also published some papers in the Mémoires de l'Acad. de Chirurgie. His works have been translated into various languages. He died in 1770.

DRAPARNAUD, (James Philip Raymond,) a French physician and naturalist, born at Montpellier, in 1772. He was designed for the legal profession, but his taste led him to abandon that pursuit for natural history. In 1802 he was appointed professor of that science at Montpellier. He died in 1805. He wrote, 1. Mémoire sur le Mirage, in which he maintains opinions respecting that phenomenon different from those put forward by Monge in his work on Egypt. 2. Histoire Naturelle des Mollusques Terrestres et Fluviales de la France, published after Draparnaud's death, by Cloz, Paris, 1805, 4to.

DRAPER, (Sir William,) an English officer, son of a collector of the customs at Bristol, where he was born in 1721. He was educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He embraced the military profession, and in the East Indies acquired the rank of colonel. In 1761 he was made brigadier in the expedition against Belleisle, and in 1763 he went with admiral Cornish against Manilla. The place was taken; but the ransom of four millions of dollars, which the governor pledged himself to pay, was resisted by the Spanish government; and the conquerors were thus robbed of their expected reward. The arguments of the Spanish court were clearly refuted by colonel Draper in a letter to the earl of Halifax, then premier. Succeeding administrations declined the prosecution of this claim from reasons of state, which were never divulged; and the commander-in-chief lost for his share of the ransom 25,000*l*. Draper, however, was made, in consequence of his services, knight of the Bath, and, on the reduction of his regiment, colonel of the 16th. In gratitude for his education he presented the colours of the conquered fort to King's college. In 1769 he engaged in a controversy with the celebrated Junius, in defence of the marquis of Granby; and his two letters were answered with great spirit and severity by his masked antagonist, whom, however, he again attacked under the signature of Modestus. In October 1769, ill health induced him to visit America, where he married Miss de Lancey, daughter of the chief justice of New York. In 1779 he was made lieutenant-governor of Minorca; and on the surrender of the place he exhibited twenty-nine charges against the governor, Murray; twenty-seven of which were deemed frivolous, and for the other two, the governor was reprimanded: after which the accuser was directed by the court to make an apology to his general, to which he acquiesced. He lived afterwards in retirement, and died at Bath on the 8th of January, 1787.

DRAYTON, (Michael,) an English poet, born at Harshull, in Warwickshire, in 1563. He was educated at Oxford, where, however, he took no degree, and devoted himself early to the cultivation of poetry. In 1593 he published the Shepherd's Garland, afterwards reprinted under the name of Pastorals; and before 1598 he presented before the public his Barons' Wars, England's heroical Epistles, Downfall of Robert Duke of Normandy, Matilda, and Gaveston. He welcomed the arrival of James I. in a congratulatory poem, 1603, 4to; but he met with marked neglect from the court. In 1613 he published the first part of his Poly-Olbion, a descriptive poem, which, in its account of the rivers, mountains, productions, antiquities, and remarkable historical features, contains more correctness and truth of delineation than real and sublime poetry. The metre of twelve syllables is particularly tiresome, and the poem is now regarded only for the accuracy of its narrative and of its description. It is, however, interwoven with many fine episodes: of the conquest of this island by the Romans; of the coming of the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, with an account of their kings; of English warriors, navigators, saints, and of the civil wars of England, &c. In 1627 Drayton published a second volume of his poems, containing The Battle of Agin-

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court, Miseries of Queen Margaret, Court of Fairies, Quest of Cynthia, Shepherds' Syrena, Elegies, and a spirited satire against male and female affectation, called Mooncalf. In 1630 another volume appeared, called The Muses' Elysium, &c. His Nymphidia, or The Court of Fairy, is a lively, fanciful tale, not however calculated to secure its author a high rank among the imaginative poets of his age and nation. Of The Barons' Wars, Mr. Hallam observes, that, "though not very pleasing in its general effect, the poem contains several passages of considerable beauty, which men of greater renown, especially Milton, who availed himself largely of all the poetry of the preceding age, have been willing to imitate." Drayton died in 1631, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Though called poet laureate, it is a complimentary appellation, as Ben Jonson was the laureate of this time. Drayton's works were published in 1748, in one vol. fol., and in 1753, in 10 vols, 8vo.

DREBEL, (Cornelius,) a Dutch philosopher and alchemist, born at Alcmaer in 1572. Some curious particulars are related with respect to his power to cause rain, cold, &c. by the operation of machines. To his ingenuity some attribute the invention of the microscope and the thermometer; to which others add the telescope. Among other works he wrote De Naturâ Elementorum, 8vo, &c. He died in London, in 1634.

DRELINCOURT, (Charles,) an eminent French Protestant divine, born in 1595, at Sedan, where his father occupied the post of register to the supreme council. He was educated in the classics and theology in his native town; whence he was sent to Saumur, to study philosophy under Duncan. In 1618 he was admitted to the ministry, and officiated for some time in the neighbourhood of Langres, till 1620, when he removed to Paris, where he settled as pastor to the church at Charenton. In 1625 he married the daughter of a rich merchant at Paris, by whom he had sixteen children. To the admirable qualifications that he possessed for the ministerial office were united a degree of diligence, prudence, and an exemplariness of conduct, which rendered him highly acceptable and useful. In his pulpit services he was very impressive and edifying; and in his pastoral visits to his flock particularly excelled in his manner of administering consolation to the sick and afflicted. He wrote a Treatise on the Preparation for the Lord's Supper, and Consolations against the Fears of Death, which, besides undergoing numerous impressions in the French, have been translated into the German, Flemish, Italian, and English languages. His Charitable Visits, also, in five volumes, and three volumes of Sermons, which he published, were very favourably received. Among his controversial pieces, his Catechism, and his Abridgment of Controversies, have been most frequently reprinted. Bayle tells us, that what he wrote against the church of Rome confirmed the Protestants more than can be expressed; for with the arms with which he furnished them, such as wanted the advantage of learning were enabled to oppose the monks and parish priests, and to contend with the missionaries. His writings made him considered as the scourge of the papists; yet, like Claude, he was much esteemed, and even beloved by them.—Of his sons, the eldest, LAURENCE, was brought up to the ministry, and was settled for some time as pastor at Rochelle, and afterwards at Niort, where he died in 1681, in the fiftieth year of his age. He was a judicious divine, a good preacher, well conversant in Hebrew, and intimately acquainted with all the delicacies and purity of the French language. He published several excellent Sermons, and also a collection of Christian Sonnets.—His third son, CHARLES, was bred to the medical profession, and took his degree of M.D. at Montpellier in 1654, soon after which he was appointed first physician to the king of France's armies in Flanders, under the command of marshal Turenne. The curators of the university of Leyden appointed him to the professorship of physic in 1668. In such repute was his medical skill held, that the prince and princess of Orange, before their advancement to the throne of England, placed their chief confidence in his advice; as did likewise all the persons of distinction at the court of the Hague. He died at Leyden in 1697, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His inaugural dissertation refuted the usual calumny against the medical profession, of being addicted to impiety, and showed that none were so likely to be rendered truly religious by a contemplation of the works of God. In his Apologia Medica, Leid. 1672, he endeavoured to disprove the opinion, that physicians were banished from Rome during the first six hundred years from its foundation.

DRESSERUS, (Matthew,) an eminent German classical and philosophical pro-

fessor, of the Lutheran persuasion, born at Erfurt, the capital of Thuringia, in 1536. After receiving a preparatory education as Eisleben, he commenced his first collegiate exercises at Wittemberg, under the instruction of Luther and Melancthon; but the air of that city not agreeing with his health, he was soon obliged to return to his native place, where he applied himself with great diligence and success to the different branches of academical learning, and particularly to the study of the Greek language. Having taken his degree of M.A. in 1559, he became professor of philosophy in the college of Erfurt, and taught classical learning, and particularly the Greek tongue, with distinguished reputation, for sixteen years. In 1574 he removed to Jena, to succeed Lipsius as professor of history and eloquence. In the following year he accepted the situation of head of the college of Meissen, which he occupied for six years. In 1581 he was appointed to the professorship of polite learning in the university of Leipsic, and had a special pension assigned him to write a continuation of the history of Saxony. In the warm contests which the Calvinists, who held the principles of Ramus, maintained against the Lutherans, who were equally devoted to the philosophy of Aristotle, Dresserus became one of the most earnest Anti-Ramists at Leipsic. He died there in 1607. He was learned and laborious, and by his influence the Confession of Augsburg was received in the university of Leipsic. His writings are chiefly on controversial subjects, and are no longer remembered.

DREUX DU RADIER, (John Francis,) an advocate, born at Chateauneuf, in Thimerais, in 1714. He abandoned the bar for the pursuits of literature, but he did not gain much reputation as a poet. His prose works are, Bibliothèque Historique du Poitou, 1754, 5 vols, 12mo. L'Europe illustrée, 1755. Tablettes Anecdotes des Rois de France, 3 vols, 12mo. Histoires Anecdotes des Reines, &c. 6 vols, 12mo. He died in 1780. Though sarcastic in his writings, he was in his disposition amiable and benevolent.

DREVET, (Peter,) an eminent French engraver, born in 1664, at Lyons, where he received his first lessons from Germain Audran. He then went to Paris, and confined himself to portraits, which he executed entirely with the graver, of which he possessed a masterly command. His stroke is firm, although his plates are very highly finished, and his drawing is correct. His portraits of Oliver Cromwell; of Louis XIV. after Rigaud; and those of James Francis Edward Stuart, the Old Pretender, and of Clementina Sobieski, his consort, are among the best of Drevet's works. He died at Paris, in 1739.

DREVET, (Peter,) son and pupil of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1697. He became a celebrated artist, and at the age of thirteen he produced a plate which was the admiration of the time. He executed both portraits and historical pieces with the graver; and although he may have been surpassed in boldness and freedom, he has scarcely his equal in exquisiteness of finish, and in clearness of stroke. His well-known portrait of Bossuet, engraved at the age of twenty-six, may be regarded as one of the finest specimens of that style; that of St. Bernard is no less admirable. Drevet, the younger, died at Paris, in 1739, at the age of forty-two. No artist ever excelled him in representing with the graver the effects of painting. The skill with which he has copied the appearance of velvet, ermine, lace, the polished surface of wood, metals, &c. is astonishing. The earlier impressions of his celebrated portrait of Bossuet are very scarce, and fetch high prices.

DREW, (Samuel,) a self-taught genius, born in 1765, in an obscure cottage in the parish of St. Austell, in Cornwall, where his father was a poor husbandman. When rather more than ten years old his father bound him an apprentice to a shoemaker; but the treatment he received while an apprentice being such as his disposition could not brook, he left his master when about seventeen, and refused to return. When about twenty years of age he went to St. Austell, to conduct the shoe-making business for a person who was occasionally a bookbinder. With this employer he remained above three years, and then commenced business in that town on his own account. Previously to his entering on his twenty-first year he had evinced no religious feeling. He not only rejected the solemn truths of religion, but even ridiculed those of his acquaintance who chose to embrace them. The preaching of Dr. Adam Clarke and his colleagues aroused Mr. Drew's attention to the important subject, and he soon after united himself with the Methodists. He now determined to acquire knowledge; and every moment he could snatch from sleep and

labour was devoted to the reading of such books as his limited finances placed within his reach. Astronomy first attracted his attention; but to the pursuit of this, his ignorance of arithmetic and geometry was an insuperable obstacle. In history, to which his views were next directed, no proficiency could be made without extensive reading; and he had too little command of time and money for such a purpose. The religious bias which he had received tended, however, to give a theological direction to his studies; and, from the apparently accidental inspection of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, he acquired a predilection for the higher exercises of the mind. In 1799 he published a refutation of Paine's Age of Reason, which was favourably received, and procured for its author the steady friendship of the Rev. John Whitaker, a clergyman of high literary reputation. It was republished in 12mo, with the author's corrections and additions, in 1820. In 1802 he published his Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul. The work soon became popular, and was translated into French. He also wrote a Life of Dr. Coke, published in 2 vols. He now quitted trade; and the first fruits of his literary occupation was a Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God, 1820, 2 vols, 8vo. In 1819, at the recommendation of Adam Clarke he became editor of the Imperial Magazine. This led to his removal from St. Austell to Liverpool, and from thence to London, where he continued to discharge the duties of his situation until the beginning of March, 1833. Besides the editorship of the Imperial Magazine, Mr. Drew had the superintendence of all the works issued from the Caxton Press. He died in 1833.

DREXELIUS, (Jeremiah,) a Jesuit of Augsburg, where he was born, in 1581. His works were published at Antwerp, 1643, in 2 vols, fol. He has a curious poem On Hell Torments, in which he calculates how many souls can be contained in a given space in those dreadful regions. He died at Munich, in 1638.

DRIEDO, or DRIDOENS, (John,) a learned Flemish divine, of the sixteenth century, a native of Turnhout, in Brabant. He studied at the university of Louvain, where he was a pupil of Adrian Florent, afterwards Adrian VI. and became qualified for the theological chair. In the controversy between the Lutherans and Roman Catholics he took an active part; and, according to the testimony of Erasmus, in one of his letters, disputed both coolly and learnedly, He died at Louvain in 1535. He wrote Lib. IV. De Scripturis et Dogmaticis Ecclesiasticis; Lib. II. De Gratia et Libero Arbitrio; De Concordia Liberi Arbitrii et Prædestinationis; De Captivitate et Redemptione Generis Humani; and De Libertate Christiana.

DRIESCHES. See Drusius.

DRINKER, (Edward,) an American centenary, born December 24, 1680, in a small cabin, where the corner of Walnut and Second streets, Philadelphia, now stand. At the age of twelve he went to Boston as apprentice to a cabinet-maker, and in 1745 returned to Philadelphia with his family, where he resided during the rest of his life. He was four times married, and had eighteen children, all by his first wife; and before his death he had a grandchild born to one of his grandchildren, being the fifth in succession from himself. He retained all his faculties to the last, though his eyesight failed him some time before his death. He died in 1782, aged 102.

DROUET, (John Baptist,) an agent in the French revolution, born in 1763, at St. Menehould, where he succeeded his father as postmaster. He recognised Louis XVI. and his consort on their arrival at his native place on the evening of the 21st of June, 1791; and overtaking the royal party at Varennes, he was the means of frustrating their attempt to escape from the fury of the populace, and caused them to be reconducted to Paris. For this service the National Assembly voted him 30,000 francs. In 1792 he was appointed a member of the Convention. His subsequent conduct, with respect to the unfortunate monarch, corresponded with its beginning. He was appointed to keep guard over the prison of the Temple, where Louis and his family were confined. In July 1793, he moved that all the English in France should be shot as spies, and called upon his associates to avow themselves *brigands*. He was sent as commissioner to the army of the North. He was at Maubeuge, when it was besieged by the Austrians; and attempting to escape, he fell into the hands of the enemy, who carried him to Brussels, and thence to Luxembourg, and in 1794, to the castle of Spieltzberg, in Moravia, where he was detained for two years, and was then exchanged for a daughter of Louis. He was next made a member of the Council of Five Hundred,

and soon after secretary. He afterwards fell under the displeasure of the council, and fled to Teneriffe, where he was actively engaged in resisting the attack of Nelson. He returned to France at the period of the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, and was chosen member of the Convention for the department of Upper Marne; and on the overthrow of the Directory, on the 18th Brumaire, he was named by the consuls sub-prefect of his native place, and became strongly attached to Napoleon. On the downfal of the emperor, he was excepted from the amnesty, and condemned to exile. He withdrew to Germany, but returned secretly to Paris. He lived in concealment for several years, and at last died at Mâcon, in 1824.

DROZ, (Peter Jaçquet,) a clever Swiss mechanician, born at Chaux de Fond, in Neufchâtel, in 1721. He was designed for the Church; but a strong passion for watch and clock making led him to adopt that occupation, and he discovered great ingenuity in the construction of a pendulum composed of metals of different expansive powers, and of a writing automaton, the motions of whose fingers and arms exactly corresponded with those of a living agent. He died in 1790.—His son, Henry Louis Jacquet, born in 1752, also became a distinguished mechanician, and constructed several ingenious works. He died in 1791.

DRUMMOND, (George,) a public-spirited magistrate of Edinburgh, born in 1687, and educated in that city. On the accession of queen Anne, he assisted the committee appointed by the parliament of Scotland to settle the public accounts of the kingdom. In 1707 he was appointed accountant-general of the excise; and in 1713, at a meeting of a society for guarding the country against the designs of the Pretender, Drummond proposed a plan, which was carried into execution, by which a correspondence was established with every county in the kingdom, and arms imported from Holland, and put into the hands of the friends of liberty everywhere. In 1715 he gave the first notice to the ministry of the arrival of the earl of Mar, was honoured with the command of a company of volunteers, and was an attendant on the duke of Argyle during his residence in Scotland, till the rebellion was extinguished. He assisted at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and despatched to the magistrates of Edinburgh the earliest notice of Argyle's victory, in a letter which he dated from the field on horseback. In 1717 he was elected a member of the corporation of Edinburgh, and discharged all the intermediate offices of magistracy until 1725, when he was elected lord provost. To his indefatigable industry and perseverance it was chiefly owing that the several professorships in the university were filled with men of the first abilities, and several new ones were founded, as that of chemistry, the theory and practice of physic, midwifery, the belles-lettres, and rhetoric. In 1745, on the breaking out of the second rebellion, he exerted himself, with his usual spirit and loyalty, in raising several companies of volunteers; and in endeavouring, though without success, to keep the rebels out of the city; and when that could not be accomplished, he joined Sir John Cope at Dunbar, and was present at the unfortunate battle of Preston-Pans. After this action, he attended Sir John Cope to Berwick, and remained with him during his stay there, procuring, from time to time, from Edinburgh, intelligence of the motions of the rebels, which was communicated to the secretaries of state. He was afterwards five times re-elected lord-provost, and died in 1766.

DRUMMOND, (Robert Hay,) an English prelate, the second son of George Henry, seventh earl of Kinnoul, was born in London in 1711, and, after being educated at Westminster School, was admitted student of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1735 he entered into holy orders, and was presented by the Oxford family to the rectory of Bothall in Northumberland; and in 1737, by the recommendation of queen Caroline, he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to George II. In 1743 he attended the king abroad, and on his return was installed prebendary of Westminster, and in 1745 was admitted B.D. and D.D. In 1748 he was promoted to the see of St. Asaph; whence, in May 1761, he was translated to that of Salisbury, and when archbishop of York elect, in which dignity he was enthroned in the November following, he preached the sermon at the coronation of George III., and soon after became lord high almoner, and a member of the privy council. When he was translated to York, he found the archiepiscopal palace small, mean, and incommodious; and the parish church in a state of absolute decay. To the former he made many splendid additions, particularly in the private chapel. The latter he rebuilt from its foundation, with the assistance

of a small contribution from the clergyman of the parish, and two or three neighbouring gentlemen. He died at his palace at Bishopsthorpe, Dec. 10, 1776, in the 66th year of his age. He published six occasional sermons, which were much admired, and of which his son, the Rev. George Hay Drummond, M.A. prebendary of York, published, in 1803, a correct edition, in which are printed Memoirs of the Archbishop's Life, and A Letter on Theological Study.

DRUMMOND, (William,) an eminent Scottish poet, and, according to Southey, the first poet of that nation who wrote well in English, was the son of Sir John Drummond, of Hawthornden, and was born in 1585. He was educated at the high school, and at the university of Edinburgh, and afterwards resided at Bourges, for the study of the civil law. On his return he abandoned that profession, and settled at the seat of Hawthornden, of which his father's death had now made him master, and devoted himself to the cultivation of polite literature. His earliest production was a work in prose, entitled The Cypress Grove, containing reflections upon death; this was followed by Flowers of Sion, or Spiritual Poems. The affecting circumstance of being deprived by a fever of a beautiful young lady, of the name of Cunningham, to whom he was betrothed, threw him into a melancholy, which rendered his home insupportable, and drove him for relief to foreign travel. He remained abroad eight years, visiting the principal cities and universities of Germany, France, and Italy, cultivating an acquaintance with men of letters, and forming a collection of valuable books in various languages, part of which is now in the possession of the university of Edinburgh. When he attained his forty-fifth year, he married a lady of the family of Logan, whose fancied resemblance to the former object of his affections is said to have constituted her chief attraction for him. As his principles were highly monarchical and episcopalian, he was much afflicted when his country broke out into civil war against Charles I., and he wrote many pieces in support of the regal and ecclesiastical claims. He was particularly chagrined at being obliged by the tenure of his estate to send men to the army raised against the king; and his known character of a *malignant*, as the royalists were called by the opposite party, exposed him to frequent vexations and inconveniences. It obtained for him, however, in 1645, when the marquis of Montrose was triumphant, a protection for his lands and goods. The fatal event of the contest is thought to have shortened his days. He died in December 1649, in his sixty-fourth year. He maintained a correspondence with Drayton and Ben Jonson, the latter of whom regarded him with such enthusiastic veneration, that he walked from London to Hawthornden on purpose to visit him. The sweetness and melody of his verse in many instances are scarcely to be exceeded; and though in the thoughts there is a tinge of the conceit of the Italian school, yet much real beauty of imagery and truth of feeling are to be found. He excels chiefly in the tender and pathetic, particularly in those sonnets which celebrate his living and lament his deceased mistress. The resemblance which his versification presents to that of Milton's minor poems is very striking; and his poem on the death of prince Henry forcibly reminds us of Lycidas. He wrote a history of the five Jameses, kings of Scotland, several pamphlets and tracts, which, with his letters, were published at Edinburgh in 1711. An edition of his poems was published in 1791, London.

DRUMMOND, (Sir William,) of Logie Almond, a distinguished scholar, and accomplished writer, the date of whose birth is not known. His first work was A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens, large 8vo, 1794. At the close of 1795 he was returned to parliament, on a vacancy in the representation of the borough of St. Mawes; and in the two following parliaments, which met in 1796 and 1801, he sat for Lostwithiel. At the time of his second election he was envoy-extraordinary at the court of Naples. In 1798 he published in 8vo, The Satires of Persius, translated; which happened to appear about the same time with the translation of the same poet by Mr. Gifford, editor of the Quarterly Review. In 1801, being ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, he was honoured with the order of the Crescent, which was confirmed by licence in the London Gazette, September 8, 1803. In 1805 he published, in 4to, Academical Questions; in 1810, in association with Robert Walpole, Esq., Herculanensia, or Archæological and Philological Dissertations, containing a MS. found among the ruins of Herculaneum, 4to; in 1811, an Essay on a Punic Inscription found in the Isle of Malta, royal 4to, works of great merit and erudition. In 1818 he published

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Odin, a poem, 4to; and in 1824-26, Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities, 3 vols, 8vo. This is his ablest work. Sir William also printed, but not for sale, a work entitled Œdipus Judaicus. In this an attempt was made to consider certain of the histories and other parts of the Old Testament as allegories—some of them as astronomical allegories. It was attacked by Dr. D'Oyly, under the title of Letters to the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond, in Defence of particular Passages of the Old Testament against his late work entitled Œdipus Judaicus. The attack was renewed in the Quarterly Review with equal vigour and ability. In this controversy Sir William was over-matched, in science and in Hebrew, by both those accomplished assailants; and, although in his reply he displayed much ingenuity, he was unable to evade the force of their strictures. He is believed to have borrowed the allegorical theory from Dupuis; and it is surprising that a writer of so much acuteness as Sir William Drummond, had not sagacity enough to discern the absurdities in which the theory must inevitably land him, and the pernicious consequences to which it must lead. The beautiful style which distinguishes the preface ill atones for the reprehensible irreverence and levity of some of the remarks in it. In 1808, while residing at the court of Palermo, he embarked in a scheme for securing the regency of Spain, which had then just risen in arms to throw off the yoke of France, to prince Leopold of Sicily. For the part he had in this ill-judged measure Sir William Drummond has not escaped censure. The state of his health towards the end of his life obliged him to reside almost constantly abroad. He died of a painful and lingering disease at Rome, on the 29th of March, 1828.

DRURY, (William,) a learned Englishman of the seventeenth century, a teacher of poetry and rhetoric in the English college of Douay. He was for some time a prisoner in England, on account of his religion, but about 1616 was released at the intercession of count Gondemar, the Spanish ambassador in England, to whom he dedicated his Latin plays. These plays, three in number, entitled Aluredus sive Alfredus, a tragi-comedy; Mors, a comedy; and Reparatus sive Depositum, a tragi-comedy, were printed together at Douay, in 1628, 12mo, and have been often reprinted.

DRURY, (Robert,) an adventurous English mariner, a native of Leicestershire, the author of an account of Madagascar, which was first published in 1729; reprinted in 1743, and in 1808. Drury was shipwrecked in the *Degrave* East Indiaman, on the south side of that island, in 1702, being then a boy, and lived there as a slave fifteen years. The truth of his narrative was confirmed by its exact agreement with the journal kept by Mr. John Benbow (eldest son of the brave but unfortunate admiral,) who, being second-mate of the *Degrave*, was also shipwrecked, and narrowly escaped being massacred by the natives, with the captain and the rest of the crew; Drury and three other boys only excepted. After his return from captivity, Drury went to reside at Loughborough, with his sister and other relations. The date of his death is not known.

DRURY, (Joseph,) a learned divine and eminent classical scholar, born in London, in 1750, and educated at Westminster, whence, in 1768, he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, and was placed under the tuition of Dr. Watson, afterwards bishop of Llandaff, by whom he was recommended to Dr. Sumner, then head master of Harrow, as an assistant, before he had completed his twentieth year. In 1785, on the removal of Dr. Heath to Eton, he succeeded him as head master of Harrow. In 1805 he resigned that office. Lord Byron, who had been his pupil, thus expresses his regard for his tutor:—"If ever this imperfect record of my feelings should reach his eyes, let it remind him of one who never thinks upon him but with gratitude and veneration,—of one who would more gladly boast of having been his pupil, if, by more closely following his injunctions, he could reflect any honour on his instructor." Again, in his notes to Childe Harold:—"I believe no one could, or can, be more attached to Harrow than I always have been, with reason. A part of the time passed there was the happiest of my life; and my preceptor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Drury, was the best and worthiest friend I ever possessed; whose warnings I have remembered but too well, though too late, when I have erred; and whose counsels I have but followed when I have done well or wisely." He retired, in 1805, to Cockwood, in the parish of Dawlish, in Devonshire, and employed himself in agricultural improvements. He held the prebendal stall of Dultingcot in the cathedral of Wells. He died in January 1834, in the

eighty-fourth year of his age. A cenotaph, with a suitable inscription, was erected to his memory in the church of Harrow.

DRUSIUS, or DRIECHE, (John,) an eminent Biblical critic, of the Protestant persuasion, born at Oudenarde, in Flanders, in 1550. He was designed for the study of divinity, and was sent very early to Ghent, and afterwards to Louvain; but his father, having been outlawed for his religion in 1567, and deprived of his estate by the duke of Alva, fled to England, and Drusius soon followed him; though his mother, who adhered to the Romish faith, endeavoured to prevent him. Masters were provided to superintend his studies; and he had soon an opportunity of learning Hebrew under Anthony Cevellier, or rather Chevalier, who taught that language in the university of Cambridge. Drusius lodged at his house, and had a great share in his friendship. He did not return to London till 1571; and, while he was preparing to go to France, the news of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day made him change his resolution. Soon after this, he was invited to Cambridge by Cartwright, the professor of divinity; and also to Oxford, by Dr. Lawrence Humphrey, whither he went, and became professor of the oriental languages there at the age of twenty-two. He taught at Oxford four years with great success; after which, being desirous of returning to his own country, he went to Louvain, where he studied the civil law. The troubles on account of religion obliged him to return to London; but upon the pacification of Ghent, in 1576, he revisited Flanders. He next went to Holland, and was appointed professor of the oriental languages at Leyden in 1577. He afterwards removed to Friesland, whither he had been invited to be professor of Hebrew in the university of Franeker. He was admitted into that professorship in 1585, and discharged the functions of it till his death, in 1616. His works are very numerous, and many of them are still held in great esteem. Niceron has given a catalogue of forty, the most valuable part of which have been incorporated in the Critici Sacri. Drusius carried on a very extensive correspondence with the literati of Europe, and after his death there were found among his papers 2300 Latin letters, besides many in Hebrew, Greek, French, English, and Dutch.—His son, JOHN, if he had lived longer, would have been a prodigy of learning. He was born at Leyden in 1588, and began at five years old to learn the Latin and Hebrew tongues; at seven he explained the Hebrew psalter with great exactness; at nine he could read the Hebrew without points, and add the points where they were wanting, according to the rules of the Masoretes; at twelve he wrote extempore, in verse and prose, after the manner of the Jews; at seventeen he made a speech in Latin to James I. of England, in the midst of his court, and was admired by all that were present. He had a lively genius, a solid judgment, a strong memory, and an indefatigable ardour for study. He was likewise of an agreeable temper, which made him greatly beloved, and was remarkable for his piety. He died in 1609, of the stone, in England, at the house of Dr. William Thomas, dean of Chichester, who allowed him a considerable salary. He left several works; a great many letters in Hebrew, verses in the same language, and notes on the Proverbs of Solomon. He had begun to translate into Latin the Itinerary of Benjamin Tudelensis, and the Chronicle of the second Temple; and digested into alphabetical order the Nomenclature of Elias Levita; to which he added the Greek words which were not in the first edition, Scaliger said that he was a better Hebrew scholar than the elder Drusius.

DRUSUS, (Nero Claudius,) second son of Tiberius Nero, by Livia, was born 38 B. C., three months after his mother's marriage with Augustus. In the year 15 B.C. he was sent, along with his brother Tiberius, against the Rheti and Vindelici, pursued them across the Alps, and reduced their country. This event is nobly celebrated by Horace, in his fourth ode, b. iv. About two years afterwards, Augustus committed to him the care of stopping the incursions of the Germans into Gaul. Drusus first, by his prudent and conciliatory behaviour, prevented a meditated insurrection of the Gallic chiefs, and then marched against the Germans, whom he totally routed. In the next spring, upon his return to his army, he was unexpectedly attacked by the united forces of the Cherusci, Tencteri, Sicambri, and Catti, whom he defeated with great slaughter. His army saluted him Imperator on the field. On his return to Rome, he obtained the triumphal ornaments, and in the next year, B.C. 9, was made consul. He again repaired to Ger-

many, crossed the Rhine and the Weser, and made some ineffectual attempts to pass the Elbe. He erected in its neighbourhood some trophies, to attest his conquest, and then began his march to the Rhine; during which a fall from his horse brought on a fever, of which he died, in the thirtieth year of his age. He was much lamented both by the soldiery and people, and extraordinary honours were paid to his memory. Augustus and Tiberius delivered orations in his praise. By his wife, Antonia Minor, daughter of Mark Antony, the triumvir, and Octavia, he left three children, the celebrated Germanicus, Claudius, afterwards emperor, and Livilla.

DRUSUS, son of Tiberius, by Vipsania Agrippina, was born B.C. 13. His father, in the first year of his reign, A.D. 14, sent him to appease a sedition which had broken out among the legions in Pannonia. He was consul with his father, A.D. 21; and, during the emperor's absence in Campania, fulfilled alone the functions of the office. In the next year he was made tribune. The influence of Sejanus now began to give umbrage to the prince; and, upon some occasion of difference, his high spirit had led him to shake his fist at the aspiring minister, and even to give him a blow on the face. Sejanus, irritated at the indignity, and urged by his ambition to remove a formidable rival, determined upon the destruction of Drusus. For this purpose he seduced the prince's wife, Livilla, daughter of the elder Drusus, and sister to Germanicus; who, though the mother of a family, not only complied with his criminal desires, but concurred in a scheme for poisoning her husband. The dose was administered by Lygdus, one of Drusus's freed men; and after an illness of some days, he died of its effects, A.D. 23. Eight years afterwards, on the death of Sejanus, the crime was brought to light, and Livilla was put to death.

DRUTHMAR, (Christian,) a learned monk in the abbey of Corby, in the ninth century, was born in Aquitaine, and afterwards taught in the monasteries of Stavelo and Malmedy, in the diocese of Liege. He left a commentary on St. Matthew, Strasburg, 1514; or Haguenau, 1530, fol.; and in the Library of the Fathers. It contains some opinions respecting transubstantiation, that were reckoned favourable to the Protestant faith. He commenced a Commentary on St. Luke and St. John, which he did not live to finish. The scarcity of his works may be accounted for from their being suppressed, in consequence of his opinions on transubstantiation. Dupin says that his commentaries are short, historical, easy, and without allegories or tropes; and adds, that Druthmar was called "the Grammarian," on account of his skill in the languages, particularly Greek and Latin.

DRYANDER, (John,) a learned astronomer and physician of the Protestant religion, whose real name was Eichmann, was born at Wetterau, in Hesse, but received his education in France, and took his degree of doctor at Mayence. He went thence to Marpurg, where he was engaged in teaching anatomy for twenty-four years; viz. from 1536 to 1560, when he died. His works are, 1. Anatomiæ pars prior, in qua Membra ad Caput spectantia, recensentur, et delineantur, Marpurg, 1537, 4to. He first observed several distinctions, before unnoticed, between the medullary and cortical part of the brain, and he saw the olfactory nerves, which he miscalls the optic nerves. 2. Anatomia Mundini ad Vetustissimorum aliquot Manuscriptorum Codicum Fidem collata, 4to, 1541, with notes, in which he frequently corrects the errors of his author, and for which he is placed by Haller among the restorers and improvers of anatomy.

DRYANDER, (Jonas,) an eminent Swedish naturalist, a pupil of Linnæus, born in 1748. Having lost his father in his infancy, the care of his education devolved on his maternal uncle, Dr. Lars Montin, a botanist, who sent him to the university of Göttenburg, whence he removed to Lund, where, in 1776, he took his degree of doctor in philosophy. After studying at Upsal he became domestic tutor to a young Swedish nobleman, and next visited England, under the patronage of his countryman, Dr. Solander, who introduced him to Sir Joseph Banks; and on the death of the former, in 1782, he succeeded to his place. Thenceforward he resided with Sir Joseph Banks as his librarian; he also held the offices of librarian to the Royal and Linnæan Societies, of the latter of which he was one of the first founders, and, on its incorporation by royal charter in 1802, drew up its laws and regulations, and fulfilled the duties of vice-president until his death, in 1810. Besides writing several botanical treatises, Dryander edited the Hortus Kewensis of Aiton, 1789; and Dr. Roxburgh's Plants of the Coast of Coromandel, a splendid work, for which the scientific world is indebted to the

munificence of the East India Company. He also drew up Catalogus Bibliothecæ Historico-Naturalis Josephi Banks, a work of singular accuracy.

DRYDEN, (John,) was the son of Erasmus Dryden, of Tichmersh, in Northamptonshire, and was born at Aldwincle, near Oundle, in that county, on the 9th of August, 1631. His family had been distinguished for puritanism, and his father had acted as a justice of the peace during the usurpation. He was educated at Westminster School, under Dr. Busby; and was thence elected, in 1650, a scholar of Trinity-college, Cambridge. During his stay at school, he translated the third satire of Persius, and wrote a poem on the death of the lord Hastings. In Jan. 1654, he took his degree of B.A., and by the death of his father in the same year, he was called away for a time to take possession of a small estate, worth about 60*l.* a-year, near Blakesly, in Northamptonshire; he then returned to Cambridge, whence he removed to London in 1657, and is supposed to have lodged with Herringman, the bookseller, near the new Exchange. In 1658 he published Heroic Stanzas on the late lord Protector; and in 1660, Astræa Redux, a poem on the restoration of Charles II. In 1662 he wrote his first play, The Wild Gallant, which was unsuccessful. In the following year he brought out a tragi-comedy, The Rival Ladies, in which the tragic scenes are executed in rhyme—a style which he earnestly defends in a dedication addressed to the earl of Orrery. About this time he composed, in conjunction with Sir Robert Howard, the Indian Queen. His connexion with Sir Robert introduced him to the family of the earl of Berkshire, father to his friend; and in the course of this intimacy, having gained the affections of the lady Elizabeth Howard, the earl's eldest daughter, he soon afterwards (1665) married her. The success of the Indian Queen encouraged Dryden to follow it up with the Indian Emperor, which had a still more favourable reception. This play he dedicated to his stedfast patroness, the duchess of Monmouth. His next production was Annus Mirabilis, The Year of Wonders, 1666. In 1668, upon the death of Sir William Davenant, he was appointed poet-laureate, and historiographer to Charles II., but his patent was not signed till 1670. The pension of the two offices was 200*l.* a year. In 1667 he published An Essay on Dramatic Poesy, dedicated to the earl of Dorset. This essay, which is drawn up in the form of a dialogue, was animadverted upon by Sir Robert Howard, in the preface to his Great Favourite, or Duke of Lerma. From the revival of the stage, after the Restoration, until 1694, when he ceased to write dramatic pieces, Dryden produced twenty-seven plays. They were collected, and published in 6 vols, 12mo, in 1725. In 1671 he was publicly satirized on the stage under the character of Bays, in the duke of Buckingham's comedy, the Rehearsal; which, though written before the breaking out of the plague in 1665, was not acted till December 7, 1671. Though Dryden affected to slight this attack, he plainly showed that he felt it, by the terrible revenge which he took in his Absalom and Achitophel, in which the duke of Buckingham is represented under the character of Zimri. In 1671 he published his comedy, entitled The Mock Astrologer, the dedication of which, to the duke of Newcastle, is a masterpiece of fine writing. In 1673 he published his tragi-comedy, entitled the Conquest of Granada, in two parts. To the first part, Dryden prefixed an Essay on Heroic Plays; and subjoined to the second a Defence of the Epilogue, or an Essay on the Dramatic Poetry of the last age; this is written in a masterly style of cutting scorn. In 1679 was published an Essay on Satire, written jointly by the earl of Mulgrave and Dryden. This piece contained severe reflections on the duchess of Portsmouth and the earl of Rochester; and they, suspecting Dryden to be the author, hired three men to cudgel him; who, as Wood relates, effected their business as he was returning from Will's coffee-house, through Rose-street, Covent-garden, to his own house in Gerrard-street, Soho, at eight o'clock at night, on the 16th of December, 1679. In 1680 he was concerned in the translation of two of Ovid's epistles; and in 1681 he published his Absalom and Achitophel, a satire on the contrivers and abettors of the rebellion against Charles II. under the duke of Monmouth, who is represented under the character of Absalom, while, under that of Achitophel, the poet has ably drawn the portrait of the earl of Shaftesbury. This poem was deservedly popular, and was translated into Latin verse by Dr. Coward, and Atterbury, afterwards bishop of Rochester; but the author never could be persuaded to finish the story, as he was unwilling to show Absalom unfortunate. A second part indeed was written by Tate, to which Dryden contributed about 200 lines; but it is far inferior to

the first, which is justly regarded as the greatest of his satires, in which he manages the English couplet with a mastery that has never been excelled. In it, as Mr. Hallam well remarks, "there was, for the first time, a poignancy of wit which atones for his severity, and a discretion even in his taunts which made them more cutting." The same year, 1681, he published The Medal, a Satire on Sedition, a poem occasioned by the striking of a medal, on account of the throwing out of an indictment against the earl of Shaftesbury for high treason by the grand jury at the Old Bailey, November 1681, on which occasion the Whig party made great rejoicings by ringing of bells, bonfires, &c. in all parts of London. The poem is a most caustic invective against the earl of Shaftesbury and the Whigs. In 1682, Dryden published his Religio Laici, or A Layman's Faith. This poem is intended as a defence of revealed religion, and of the excellency and authority of the Scriptures, as the only rule of faith and manners, against Deists, Papists, and Presbyterians. The author tells us in the preface, that it was written for an ingenious young gentleman, his friend, upon his translation of father Simon's Critical History of the Old Testament. In October of this year, he also published his Mac Flecnoe, an admirable specimen of literary satire, levelled against his rival Shadwell. His tragedy of the Duke of Guise, much altered, with the assistance of Lee, appeared in 1683, dedicated to Lawrence, earl of Rochester, and gave great offence to the Whigs. In 1684 Dryden published a translation of Maimbourg's History of the League; in which he was employed by Charles II., on account of the parallel between the troubles of France and those of Great Britain. Upon the death of the king, in February 1685, he composed Threnodia Augustalis, a funeral Pindaric poem of little merit. Soon after the accession of James II. he turned Roman Catholic, to please his royal patron. This step drew upon him the ridicule and satire of the wits of the time; particularly of Thomas Browne, Burnet, and Stillingfleet. Their attacks he attempted to repel in his Hind and Panther, published in 1687. This poem is a direct defence of the Romish church, chiefly by way of dialogue between a hind, which represents the church of Rome, and a panther, which sustains the character of the church of England. These two beasts very learnedly discuss the several points controverted between the two churches; as transubstantiation, church authority, infallibility, &c. This poem was immediately attacked by the wits, particularly by Montague (afterwards earl of Halifax), and Prior; who joined in writing The Hind and Panther transversed to the story of the Country Mouse and the City Mouse. In 1687 he published his first Ode on St. Cecilia's Day; and in 1688 he published Britannia Rediviva, a poem on the birth of the prince. At the Revolution, in 1688, being disqualified by his religion, he was dismissed from the offices of poet-laureate and historiographer, which were given to his antagonist, Shadwell. The earl of Dorset, however, though obliged, as lord-chamberlain, to withdraw his pension, was so generous a friend and patron to him that he allowed him an equivalent out of his own purse. Dryden, now in advanced life, had to depend upon his own exertions for a security from absolute indigence; for his other resources appear to have been inadequate to a decent support. His faculties were equal to the exigence; and it is remarkable, that the ten concluding years of his life, in which he actually wrote for bread, were those in which he composed the pieces which have most contributed to immortalize his name. Probably as one of the most lucrative species of writing, he resumed that for the stage. In 1690 he brought out Don Sebastian, one of the best of his tragedies, which was received with great applause. Cleomenes, written the next year, underwent some political obstacles in its way to the stage, but was at length acted. In 1693 came out, in folio, a translation of Juvenal and Persius, in which the first, third, sixth, tenth, and sixteenth satires of Juvenal, and Persius entire, were done by Dryden, who prefixed a copious and beautiful dedication to the earl of Dorset. A tragi-comedy, entitled Love Triumphant, concluded his theatric labours in 1694. In 1695 he published a translation, in prose, of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting; the second edition of which, corrected and enlarged, was published in 1716. In 1697 he published his noble and spirited translation of Virgil, which has passed through numerous editions in various forms. The Pastorals are dedicated to lord Clifford; the Georgics to the earl of Chesterfield; and the Æneid to the earl of Mulgrave. In the same year he published his second and celebrated ode to St. Cecilia, commonly called Alexander's Feast. From the commendations which have been lavished

upon this ode Mr. Hallam wholly dissents. "Few lines," he says, "are highly poetical, and some sink to the level of a common drinking song. It has the defects, as well as the merits, of that poetry which is written for musical accompaniment." In 1699 he contemplated a translation of Homer in blank verse. In the same year he entered into a contract with Tonson, the bookseller, to supply him with 10,000 verses, which produced, in 1700, his Fables, Ancient and Modern, translated into verse from Homer, Ovid, Boccace, and Chaucer. For this labour he was to get only 300*l.*, out of which 250 guineas were paid down, and he was to receive the remainder on the appearance of a second edition, which did not happen till thirteen years after his death. To the Fables are prefixed Introductory Verses, addressed to the beautiful duchess of Ormond, who is said to have acknowledged the incense by a present of 500*l.* The last of Dryden's labours, undertaken only a short time before his death, was a Secular Masque annexed to Fletcher's Comedy of the Pilgrim. He had for some years been afflicted by the gout and gravel; and in December 1699, erysipelas seized one of his legs. Shortly after, in consequence of neglecting an inflammation in one of his feet, a mortification ensued, of which he died, on the 1st of May, 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory by the duke of Buckingham. His widow survived him fourteen years, and died in 1714, after having been for some years insane. By her he had three sons, Charles, John, and Erasmus Henry.

The genius of Dryden came slowly to perfection; his minor poems were not written until he approached thirty; and he had reached the age of fifty, before his high rank as a poet was confirmed by indubitable proof. He seems early to have taken Davenant and Denham for his models, but at last he far surpassed them; and he is one of the few poets of whom it may be truly said, that our admiration of them gains upon us with advancing years. Reason in rhyme was his peculiar delight, to which he seems to escape from the mere excursions of fancy; and it is remarkable that he reasons better and more closely in poetry than in prose; or, at least, he veils his sophistry with more adroitness in the former than in the latter. The prose of Dryden may rank with the best in the English language. It is no less of his own formation than his poetry, and is equally spirited and equally harmonious. In the dedications, especially, we find paragraphs of extraordinary gracefulness, such as possibly have never been surpassed in our language. Of his lively critical prefaces, which, when we have once commenced reading them, we can never lay aside till we have finished, Dr. Johnson says, "They have not the formality of a settled style, in which the first half of the sentence betrays the other. The clauses are never balanced, nor the periods modelled; every word seems to drop by chance, though it falls into its proper place. Nothing is cold or languid; the whole is airy, animated, and vigorous: what is little, is gay; what is great, is splendid. He may be thought to mention himself too frequently; but while he forces himself upon our esteem, we cannot refuse him to stand high in his own. Everything is excused by the play of images, and the sprightliness of expression. Though all is easy, nothing is feeble; though all seems careless, there is nothing harsh; and though since his earlier works more than a century has passed, they have nothing yet uncouth or obsolete. He who writes much will not easily escape a manner—such a recurrence of particular modes as may be easily noted. Dryden is always *another and the same.* He does not exhibit a second time the same elegancies in the same form, nor appears to have any art other than that of expressing with clearness what he thinks with vigour." Among the recent editions of Dryden's works may be mentioned The Prose Works, by Malone, 1800, 4 vols, 8vo; the Poetical Works, with notes by Warton, and edited by Todd, 1812, 4 vols, 8vo; and the whole of his works, with a Life by Sir Walter Scott, Edinburgh, 1808, 18 vols, 8vo.

DRYSDALE, (John,) a Scottish divine, born in 1718, at Kirkaldy, where his father was minister, and educated there. In 1732 he was sent to the university of Edinburgh; and in 1740 was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Kirkaldy; was several years assistant minister of the collegiate church in Edinburgh, and in 1748 was presented to the church in Kirkliston. After residing there for fifteen years, he was presented to lady Yester's church, by the town-council of Edinburgh. This being the first instance in which the magistrates of that city had exercised their right of presentation, which was thought to reside in the

parishioners; and Drysdale being suspected of favouring the Arminian tenets, a formidable opposition was at first made to his institution. He cooperated with Dr. Robertson, in defence of what was termed the moderate party in the church of Scotland. In 1765 the university of Aberdeen conferred upon him the degree of D.D. by diploma, and on the death of Dr. Jardine, he was preferred to the church of Tron, and appointed a king's chaplain. In 1773 he was elected moderator of the General Assembly. In 1784 he was re-elected, by a great majority, to the same dignity. He died in 1788. A collection of his sermons was published after his death, in 2 vols, 8vo, with biographical anecdotes prefixed.

DUAREN, (Francis,) professor of civil law at Bourges, was born at St. Brien, in Bretagne, in 1509. He read lectures on the Pandects, at Paris, in 1536; and, among other scholars, had three sons of the learned Budæus. He was sent for to Bourges in 1538, to teach civil law, three years after Alciat had retired, but quitted his place in 1548, and went to Paris, where he attended the bar of the parliament. He soon, however, retired from the bar, and returned to his professorship of civil law at Bourges, in 1551. He was accounted the first of the French civilians who cleared the civil law chair from the barbarism of the glossators, in order to introduce the pure sources of the ancient jurisprudence. He died at Bourges in 1559. He had so bad a memory, that he was obliged always to read his lectures from his notes. Although a Protestant at heart, he never had the courage to separate from the church of Rome. A collection of his works was printed at Lyons in 1554; but after his death, another edition, more complete, was published in 1579, under the inspection of Nicholas Cisner, who had been his scholar, and was afterwards professor of civil law at Heidelberg. His principal works are, 1. Commentaria in varios Titulos digesti et Codicis. 2. De Plagiariis. This Bayle calls "a curious treatise, but too short for so copious a subject." 3. In Consuetudines Feudorum Commentarius. 4. Pro Libertate Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ adversus Artes Romanas Defensio. This piece was placed in the Index Expurgatorius.

DUBOIS, (William,) cardinal, archbishop, and prime minister, was born in 1656, at Brive-la-Gaillarde, in Limousin, where his father was an apothecary. In his twelfth year he went to Paris, and entered the college of St. Michael; where he was obliged, for his support, to serve the principal as his valet. After having acquired some knowledge of philosophy and the languages, he successively occupied the posts of preceptor in different families, till at length he was recommended to M. de Saint-Laurent, subgovernor to the young duke de Chartres, afterwards the regent duke of Orleans. He gave satisfaction at court by the attention he paid towards bringing forward his pupil in his studies, and at the same time he secured an ascendency over him by corrupting his principles. He accompanied the duke in his campaigns in Flanders; and such was his influence over him, that he was employed by the court to induce him to marry the king's natural daughter, madame de Blois; and his success in this negotiation was rewarded by the abbacy of St. Just. He was sent to England after the peace of Ryswick; and, when the duke became regent in 1715, he made him counsellor of state. In 1717 he was sent as ambassador-plenipotentiary to England, where he signed the triple alliance. On his return he was made minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, and acquired the entire management of that department. He was afterwards, notwithstanding his notorious unfitness for the office, promoted to the archbishopric of Cambray. The cardinal of Noailles alone among the prelates refused to concur in this transaction. The scandal was aggravated by his elevation to the cardinalate in the next year, 1721; not without a long resistance on the part of Innocent XIII., whose forced compliance was thought to have shortened his days. The cardinal was admitted into the council of regency in 1722, and soon after was declared first minister of state. The French clergy chose him, in 1723, their first president. He died in that year, aged sixty-seven. A magnificent mausoleum, the masterpiece of the sculptor Coustou, was erected to his memory in the church of St. Honoré. No man had ever a more corrupt heart; and such was his contempt of virtue, that he scorned to practise hypocrisy. He was infinitely mischievous to France, by thoroughly debauching the mind of his pupil, the regent duke of Orleans, and by encouraging that shameless profligacy which distinguished his administration, and lastingly debased the character of the French court. A particular account of this extraordinary man may be seen in Mémoires

secrets et Corréspondence inédité du Cardinal Dubois, recueillis et mis en ordre par L. de Sevelinges, 3 vols, 8vo, Paris.

DUBOS, (John Baptist,) an eminent French writer, born at Beauvais, in 1670. After some elementary education at home, he went to Paris, where he was soon distinguished for his abilities. In 1695 he obtained a situation in the office for foreign affairs, and was patronized by M. de Torcy, and accompanied the French plenipotentiaries to Ryswick, in 1696. He was sent to Italy in 1699, to negotiate some affairs of importance, which occupied him until 1702. Some time after he went to England, as chargé d'affaires; and while the war occasioned by the contest about the crown of Spain was at its height, and had involved all Europe, he was the only minister France had at the court of St. James's. He then went to the Hague, and thence to Brussels, where he wrote the able manifesto of the elector of Bavaria. He appears to have had a considerable share in the treaties concluded at Utrecht, Baden, and Rastadt. Having been employed in other state affairs by the regent and by cardinal Dubois, he was rewarded in 1716 by a pension of 2000 livres, and in 1723 he was promoted to the abbey of Notre Dame de Ressons, near Beauvais. He died at Paris, in 1742. In 1720 he had been elected into the French Academy, and in 1723 was appointed their secretary. He wrote, 1. Histoire des quatre Gordiens, prouvée et illustrée par les Médailles, Paris, 1695, 12mo. 2. Animadversiones ad Nicolai Bergerii Libros de publicis et militaribus Imperii Romani Viis, Utrecht and Leyden, 1699. 3. Les Intérêts de l'Angleterre mal entendus dans la Guerre présente, Amst. 1704, of which there have been several editions: it consists of many melancholy prophecies respecting England, one of which only, the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, which he hints at, has been fulfilled. 4. Histoire de la Ligue de Cambrai, faite l'an 1508, contre la République de Venise, Paris, 1709, 2 vols, 12mo, and reprinted in 1728. 5. Réflexions critiques sur la Poésie et la Peinture, Paris, 1719, 2 vols, 12mo, and often reprinted, in 3 vols, and translated into English. He published also a French translation of a part of Addison's Cato, and some discourses delivered in the French Academy.

DU BOURG, (Anne, or Annas,) one of the martyrs to the cause of the Protestant religion in France, in the sixteenth century, was born in 1521, at Auvergne. He was a man of great learning, especially in the law, which he taught at Orleans with much reputation, and was appointed counsellor-clerk to the parliament of Paris in 1557. In this high station, he declared himself the protector of the Protestants, and endeavoured either to prevent or soften the punishments inflicted upon them. This alarmed some of Henry II.'s counsellors, who, in June 1559, ordered him to be arrested. On the 19th he was tried, and declared a heretic by the bishop of Paris, ordered to be degraded from the character of priest, and to be delivered into the hand of the secular power. He was hanged, and his body burnt, on the 20th of December. At his execution he avowed his principles with great spirit; and the popish biographers are forced to allow that the firmness and constancy shown by him and others, about the same time, tended only to "make new heretics, instead of intimidating the old."

DUBRAW, or DUBRAVIUS SCALA, (John,) bishop of Olmutz, in Moravia, born at Piltzen, in Bohemia. The functions of the episcopate did not prevent him from being ambassador in Silesia, afterwards in Bohemia, and president of the chamber instituted for trying the insurgents who had been concerned in the troubles of Smalkalde. He died in 1553. His principal work is a History of Bohemia. The best editions are those of 1575, with chronological tables, and that of 1688, at Frankfort, augmented with the History of Bohemia, by Æneas Sylvius.

DUBY, (Peter Ancher Tobiesen,) an eminent antiquary and medallist, born in 1721, at Housseau, in the canton of Soleure, whence, at nine years of age, he was sent to Denmark, and entered soon after as a student in the university of Copenhagen. He afterwards repaired to France, and entered into a Swiss regiment. At the battle of Fontenoy he was so severely wounded that he was obliged to take refuge in the Hôtel des Invalides, where his proficiency as a linguist obtained for him the office of interpreter to the Royal Library for the English, Dutch, German, and Flemish, as well as the Swedish, Danish, and Russian languages. He employed all his leisure hours in the study of coins and medals. He died in 1782. His works were published at Paris, in 1790, in a splendid form, in 3 vols, imperial 4to, with many plates, admirably engraved.

DUC, (Fronton du,) in Latin, *Fronto Ducæus*, a learned French Jesuit, born at Bourdeaux, in 1558. He entered as a novice in the order at Verdun, in 1577, and was soon after appointed instructor of the junior members in the principles of rhetoric, at the Jesuits' seminary at Pont-à-Mousson, and afterwards in the college of Clermont, at Paris. He next studied theology in the college belonging to his order at Paris; making himself acquainted at the same time with the works of the Latin and Greek fathers. In 1597 he was sent to teach theology in the Jesuits' college, at Bourdeaux. His first production was a Latin translation of The Works of St. Chrysostom, in 6 vols, fol., with notes. This work is highly commended by father Simon. He was afterwards engaged for some years in a controversy with Du Plessis Mornay, on the subject of the practice and doctrine of the ancient churches, relative to the eucharist. About 1604, Isaac Casaubon had persuaded Henry IV. to patronize the printing of select MSS. from the collection in the Royal Library, and had engaged several learned men to employ themselves on editions of the profane writers. The clergy of France, in one of their assemblies, devolved on the Jesuits the care of preparing for publication the writings of the Greek fathers; and Fronton was one of those appointed to that business. To the severe labours of the closet he continued incessantly attached to the last, notwithstanding the torments of the stone, under which he was long a sufferer, without any remission from his pains by day or by night; and to which he at length fell a victim in 1624, when a stone weighing five ounces was found in his bladder. Besides the works already mentioned, he published, Bibliotheca Veterum Patrum, seu Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum, Græco-Latinus, &c. in 1624, 2 vols, fol.; L'Histoire Tragique de la Pucelle de Domremy, outrement d'Orléans, départie par Actes, et représentée par Personnages, &c. 1581, 4to; and a great number of editions of ancient authors, particularly the Greek and Latin fathers, with notes and corrections, of which a particular detail is given in Niceron's Mémoires, vol. xxxviii.

DUC, (Nicholas le,) a French priest, in the diocese of Rouen, was at first settled on a benefice at Trouville en Caux, which he quitted in order to remove to Paris, where he was for fifteen years vicar of St. Paul's; but in 1731, being accused of Jansenism, and interdicted by the archbishop from engaging in his clerical functions, he devoted himself entirely to a studious life. He had a considerable share in the translation of De Thou's History, in 16 vols, 4to. He was also the author of a work entitled L'Année Ecclésiastique, in 15 vols, 12mo; and translated some of cardinal Bona's religious treatises, &c.

DUC, or DUCQ, (John le,) a Dutch artist, born at the Hague in 1636. He studied under Paul Potter, and for some time successfully imitated the style of that admirable painter of animals; but his cattle pieces are very scarce. He afterwards changed his style, and painted scenes of corps de garde, assemblies of officers, card players, and robbers. He abandoned the pencil for the sword, and, after following a military life for some time, he returned to his earlier profession, and in 1671 was made director of the Academy of Painting at the Hague. He had some skill as an engraver. He died in 1695.

DUCANGE. See CANGE.

DUCAREL, (Andrew Coltee,) an eminent civilian and antiquary, born in 1713, in Normandy, according to some; in 1714, at Greenwich, according to others. He was educated at Eton, and St. John's college, Oxford; proceeded LL.B. June 1, 1738, and LL.D. October 21, 1742; and became a member of the college of Doctors' Commons in November 1743. He was elected commissary or official of the peculiar and exempt jurisdiction of the collegiate church or free chapel of St. Katharine, near the Tower, in 1755; was appointed commissary and official of the city and diocese of Canterbury, by archbishop Herring, in 1758; and of the subdeanries of South Malling, Pagham, and Terring, in Sussex, by archbishop Secker, in 1776. He was elected F.A.S. September 22, 1737, and was one of the first fellows of the society nominated by the president and council on its incorporation in 1755. In 1762 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. His first publication was A Tour through Normandy, described in a letter to a friend, 1754, 4to; republished under the title of Anglo-Norman Antiquities considered, in a Tour through part of Normandy, by Dr. Ducarel, illustrated with 27 copper-plates, 1767, fol. In 1757 he published a series of above 200 Anglo-Gallic or Norman and Aquitaine coins of the ancient kings of England, exhibited in sixteen copper-plates, and illustrated in twelve letters, addressed to the Society

of Antiquaries of London, &c. 4to. Of all the honours Dr. Ducarel enjoyed, none gave him greater satisfaction than the commissariate of St. Katharine's, a place to which he has done due honour in The History of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London, from its foundation, in 1273, to the present time, 1782, 4to, with seventeen plates. This history was originally compiled by the doctor for the use of queen Charlotte, consort of George III., to whom a copy of it was presented in MS. a short time after her accession to the patronage of this collegiate church, the only ecclesiastical preferment in the gift of the queen consort of England. In 1783 he published, as No. XII. of Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, Some Account of the Town, Church, and Archiepiscopal Palace of Croydon, in the County of Surrey, from its Foundation to 1783, 4to. He also drew up in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. XXVII., The History and Antiquities of the Archiepiscopal Palace of Lambeth, from its Foundation to the present Time, 1785, 4to. In 1757 he was appointed to the place of librarian at Lambeth, under archbishop Hutton; and the catalogues of that valuable collection are not a little benefited by his diligence and abilities. For many years it was his custom to travel incognito in August, in company with his friend, Samuel Gale, Esq., for the purpose of accurately examining places of note or interest. They constantly took with them Camden's Britannia, and a set of maps. Dr. Ducarel closed a life of unremitted industry and application in antiquarian pursuits, at South Lambeth, May 29, 1785, after he had returned only three days from a fortnight's journey into Kent, where he had been holding a visitation as official of Canterbury.

DUCART, (Isaac,) an eminent painter of flowers, born at Amsterdam, in 1630. He painted generally on satin or velvet, and no artist before him ever equalled him in the fidelity of his imitations. In Holland, where a taste for flowers prevailed, which was scarcely less strong than a taste for pictures, Ducart's works were in high esteem, until he was overmatched by John Van Huysum. But the pictures of the former still fetch high prices. Ducart resided for some time in England, and on his return to Holland practised his art with extraordinary success. He died at Amsterdam in 1694.

DUCAS, (Michael,) a Greek historian, concerning the life of whom it is only known that he was employed in several negotiations. He wrote a history, which is still extant, of the German empire, from the reign of the elder Andronicus, to the fall of that empire. He is preferred to Chalcondylas, though he writes in a barbarous style, because he relates facts not to be found elsewhere, and was an attentive witness of what passed. His work was printed at the Louvre, in 1649, fol., under the care of Ismael Bouillaud, who accompanied it with a Latin version and learned notes. The president Cousin translated it afterwards into French, and it concludes the 8th volume of his History of Constantinople, printed at Paris, in 1672 and 1674, 4to; and reprinted in Holland, 1685, 12mo.

DUCASSÉ, (Francis,) a celebrated French canonist, a native of the diocese of Lectoure. His first ecclesiastical promotion was the appointment of grand-vicar and official of Carcassone. Afterwards he became canon, archdeacon, and official of Condom, where he died in the year 1706. He is represented to have been profoundly skilled in scriptural learning, the writings of the fathers, and the works of ancient and modern canonists. He was the author of two treatises much esteemed by canon-lawyers, De la Jurisdiction Ecclésiastique contentieuse, 8vo, 1695; and De la Jurisdiction volontaire, 8vo, 1697.

DUCCIO, (Di Boninsegna,) an artist who flourished in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but in what school he was educated is uncertain. Sigismondo Tizio, of Castiglione, who lived at Sienna from 1482 to 1528, in his histories, speaks of him as the first artist of his time (1311), and makes him a pupil of Segna. The works of Duccio are from 1275, the year in which he received a commission for S. Maria Novella at Florence, to 1311, the period at which he was employed in the cathedral of Sienna, to paint the principal altar-piece; for which he was paid upwards of 3000 scudi d'oro. Duccio is celebrated as the restorer of that inlaid kind of Mosaic, called "lavoro di commesso," which composes the floor of the dome of Sienna.

DUCHAL, (James,) an eminent Irish nonconformist divine, born at, or near, Antrim, in 1697. His grammar learning he received partly from the instructions of an uncle, and partly from those of the celebrated Mr. Abernethy. He studied at the university of Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. Soon after-

wards he became pastor to a small congregation at Cambridge, where he published, in 1728, The Practice of Religion recommended, in 8vo. In 1730 he accepted of an invitation to Antrim to succeed his friend, Mr. Abernethy, who had removed to a congregation in Dublin. At Antrim Mr. Duchal had continued somewhat more than ten years, when, upon the death of Mr. Abernethy in 1740, he was again persuaded to become that gentleman's successor, and settled with the protestant dissenting congregation in Wood-street, Dublin. In 1752 he published a collection of discourses, entitled Presumptive Arguments for the Truth and Divine Authority of the Christian Religion, in ten sermons; to which is added, a Sermon upon God's Moral Government, 8vo. Soon after the appearance of this work, the author had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by the university of Glasgow. He died in 1761. In the decline of life he wrote above 700 sermons, from which a selection was made after his death, and published in 1764, in 3 vols, 8vo.

DUCHANGE, (Gaspar,) an eminent engraver, born at Paris in 1662. He was a pupil of Audran, and was received into the academy in 1707. He may be ranked among the ablest artists of his country, and was remarkable for the mellowness and harmony with which he has combined his etching with a tasteful management of the graver. He executed several copies from the works of the great masters, and his plates after Correggio are peculiarly expressive of the admirable style of that painter. He lived to a very advanced age, and was greatly esteemed for the excellence of his character. He died in 1756.

DUCHAT, (Jacob le,) a French writer and author, born at Metz, in 1658. He studied the law at Strasburg, and attended the bar till the reformed were driven out of France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In 1701 he settled at Berlin; became a member of the Academy of Science; and died there in 1735. His taste for the ancient French writers led him to give new editions of the Menippean Satires, of the works of Rabelais, of the Apology for Herodotus, by Henry Stephens, &c.; all accompanied with remarks of his own. He held a correspondence with Bayle, whom he furnished with many particulars for his Dictionary. After his death was published a Ducatiana, at Amsterdam, 1738, 2 vols, 12mo.

DUCHATEL, (Gaspar,) an agent in the French revolution, and a deputy to the Convention. He was one of those who endeavoured in vain to save the unfortunate Louis XVI.; holding that the person of the monarch was, by the constitution, inviolable, and that deposition was the utmost extent to which the nation could proceed against the sovereign. He voted, however, for the banishment of Louis, and was afterwards appointed commissary to the army of the North; though his nomination was vehemently opposed by Collot d'Herbois. He was soon after denounced by the revolutionary tribunal for holding correspondence with the insurgents of La Vendée, and was condemned to death on the 31st of October, 1793.

DUCHE DE VANCY, (Joseph Francis,) a French poet, born at Paris, in 1668. His father, who was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to the French king, took great pains in his education, but left him scarcely any property; and he soon had recourse to his pen as the means of gaining a subsistence. Madame de Maintenon, having seen some of his essays, made choice of him to furnish her pupils at St. Cyr with sacred sonnets, and recommended him so strongly to Pontchartrain, the secretary of state, that the minister, taking the poet for some considerable personage, went to make him a visit. Duché, seeing a secretary of state enter his doors, thought he was going to be sent to the Bastile; but he was soon relieved from his fright by the civilities of the minister. Duché had as much gentleness in his disposition as charms in his wit, and never indulged in any strokes of satire. He was admitted a member into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres; but he died in the prime of life, December 14, 1704. He presented the French theatre with three tragedies, Jonathan, Absalom, and Deborah. He also wrote some ballets and pieces for the opera, which were received with great applause. His Iphigenia in Tauris is his best performance, and, in the opinion of Voltaire, has many of the excellences of the Grecian tragedies. His hymns, sacred canticles, and edifying stories, composed for the pupils at St. Cyr, possess great excellence, and are not inferior to those of the abbé de Choisi.

DUCHESNOIS, (Catharine Josephine,) a celebrated French actress, whose real name was Rafin, was born, of parents in narrow circumstances, at St. Saulve, near

Valenciennes, in 1777. To the servile occupations of her early life she used afterwards playfully to allude, by saying that she commenced her histrionic career with the character of Cinderella. In 1792, while visiting a sister who resided in Paris, she chanced to witness the acting of Mlle. Raucourt, as Agrippina, and was then smitten with a passion for the stage, which ever after refused to be controlled. On her return to her native place she appeared in several characters, and, in that of Palmyre in Mahomet, at once established her pretensions as an actress. Encouraged by her success, she repaired to Paris, and obtained great applause by her representation of Phédre. The Théâtre Français derived signal advantage from the joint acting of Talma and Duchesnois. In her last moments she was attended by the archbishop of Paris; a circumstance without example in the annals of the French stage. She died in 1835, and was buried in the cemetery of Père La Chaise, near the tomb of Talma, where a monument has been erected to her memory.

DUCIS, (John Francis,) a French dramatic writer, born at Versailles, in 1732. His earlier pieces attracted but little notice; but he afterwards gained considerable celebrity by his translations of several plays of Shakspeare. His versions of Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth, Othello, and King Lear, notwithstanding some liberties which he took with his author, had great success. In 1778 he was elected by the French Academy in the room of Voltaire. He afterwards became secretary to Louis XVIII., to whom he continued devotedly attached, refusing to accept either money or rewards from Napoleon, even in his deepest indigence. He lived to see the restoration of his beloved sovereign, and died in 1816.

DUCK, (Arthur,) an English civilian, born at Heavytree, near Exeter, in 1580. At the age of fifteen he was entered of Exeter college, Oxford, took his degree of B.A., and became a fellow-commoner in 1599. From thence he removed to Hart hall, took his degree of M.A., and afterwards was elected fellow of All Souls; but his genius leading him to the study of the civil law, he took his degree of doctor in that faculty. He travelled into France, Italy, and Germany; and, after his return, was made chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells. He was afterwards made chancellor of London, and at length master of the requests. In 1640 he was elected burgess for Minehead, in Somersetshire, and soon after, siding with Charles I., became a great sufferer in the fortunes of his family. In 1648 he was sent for by the king to Newport, in the Isle of Wight, to assist in the treaty with the commissioners from the parliament; but that treaty not succeeding, he retired to his residence at Chiswick, near London, where he died in 1649. He wrote, Vita Henrici Chichele, &c. Oxon. 1617, 4to, added to Bates's Lives, and translated into English, 1699; and De Usu et Auctoritate Juris Civilis Romanorum in Dominiis principum Christianorum; a singular and entertaining work, which has been printed several times, and is added to De Ferriere's History of Civil Law, 1724, 8vo. He was greatly assisted in this work by Dr. Gerard Langbaine.

DUCK, (Stephen,) a poet of extraordinary fortune, who from a thresher became the minister of a parish. He was born at Charlton, near Marlborough, in Wiltshire, about the beginning of the last century. About his fourteenth year he was taken from school, and was afterwards successively engaged in the various employments of an agricultural labourer. He had no books, and no money to purchase any; but used to work more than other day-labourers, by which means he effected some savings, with which he bought first a book of vulgar arithmetic, then one of decimal, and a third of measuring land; of all which, by degrees, he made himself a tolerable master, in those hours he could steal from sleep after the labours of the day. He had, it seems, a friend, who joined with him in this literary pursuit; and with whom he used to talk and read, when they could steal a little time for it. Their little library consisted of a Bible, Milton, the Spectator, Seneca, Telemachus, with another piece by the same hand, and Addison's Defence of Christianity. They had an English dictionary, and a sort of English grammar; an Ovid, and Bysshe's Art of Poetry. They had one volume of Shakspeare, with seven of his plays in it. Besides these, Stephen had read three or four other plays; some of Epictetus, Waller, Dryden's Virgil, Prior, Hudibras, Tom Browne, and the London Spy. Duck's attempts at versification led to his introduction to the clergymen in the neighbourhood; who, upon examining him, found that he had a great deal of merit, made him some presents, and encouraged him to go on. At length some

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of his essays falling into the hands of a lady of quality who attended on queen Caroline, consort of George II., he became known to her majesty, who took him under her protection, and settled on him a yearly pension, and, in 1733, made him one of the yeomen of the guards; from which situation, by a singular transition, he was admitted into holy orders, and preferred to the living of Byfleet, in Surrey. Before this he was appointed keeper of the queen's select library at Richmond, called Merlin's Cave, where he had apartments, which were continued to his daughter after his decease. Here and at Byfleet he continued for many years to make poems and sermons, and was much followed by the people as a preacher; till, falling at length into a depression of spirits, he drowned himself in the Thames, near Reading, in 1756. His verses evince that he had but slender pretensions to the character of a poet; and he did not escape the sarcasm of Swift. Specimens of his poems may be seen in Dodsley's Collection.

DUCKWORTH, (Sir John Thomas,) a brave and distinguished English admiral, son of the Rev. Henry Duckworth, rector of Fulmer in Buckinghamshire, was born at Leatherhead, in the county of Surrey, on the 28th of February, 1747. Early in 1759 he entered the navy, and not long after served in the *Diamond*. He did not rise to the rank of lieutenant until June 1770; and was appointed to the *Princess Royal*, 98, on board of which the celebrated admiral Byron's flag was then flying. In her he sailed for the West Indies, with a view of threatening the French islands, and interrupting the supplies, by means of which that nation was then supporting the insurgent colonies of America against the mother country. In July 1770 he was appointed to the *Rover* sloop of war, with the rank of commander. In June 1780 he was appointed post-captain. In 1793, on the breaking out of hostilities with France, he was appointed first to the *Orion*, of 74, and then to the *Queen*, the latter of which formed part of the Channel fleet, under lord Howe. The rival fleets came in full view of each other at eight o'clock in the morning of May 28, 1794. During the first and second days' action, nothing decisive occurred; but, on the third, a great and eventful victory was achieved. The *Orion*, 74, commanded by captain Duckworth, happened to be the third ship on the larboard division, and acquired her due portion of renown. After this he repaired to the West Indies, and had a broad pennant for some time at St. Domingo. In 1798, while in the Mediterranean, on board the *Leviathan*, 74, he greatly distinguished himself under earl St. Vincent at the capture of Minorca. At the commencement of 1799 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and immediately received orders to repair to the West Indies, as successor to lord Hugh Seymour. In the mean time, he was fortunate enough to fall in with and to capture a very rich Spanish convoy, consisting of eleven sail of merchantmen. After remaining some time on the Leeward Island station, where he took the Swedish and Danish settlements, he received for his services the Order of the Bath. On the recommencement of hostilities he was selected by the Admiralty for the Jamaica station; and in the spring of 1804 he became vice-admiral of the blue. In 1806, while cruising off Cadiz, as second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, under admiral Collingwood, he learnt that the French government had sent a fleet to the West Indies, with a view of succouring St. Domingo. He thereupon collected his squadron, and sailed in pursuit of the enemy. After effecting a junction with rear-admiral Cochrane, the English fleet steered for St. Domingo. On perceiving the French line, the *Superb* led the way, with a portrait of Nelson suspended to the mizen-stay. On this occasion a first-rate, with a rear-admiral's flag flying, one eighty, and three seventy-four gun ships, fell into the hands of the English. Finding it necessary to destroy two out of five sail of the line, the admiral, by the aid of the trade wind, fell down to leeward with his prizes, and anchored at Port Royal. His reception at Jamaica was most enthusiastic, and the Assembly, which happened to be then sitting, voted thanks to him for the effectual protection afforded to its commerce and coasts; and ordered the sum of one thousand guineas to be expended in the purchase of a rich sword, to be presented to him. On the arrival of the intelligence in England, an unanimous vote of thanks to him passed both Houses of Parliament, and the corporation of London decreed to him the freedom of the city, to which was added a sword of the value of 200 guineas. Having become a vice-admiral of the white, in consequence of a new promotion of flag-officers, he was soon after nominated to the command of the *Royal George*, 110. In 1807 he was detached to the Medi-

terranean, to watch the motions of the Turkish fleet. On this occasion, notwithstanding the narrowness of the strait and the vaunted size of the Turkish guns, he entered the Dardanelles; but venturing too far, he had a narrow escape, and, after suffering some damage, he returned to England; and in 1810 he was nominated to the Newfoundland station, which he retained for four years. At the end of that period he was created a baronet; and in 1815 he was appointed to the Plymouth station. He died on the 14th of April, 1817, in the 70th year of his age. Sir John Duckworth sat in parliament for some time, as one of the members for the borough of New Romney. He was twice married; and had a son, who fell in Spain, while gallantly fighting under the duke of Wellington; and a daughter, who married admiral Sir Richard King.

DUCLOS, (Anna Maria Chateauneuf,) a celebrated French actress, born at Paris, in 1664. She made her first appearance at a very early age, and for many years obtained the public applause, notwithstanding the irregularity of her moral conduct. She excelled in the representation of queens and princesses. Her maiden name was Chateauneuf; that of Duclos was assumed. She married an actor named Duchemin, in 1730, and was divorced from him three years after. She died in 1748, in the eighty-third year of her age.

DUCLOS, (Charles Pineau,) an eminent French writer, born in 1705, at Dinant, in Brittany, where his father was a hatter. He received a liberal education at Paris, with a view to the profession of the law, and for some time he attended the office of an advocate; but his talents soon connected him with a society of men of letters, some of them persons of quality. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1739, and into the French Academy in 1747. In 1744 he was appointed mayor of his native place; and when the king, in recompense for the patriotic zeal displayed by the province of Brittany, proposed to confer honours on some of its members who should be recommended, Duclos was unanimously nominated by the third estate, and in consequence had a patent of nobility granted him. He was also pensioned, and was appointed historiographer of France. So many favours conferred upon a man who was naturally of an impetuous character, implied a degree of prudence and management gradually formed by experience of the world; whence it was said of him by Rousseau, that he was at the same time "droit et adroit." Though considered as one of the philosophers of France, his conduct, writings, and conversation, proved that he was moderate in his opinions, and the friend of morality and virtue. He never published any thing as historiographer; and observed, that he never would ruin himself by speaking truth, nor debase himself by flattery. His History of Louis XV. was, after his death, lodged in the hands of the minister. His works are, Considérations sur les Mœurs de ce Siècle, which has been translated into English and German; The Confessions of Count * * *; The Baroness de Luz; History of Louis XI., 3 vols, 12mo; Memoirs on the Manners of the Eighteenth Century; Acajou et Zirphile &c. Though he took Tacitus for his model, he resembles him little in his delineation of characters, and the interest of his narrative. He was also engaged in the Dictionary of the French Academy, and in the continuation of the history of that society. He died in 1772. A complete edition of his works was published in 1806, at Paris, by Desessarts, 10 vols, 8vo.

DUCOS, (John Francis,) an agent in the French revolution, born at Bordeaux, in 1765. He cultivated literature, and in 1792 was sent as a deputy from the department of the Gironde to the Legislative Assembly, and afterwards to the Convention; in which he voted for the death of Louis XVI. Being a man of an ardent disposition, and of considerable talent, he became a leading member of the party of the Girondists. When Robespierre and his associates overthrew that faction, Ducos, though not at first included in the proscription of the 31st of May, 1793, through the intervention of Marat, was at length involved in their fate. He was guillotined on the 1st of November following. While confined in prison, a few days previously to his death, he wrote a burlesque poem, describing the circumstances of his colleague Bailleul's flight to Provins, and arrest at the place, at the period of his proscription.

DUCREST, (Charles Louis, marquis de,) brother of madame de Genlis, was born near Autun, in 1747. He entered young into the navy, which he quitted in 1766, for the army, in which he rose, in 1779, to the rank of colonel-commandant of the royal grenadiers. In 1785 he was appointed, through his sister's influence,

to the lucrative post of chancellor of the house of Orleans. In 1787 he presented a memoir to Louis XVI., announcing himself as the only person capable of re-establishing prosperity in the financial affairs of France. His pretensions exposed him to ridicule, and he shortly after left his native country, but returned in 1790 to claim a debt of 13,000 francs from the duke of Orleans, then in the height of his popularity. The latter refused payment, and Ducrest sued him for the debt, pleaded his own cause, and gained it. He then quitted France again, and did not return till 1800, from which period till his death, he occupied himself in literary undertakings. In 1817 he published Traité de la Monarchie Absolue, Paris, 12mo. He died at his seat near Orleans, in 1824.

DUCROS, (Peter,) an eminent Swiss engraver, born in 1745. He settled early at Rome, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with Volpato, and, in conjunction with that artist, executed a series of views of Rome and of the Campagna. His engravings of Palermo, the theatre of Tauromenium and Etna, and of the Amphitheatre of Syracuse, attest his taste and skill, and rank him among the ablest of artists in his line. He died at Lausanne in 1810.

DUDITH, (Andrew,) an eminent Hungarian prelate, born in 1533, at Buda, and educated by his maternal uncle, who was bishop of Veitzen; and out of respect to him he took the name of Sbardellet. He was educated in the Roman Catholic religion, and, after studying at Breslau, Verona, Paris, and Padua, he travelled in France, England, and Holland. In 1560 the emperor Ferdinand II. admitted him into his council, and appointed him bishop of Tina. He was sent soon after to the council of Trent, in the name of the emperor, and all the Hungarian clergy; and there made a very eloquent speech, April 9, 1568. But he gained less applause from his own party for another speech, delivered July 6; for, though he showed great zeal for the pope, and exclaimed strongly against Luther, yet he reasoned with irresistible eloquence against the scandalous abuses of the court of Rome; pleaded most powerfully for granting the cup to the laity, and against the celibacy of the clergy; and strongly maintained the necessity of the residence of bishops in their dioceses. The freedom with which he spoke on these subjects led the pope to solicit the emperor to recall Dudith, which he accordingly did; but Ferdinand, far from blaming his conduct, rewarded it with the bishopric of Chonat, and soon after gave him that of the Five Churches. This prince dying in 1564, Dudith was sent by Maximilian II. into Poland, whither he had been sent before by Ferdinand, and privately married Reyna Strazzi, maid of honour to the queen, resigning his bishopric. The pope cited him, excommunicated him, and even condemned him to the flames as a heretic. He at length openly professed the reformed religion, and even became a Socinian, according to most authors, particularly of the modern school, who seem proud of their convert; but the fact is denied by the writer of his life, who, on the contrary, asserts, that he disputed strongly against Socinus. He then settled at Breslau, in Silesia, where he died in 1589, aged fifty-six. He had a taste for the classics, and so great a veneration for Cicero, that he wrote all that orator's works three times over with his own hand. He left a great number of works; the principal are, — Dissertationes de Cometis, Utrecht, 1665, 4to; two discourses, delivered at the council of Trent; An Apology for the Emperor Maximilian II. &c., published with other tracts, and his Life by Reuter, 1610, 4to. He published also, the Life of Cardinal Pole, translated from the Italian of Beccatelli.

DUDLEY, (Edmund,) a celebrated lawyer and statesman, born in 1462. His father was Sir John Dudley, second son of John Dudley, baron of Dudley. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to Gray's-inn to study the law; to which he devoted himself with such diligence, that he came to be considered an able person in his profession, insomuch that Henry VII. took him very early into his service. It is said that he was sworn of the king's privy-council in his twenty-third year. In 1499 he was one of those who signed the ratification of peace with France; and was in high favour with Henry VII., whom he served, with his colleague Empson, in helping to fill his coffers, under the colour of law, though with very little regard to equity and justice. In 1504, Dudley was made speaker of the House of Commons; and two years after he obtained a grant of the stewardship of the rape of Hastings. Immediately after the death of Henry (21st of April), Dudley was sent to the Tower; and in July he was arraigned, and found guilty of high treason before commissioners assembled in Guildhall.

In the parliament of January 1510, Dudley and Empson were both attainted of high treason; but Henry VIII. was unwilling to execute them; and Stow informs us, that a rumour prevailed, that queen Catharine had interposed, and procured Dudley's pardon. But the clamours of the people continually increasing, the king was at last obliged to order them for execution; and accordingly they were beheaded upon Tower-hill, on the 18th of August. Dudley, to give some employment to his thoughts during his imprisonment, and perhaps with a view of extricating himself from his misfortunes, composed a very extraordinary piece, which he addressed to the king, entitled The Tree of the Commonwealth, by Edmund Dudley, Esq., late counsellor to king Henry VII., the same Edmund being, at the compiling thereof, prisoner in the Tower, in 1 Henry VIII. This singular book has never been published; several copies of it are still extant in MS.

DUDLEY, (John,) son of the preceding, was born in 1502, and became one of the most powerful subjects England ever saw. At the time his father was beheaded, he was about eight years old; and his friends, among whom the most active was Edmund Gibson, his guardian, found little difficulty in obtaining from the parliament that his father's attainder might be reversed, and himself restored in blood; for which purpose a special act was passed in 1511. He was introduced at court in 1523, and soon after attended the king's favourite, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, in his expedition to France; and obtained the honour of knighthood. He attached himself to Wolsey, and he was also in great confidence with Cromwell. In 1542 he was raised to the dignity of viscount L'Isle, and, at the next festival of St. George, was elected knight of the garter. Soon after, the king made him lord high admiral of England for life; in which office he highly distinguished himself. He was also named by Henry, in his will, one of his sixteen executors, and received from him a legacy of 500*l*. After the death of Henry (January 31, 1547), the earl of Hertford, afterwards duke of Somerset, who was the young king's uncle, paying no regard to Henry's will, procured himself to be declared protector of the kingdom, and got his brother, Sir Thomas Seymour, made high-admiral, in whose favour the lord viscount L'Isle was obliged to resign; but in lieu thereof was created earl of Warwick, and was made great chamberlain of England; favours which he did not think a recompense for the loss he sustained: and his aversion to the Protector may be dated from this period. At the end of 1549, Sir Thomas Seymour, having been attainted and executed for practices against his brother, and the Protector now in the Tower, the earl of Warwick was again made lord high admiral. Upon Somerset's restoration to some degree of influence, the young king, desirous of cementing a friendship between these two potent nobles, proposed a marriage between Warwick's eldest son and Somerset's daughter, which took place on the 3d of June, 1550, in the king's presence. In April 1551, the earl of Warwick was constituted earl-marshal of England; soon after lord-warden of the northern marches; and, in October, was advanced to the dignity of duke of Northumberland. He could ascend no higher without the fall of Somerset, which happened a few days after, when, on a charge of treason and felony, the duke, his duchess, and several other persons, were sent to the Tower; and the king, being persuaded that Somerset had formed a design to murder the duke of Northumberland, resolved to leave him to the law. He was tried, found guilty of compassing the death of a privy-counsellor, and was executed on the 22d of February, 1552. Northumberland had now raised himself as high as was possible in point of dignity and power; and the ascendency he had gained over the young king was so great, that he directed him entirely at his pleasure. But, when he saw Edward's health beginning to decline, he set himself to consider how he might best secure his own interests. This appears plainly from the hurry with which the marriage was concluded with the lady Jane Grey, eldest daughter of the duke of Suffolk, a branch of the royal family, and his fourth son, lord Guildford Dudley; which was celebrated in May 1553, not above two months before Edward died. The young king, in the weakness of approaching dissolution, was induced to set aside from the succession his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, and to bequeath the crown to Jane Grey. The chief argument made use of by Northumberland for this purpose was, the danger in which the succession of Mary would involve the Protestant religion; for which he affected a zeal equal to that of Edward. He was obliged, however, to use the most arbitrary menaces to the judges, in order to obtain from them an instrument for

effecting this illegal purpose according to the forms of law. Edward died on the 6th of July, 1553. It is said that the duke of Northumberland was very desirous of concealing his death for some time; but this being found impossible, he carried his daughter-in-law, the lady Jane, from Durham house to the Tower, for the greater security, and on the 10th of July proclaimed her queen. An insurrection in favour of Mary took place in Suffolk, which appeared so formidable, that Northumberland himself marched to suppress it. As he proceeded through the suburbs of London with his forces, he remarked to lord Grey, "The people press to see us, but not one says, God speed us!" His former courage and vigour seemed to have deserted him. Hesitating, and full of apprehension, he advanced to St. Edmund's-bury, in Suffolk, and thence fell back to Cambridge. There, finding his army gradually dwindling away, and hearing that Mary had been proclaimed in London, he caused the same ceremonial to be performed at Cambridge, and, with a heavy heart, threw up his cap, and cried "God save queen Mary!" This affected loyalty did not avail him; he was arrested by the earl of Arundel, brought to London, committed to the Tower, and was arraigned, tried, and condemned. August the 21st was the day fixed for his execution; when a vast concourse of people assembled upon Tower-hill, all the usual preparations being made, and the executioner ready; but, after waiting some hours, the people were ordered to depart. This delay was to afford time for his making an open show of the change of his religion; and on that day, in the presence of the mayor and aldermen of London, as well as some of the privy-council, he heard mass in the Tower. The next day he was executed, after making a very long speech to the people, and behaving with courage and composure.

DUDLEY, (Ambrose,) son of the preceding, was born about 1530, and was carefully educated at home. He attended his father into Norfolk against the rebels in 1549, and obtained the honour of knighthood. He was always very high in king Edward's favour. Afterwards, being concerned in the cause of lady Jane Grey, he was attainted, received sentence of death, and remained a prisoner till October the 18th, 1554, when he was pardoned. In 1557 he engaged in an expedition to the Low Countries, joined the Spanish army that lay then before St. Quintin's, and had a share in the famous victory over the French, who came to the relief of that place. Mary, in consideration of the services of his family, restored the whole in blood. On the accession of Elizabeth, he became one of the most distinguished persons at her court. He was afterwards created first baron L'Isle, and then earl of Warwick. He was advanced to several high places, and distinguished by numerous honours. He kept aloof from the intrigues of that busy reign; for he was a man of great sweetness of temper, and of an unexceptionable character; so that he was beloved by all parties. He died in 1589. He was thrice married, but had no issue. He was generally called "The good earl of Warwick."

DUDLEY, (Robert,) fifth son of John duke of Northumberland, and brother of the preceding, was born about 1532, and, coming early into the service and favour of king Edward, was knighted in his youth. In June 1550 he espoused Amy, daughter of Sir John Robsart, at Sheen, in Surrey; the king honouring their nuptials with his presence; and was immediately advanced to considerable offices at court. In the first year of Mary, he fell into the same misfortunes with the rest of his family, was imprisoned, tried, and condemned, but pardoned for life, and set at liberty in October 1554. He was afterwards restored in blood. On the accession of Elizabeth, he quickly obtained that place in her good graces which the elegance of his person and manners, and his courtly arts, were calculated to acquire from one who was apt to consult her eye rather than her understanding in choosing her favourites. She showered upon him honours and benefits with a lavish hand; created him master of the horse, knight of the garter, and privy-counsellor; and enabled him to maintain the splendour of his station by the princely grants of the manors and castles of Kenilworth, Denbigh, and Chirk. He was chosen high-steward of the university of Cambridge; and his known favour at court obtained for him a great number of stewardships and other offices from corporations and public bodies throughout the kingdom. In September 1560 his countess died, not without suspicion of foul practices, which has made the event the subject of many a pathetic story. What hopes Dudley was led to foster of marriage with Elizabeth, cannot be ascertained; but he was an opposer of her projected match with the archduke.

Elizabeth herself proposed him as a suitor to Mary queen of Scots, who rejected the offer as an indignity. In 1564 he was created baron of Denbigh and earl of Leicester, and was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford. He is supposed to have urged the duke of Norfolk to that courtship of the Scottish queen which ended in his ruin; Leicester himself being one of the peers who pronounced his condemnation in 1572. About that period he formed a connexion with the baroness-dowager Sheffield, lady Douglas Howard, which is generally supposed to have been a real marriage, though he never acknowledged it; and afterwards, by his persecutions, compelled the lady to marry another person. With all these stains upon his character, he affected extraordinary piety, and put himself at the head of the puritan party. He erected an hospital at Warwick, with a liberal endowment, and gave the mastership of it to the puritan divine, Thomas Cartwright. In 1575 he had the honour of entertaining the queen for seventeen days at his noble mansion of Kenilworth, upon the improvement and decoration of which he expended, according to Dugdale, 60,000*l.*; and the sumptuous festivities on this occasion are distinguished among the splendours of that magnificent reign. He married a second wife in 1578, the widow of Walter Devereux, earl of Essex. In this year, when the duke of Anjou pressed the match that had been proposed between himself and the queen, his agent, believing lord Leicester to be the greatest bar to the duke's pretensions, informed the queen of his marriage with lady Essex; upon which her majesty was so enraged, that, as Camden relates, she commanded him not to stir from the castle of Greenwich, and would have committed him to the Tower, if she had not been dissuaded from it by the earl of Sussex. Leicester being now in the very height of power and influence, many attempts were made to assail his character; and in 1584 came out a most virulent book against him, commonly called Leicester's Commonwealth. This publication was universally read, and the contents of it generally received for true; and the great secrecy with which it was written, printed, and published, induced a suspicion that some very able heads were concerned either in drawing it up, or at least in furnishing the materials. It has been several times reprinted, particularly in 1600, 8vo; in 1631, 8vo, the running-title being, A Letter of State to a Scholar of Cambridge; in 1641, 4to, and 8vo, with the addition of Leicester's Ghost; and again in 1706, 8vo, under the title of Secret Memoirs of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, with a preface by Dr. Drake, who pretended that it was printed from an old manuscript. The design of reprinting it in 1641, was to give a bad impression of the government of Charles I.; and the same was supposed to be the design of Dr. Drake in his publication. In December 1585, Leicester embarked for the Low Countries, whither he went, on a solicitation from the States to Elizabeth, in quality of governor. He revisited England in November 1586, and returned in June 1587; but, great discontents arising on all sides, he was recalled in November in that year. In 1588, when the nation was alarmed with the apprehensions of the Spanish Armada, Leicester was made lieutenant-general, under the queen, of the army assembled at Tilbury. He died on the 4th of September, 1588, at his house at Cornbury, in Oxfordshire, while he was upon the road to Kenilworth, and was buried in the collegiate church at Warwick, with great magnificence.

DUDLEY, (Sir Robert,) son of the preceding, by the lady Douglas Sheffield, was born at Sheen, in Surrey, in 1573. He was educated at Offingham, in Sussex, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1588 his father died, and left him, after the decease of his uncle Ambrose, his castle of Kenilworth, and the lordships of Denbigh and Chirk. His genius being strongly inclined to navigation, he projected a voyage into the South Seas, in hopes of acquiring the same fame thereby, as his friend, the famous Thomas Cavendish, of Trimley, Esq. whose sister he had married; but, after much pains taken, and money spent, the government thought it not safe for him to proceed. Afterwards, however, he performed a voyage, setting out November 1594, and returning May 1595; an account of which, written by himself, is published in Hackluyt's Collection. In 1596 he was at the taking of Cadiz, where his courage was rewarded with the honour of knighthood. In 1605 he adopted legal proceedings to establish the legitimacy of his birth; but his father's widow defeated the attempt; and Dudley soon after went to Florence, having, notwithstanding he was married, seduced and carried off the daughter of Sir Robert Southwell. This transaction, or the event of his law-suit, occasioned his being outlawed, and his estates were forfeited to the crown. At Florence he assumed the

title of earl of Warwick, became chamberlain to the grand duchess of Tuscany, and, on being created a duke of the holy Roman empire, he styled himself duke of Northumberland, and, ten years after, was enrolled by Urban VIII. among the Roman nobility. Under the reign of the grand duke Ferdinand II. he rendered himself famous by his project of draining a morass between Pisa and the sea; by which means he raised Leghorn, from a mean and pitiful place, into a large and beautiful town; and, having engaged his serene highness to declare it a free port, he, by his influence, drew many English merchants to settle and set up houses there. In consideration of his services, and for the support of his dignity, the grand duke bestowed upon him a liberal pension. He built a noble palace at Florence, and adorned the castle of Carbello, three miles from that capital, which the grand duke gave him for a country retreat, and where he died in 1639. He was skilled in the mathematics, philosophy, chemistry, and physic. He wrote, Del Arcano del Mare, &c. Florence, 1630, 1646, fol. There is a copy in the British Museum, dated 1661, and called the second edition. It contains a multitude of charts, plans, and projects, relating to navigation and commerce. By the daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, whom he married with a dispensation from the pope, he left a numerous issue; and he had also four daughters by his deserted wife. He was the inventor of the once celebrated powder, called the earl of Warwick Powder.

DUDLEY. See WARD.

DUDLEY, (Lady Jane,) See GREY.

DUDLEY, (Sir Henry Bate,) a noted literary and political character, born at Fenny Compton, in 1745. His father, the Rev. Henry Bate, long held the living of St. Nicholas, in the city of Worcester, and was afterwards appointed, through the interest of lord chancellor Camden, to the living of North Farmbridge, in Essex. The son, also, was educated for the Church, and graduated at Cambridge. He was chiefly known, however, at this time, as a man of pleasure in the town; and his revenues being inadequate to his expenses, he began to direct his attention to such literary undertakings as might be productive of profit. The Morning Post soon after appeared; and, from the lively writings it exhibited, it very soon obtained an extensive circulation. He had other connexions with the press, but he withdrew from all those engagements early in 1780; and in the November of that year he established the Morning Herald, which soon had an extensive sale. He also produced a few dramatic works; and, having met at the table of his friend, Mr. Garrick, the Rev. Mr. Townley, author of the farce of High Life below Stairs, he became that gentleman's curate at Hendon, in Middlesex; and wrote, some time after, The Rival Candidates, The Flitch of Bacon, and The Woodman. In 1781 the advowson of Bradwell juxta Mare, in Essex, was purchased, in trust, for Mr. Bate, subject to the life of the Rev. George Pawson, the then incumbent. In the year 1784, Mr. Bate, under the usual authority, took the name of Dudley, in addition to his former name, at the instance of a descendant of that family, to whom he was related; whereupon he immediately became resident curate; caused the church, with all its appendages, to be effectively repaired; and upon these works he expended more than 28,000*l.*; but, upon the death of Mr. Pawson, in 1797, sixteen years after the above works were first undertaken, the bishop of London refused to institute Mr. Dudley, on the ground of simony. Shortly afterwards the living of Bradwell having lapsed to the crown, it was presented to Dr. Gamble, chaplain-general to the army. The case was thought to be a hard one, and was commented upon by Mr. Sheridan in the House of Commons; and was taken up warmly by the earl St. Vincent, when his lordship became a cabinet minister. Nothing, however, seeming to promise in England, Mr. Dudley was recommended to proceed to Ireland, where Sir Evan Nepean, the chief-secretary, gave him an introduction to the earl of Hardwicke, then lord-lieutenant. In 1804 he was presented to the rectory of Kilscoren, in the barony of Forth. He was also preferred to the office of chancellor of the cathedral of Ferns; and in the year 1807 he received presentation to the rectory of Kilglass, in the county of Longford, through the favour of the duke of Bedford, then lord-lieutenant. In 1812 he resigned the livings of Kilscoren and Kilglass, and withdrew from Ireland immediately after to receive presentation of the rectory of Willingham, in Cambridgeshire. In the course of the same year he received the dignity of baronet, in reward for his great merits in his magisterial capacity; and in 1816 he obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Ely. Sir Henry Dudley was a magistrate for seven counties in England, and four in

Ireland; and he at all times distinguished himself by the zeal, activity, and judgment, with which he discharged his important functions as an administrator of the laws, and as a promoter of improvements.

DUFAU, (Fortuné,) an historical painter, born in St. Domingo, whither, at the age of twelve years, he went to France, and soon after became the pupil of David, whose political principles also he warmly embraced. He travelled in Italy for his improvement, and, after serving in the army in Belgium, returned to Paris at the close of the war, and resumed his pencil; and was successively appointed professor of painting at St. Germain and St. Cyr. His Ugolino in Prison is a noble work. He died in 1821.

DUFFET, DOUFFEIT, or DOUFFLEST, (Gerard,) a Flemish painter, born at Liege, in 1594. It has been erroneously asserted that he was a pupil of Rubens. It is said that the latter, struck with the merit of some works of Duffet, advised him to repair to Antwerp, where he would be sure of encouragement. "Come you, and settle at Liege," replied Duffet, "and I will give you employment." The two painters, thereupon, parted in ill humour. His Elevation of the Cross, a capital picture, was unfortunately destroyed by fire at Liege. But there was a painting of equal merit in that city, executed by this artist, in which he and Bertholet Flemael are represented opposite to each other, each employed in drawing the other's portrait. A happy idea! In the gallery at Dusseldorf are two noble pictures by Duffet. He died in 1660.

DUFRENOY, (Adelaide Gillette Billet,) a French poetess, born at Nantes, in 1765. She married in her fifteenth year, and her residence at Paris was frequented by the wits of the time. In the storm of the Revolution her whole property was wrecked; and she sought in study a mitigation of her sufferings. She published, besides other works, a collection of Elegies, 1807; Les Beautés de l'Hist. de la Grèce Moderne, 1825, 2 vols, 12mo; and several romances for the instruction of youth. She died in 1825.

DUFRESNE, (Simon,) a native of Lower Normandy, who became a canon of Hereford towards the close of the twelfth century. Leland and Tanner mention him as a writer of Latin poetry. He wrote a poem in Norman-French, entitled Le Roman de Dame Fortune, ou de la Dame Fortunée, of which the manuscript is preserved in the British Museum.

DUFRESNY, (Charles Riviere,) a French dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, born at Paris, in 1648. He was great-grandson of the peasant of Anet, known by the name of La Belle Jardinière, mistress of Henry IV. He displayed a general taste for the arts, wrote and set songs, made curious landscapes by cutting out and adapting the parts of different prints, but especially excelled in laying out gardens; a talent which procured him from Louis XIV. (to whom he was a servant of the bed-chamber) the office of comptroller of the royal gardens. He had also the patent for the manufacture of looking-glasses. Such, however, was his extravagance, that he was reduced to sell all his places and privileges. After quitting the court, he went to Paris, and began to write for the stage in company with Regnard. Though he did not attain to the excellence of this writer, he composed many pieces which agreeably entertained the public. In 1710 he obtained the privilege of printing the Mercure Galant, a literary miscellany, which had been established by Danneau de Vizé, in 1672, and for a time enlivened that work by his sallies; but he sold his right in it three years afterwards to Hardouin le Fevre, only reserving to himself an annuity out of the profits. He was twice married; but, as his dispositions were far from domestic, his views in this connexion were to obtain a temporary resource. He is the person who is humorously represented by Le Sage in his Diable Boiteux, as marrying his laundress, by way of paying her bill. One of his friends once observing to him, that "poverty was not a vice;"—"It is much worse," replied Dufresny. He died at Paris, in 1724. His Théâtre Français was published at Paris, in 1731, in 6 vols, 12mo. Auger published, in 1810, Œuvres Choisies de Dufresny, Paris, Didot, 2 vols, 18mo.

DUGARD, (William,) a learned schoolmaster, born at Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, in 1605. After receiving instruction in classical learning at a school in Worcester, he was removed to Sidney college, Cambridge. In 1626 he took the degree of B.A., and that of M.A. in 1630. Soon after he was appointed master of Stamford school, in Lincolnshire; from whence, in 1637, he was elected master of the free-school in Colchester. He resigned the care of this school January 1643, and in the following

year was chosen head master of Merchant Taylors' school, which flourished greatly under his management; but for showing, as was thought, too great an affection to the royal cause, and especially for printing Salmasius's defence of Charles I. at a press in his own house, he was deprived of it February 1650, and sent to Newgate. On his enlargement, soon after, he opened a private school on Peter's-hill, London; but in September 1650, he was restored to his former station, by means of the same council of state who had caused him to be removed, and who, with Milton, took advantage of his distresses to force him into their service, and among other things to print Milton's answer to Salmasius. There, however, he continued with great success and credit, till about 1662, when he was again dismissed. He then opened a school in Coleman-street, but died soon afterwards. He gave by will several books to Sion College Library; and published,—1. Lexicon Græci Testamenti; Necnon Concordantiâ singulis Dictionibus appositâ, in Usum Theologiæ Candidatorum, 1660. 2. Rhetorices Compendium, 8vo. 3. Luciani Samosatensis Dialogorum Selectorum Libri duo, cum Interpretatione Latina, multis in locis emendata, et ad calcem adjecta, 8vo. 4. A Greek Grammar.

DUGDALE, (Sir William,) an eminent English antiquary and historian, born at Shustoke, near Coleshill, in Warwickshire, in 1605. He was placed at the free-school in Coventry, where he continued till he was fifteen; and then, returning to his father, who had been educated at St. John's college, Oxford, was instructed by him in Littleton's Tenures, history, and civil law. His inclination leading him to the study of antiquities, he soon became acquainted with all the noted antiquaries; with Burton particularly, who lived but eight miles from him. In 1638 he went to London, and was introduced to Sir Christopher Hatton, and to Sir Henry Spelman; by whose interest he was created a pursuivant at arms extraordinary, by the name of Blanch Lyon. Afterwards, in 1640, he was made Rouge-croix-pursuivant in ordinary, which entitled him to apartments in the Herald's office, and convenient opportunities. He accordingly spent two years in augmenting his collections out of the records in the Tower and other places. In 1641, through Sir Christopher Hatton's encouragement, he employed himself in taking exact draughts of all the monuments in Westminster abbey, St. Paul's cathedral, and in many other cathedral and parochial churches of England; particularly those at Peterborough, Ely, Norwich, Lincoln, Newark-upon-Trent, Beverley, Southwell, York, Chester, Lichfield, Tamworth, Warwick, &c. In June 1642 he was ordered by Charles I. to repair to York; and attended him at the battle of Edge-hill, and afterwards at Oxford, where he continued till the surrender of that garrison to the parliament, June 22, 1646. He was created M.A. October 25, 1642; and April 16, 1644, Chester-herald. During his long residence at Oxford, he applied himself to the search of such antiquities, in the Bodleian and other libraries, as he thought might conduce towards the furtherance of the Monasticon Anglicanum, then designed by Roger Dodsworth and himself. After the surrender of Oxford, Dugdale repaired to London, where he and Dodsworth proceeded in completing their collections out of the Tower records and Cotton library. In 1648 he attended lord and lady Hatton to Paris; but returning to England in two months, he pursued with his coadjutor the work he had undertaken. When they were ready, the booksellers not caring to venture upon so large and hazardous a work, they printed at their own charge the first volume, which was published in 1655, in fol. The second volume was published in fol. in 1661. These two volumes were collected and written by Dodsworth; but Dugdale took great pains in arranging the materials, in making several indexes to them, and in correcting them at the press. A third volume was published in 1673. The general preface to the Monasticon was drawn up by Sir John Marsham, and is followed by a short view of the first institution of the monastic life. Great part of the impression of the third volume was accidentally burnt, and that is now the scarcest. The first volume was reprinted, with large additions, in 1682; and the whole was abridged in 1695, by James Wright, author of the History of Rutlandshire. Another epitome, by an anonymous writer, was published in 1718. An improved edition, undertaken by the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinell, F.S.A. principal librarian of the Bodleian, was published in 1813. In 1656 Dugdale printed and published, at his own charge, his noble work, The Antiquities of Warwickshire illustrated; from records, leiger-books, manuscripts, charters, evidences, tombs, and arms; beautified with maps,

prospects, and portraitures, fol. A second edition was published in 1730, in two vols, with additions, by William Thomas, D.D. In 1658, Dugdale published The History of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, fol. A second edition was published in 1716, fol., by Edward Maynard, D.D. rector of Boddington, in Northamptonshire; to which is prefixed an autobiography. At the Restoration, Dugdale was, through chancellor Hyde's recommendation, advanced to the office of Norroy king-at-arms; and in 1662 he published The History of Imbanking and Draining of divers Fens and Marshes, both in foreign parts and in this kingdom, and of the improvement thereby; extracted from records, manuscripts, and other authentic testimonies; adorned with sundry maps, &c. About the same time he completed the second volume of Sir Henry Spelman's Councils, and published it in 1664, under this title, Concilia, Decreta, Leges, Constitutiones in Re Ecclesiarum Orbis Britannici, &c. ab introitu Normannorum. A.D. 1066, ad exitum Papam A.D. 1531. Accesserunt etiam alia ad Rem Ecclesiasticam Spectantia, &c. In 1666 he published Origines Juridiciales, or Historical Memoirs of the English Laws, Courts of Justice, Forms of Trial, Punishment in Cases Criminal, Lawwriters, Law-books, Grants and Settlements of Estates, Degree of Serjeants, Inns of Court and Chancery, &c. fol. A second edition was published in 1671, and a third in 1680. His next work was, The Baronage of England, of which the first volume appeared in 1675, and the second and third in 1676, fol. The accuracy of this work has been impeached. In May 1677, he was created Garter principal king-at-arms, and the day after received the honour of knighthood. In 1681 he published A short View of the late Troubles in England; briefly setting forth their Rise, Growth, and Tragical Conclusion, &c. fol. He published also at the same time, The Ancient Usage in bearing such Ensigns of Honour as are commonly called Arms, &c. 8vo; a second edition of which was published in the beginning of the year following, with large additions. The last work he published was, A perfect Copy of all Summons of the Nobility to the great Councils and Parliaments of this Realm, from the 49th of King Henry III. until these present times, &c. 1685, fol. He was the chief promoter of the Somner's Saxon Dictionary, printed at Oxford in 1659. His collections of materials for the Antiquities of Warwickshire, and Baronage of England, all written with his own hand, contained in 27 vols, in folio, he gave by will to the university of Oxford; together with sixteen other volumes, some in his own hand-writing; which are preserved in the Ashmolean Museum. He gave likewise several books to the Herald's office, in London. He died at Blythe Hall, February 10, 1686, in his eighty-first year, and was interred at Shustoke. He left a son, John, who also belonged to the heraldic profession, and was knighted. He had a daughter, who married the well-known Elias Ashmole.

DUGOMMIER, (John Francis Coquille,) a French republican general, born at La Basse Terre, in the island of Guadaloupe, in 1736. He afterwards removed to Martinique, where he possessed a large estate previous to the Revolution; at the commencement of which he embraced the popular party, and being nominated colonel of the National Guards of the island, he defended Fort St. Pierre against a body of troops sent from France, under M. de Béhague. He afterwards went to Paris to procure succours for the patriots; and arriving there in 1792, he refused the office of deputy from the colonies to the Convention. In September 1793 he was employed as general of brigade; and next as commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, where he gained many advantages over the Austro-Sardinian army. He took Toulon, after a sanguinary contest, December 19th, 1793. He then commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and prosecuted the war against the Spaniards with great success. On the 1st of May, 1794, he gained the battle of Alberdes, and seized the post of Montesquieu, taking 200 pieces of cannon and 2000 prisoners. After defeating an army of near 50,000 men at St. Laurence de la Mouga, on the 13th of August, he was killed November 17th, 1794, in an engagement at St. Sebastian. The Convention decreed that his name should be inscribed on a column of the Pantheon.

DUGUAY-TROUIN, (René,) a brave French admiral, born at St. Malo, in 1673. He was designed for the ecclesiastical profession, and studied at Rennes and Caen; but the inclination of young Duguay was averse to the Church, and at the breaking out of the war between England, France, and Holland, in 1689, he embarked, as a volunteer, in a vessel of 18 guns, which had been fitted out and equipped by his father, who was also a seaman. In 1694 he was appointed to

the command of a frigate of 40 guns, with which he sustained a gallant action with an English squadron; but being compelled to surrender, was carried prisoner to Plymouth, but escaped by a romantic adventure. In 1697 he encountered the Dutch admiral, baron de Wassenaer, and, after a desperate action, vanquished him, and took him prisoner. On the breaking out of the war of the Spanish succession, he was sent to cruise on the coast of Spain; and in 1703 he resisted a Dutch squadron of superior force. In the two following years he cruised upon the English coast, and captured several vessels. In 1706 he defended Cadiz, at that time threatened with a siege; and was rewarded for his services by being made chevalier de St. Louis. In 1707, after the battle of Almanza had established the tottering throne of Philip V., Duguay-Trouin received orders to unite his squadron with that of count de Forbin, for the purpose of intercepting an English convoy, which was carrying provisions for the service of the archduke. In this service he captured the *Cumberland*, of 82 guns, and put to flight or burnt the rest. But his crowning exploit was the capture of Rio de Janeiro, on the 23d of September, 1711. On his return he was received with unbounded acclamations. Afterwards, in the West Indies, and in the Mediterranean against the corsairs, he displayed the greatest skill, united with the most consummate wisdom. This brave man, honoured by the king, and respected by the nation, died at Paris on the 27th of September, 1736. His Mémoires appeared at Paris, in 1740, 4to, edited by Godard de Beauchamps. They have been translated into English, London, 1742, 12mo. His Eloge was written by Thomas, published at Paris, 1761, 8vo.

DUGUET, (James Joseph,) a learned priest of the Oratory, born at Montbrison, near Lyons, in 1649. Having entered the Congregation of the Oratory at Paris, in 1667, he studied theology at Saumur, taught philosophy at Troyes, in 1677 was ordained priest, and was afterwards recalled to St. Magloire, at Paris, where he gained great reputation, as professor of divinity, by his Ecclesiastical Conferences. Ill health, occasioned by intense application, obliged him to resign all his employments in 1680, and in 1685 he quitted the Oratory, and retired to M. Arnauld, at Brussels; but, the air of that city not agreeing with his health, he returned to Paris, where he lived in a very retired manner, at the house of the president de Menars, where he continued till the death of that magistrate and his wife. In the latter years of his life, in consequence of his opposition to the constitution Unigenitus, and the part which he took in the controversy between the Jesuits and the Jansenists, he was involved in the inconveniences and prosecutions to which the latter party were subjected, and was frequently obliged to change his place of residence. At one time he took refuge in Holland; and at other times he found an asylum at Troyes, at Paris, and in many other places. He died at Paris in 1733, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His principal works are:—1. Lettres de Piété et de Morale, 10 vols, 12mo. 2. La Conduite d'une Dame Chrétienne, 12mo. 3. Traité de la Prière publique, et des Saints Mystères, 12mo. 4. Traité dogmatique sur l'Eucharistie, sur les Exorcismes, et sur l'Usure. The three last are much admired by Roman Catholics, and are printed together, 1727, 12mo. 5. Règles pour l'Intelligence de l'Ecriture Sainte, 12mo. 6. Explication du Mystère de la Passion de N. S. J. C. 9 tom. in 14 vols, 12mo. 7. Traité des Principes de la Foi Chrétienne, 3 vols, 12mo. 8. De l'Education d'un Prince, 4to, or in 4 vols, 12mo. 9. Conférences Ecclésiastiques, 2 vols, 4to. He also wrote commentaries on the various books of the Old Testament, particularly on the Pentateuch and Prophets.

DU HALDE. See HALDE.

DU HAMEL. See HAMEL.

DUIGENAN, (Patrick,) an Irish civilian, born of humble parentage, in the county of Leitrim, in 1735. He was entered as a member of Trinity college, Dublin, in the humble capacity of a sizer. There his industry was rewarded, first with a scholarship, and then with a layfellowship. He also obtained the degrees of M.A. and LL.D. In 1767 he was called to the bar. In 1774, when the right hon. John Hely Hutchinson was nominated provost of Trinity college, Dublin, Duigenan manifested his displeasure at the appointment in a Latin poem, entitled Lachrymæ Academicæ. In 1784 he became a bencher of one of the Irish Inns of Court. In 1795 he was appointed king's advocate-general, in the room of Sir James Chesterton; and he at length obtained the honour of being a judge in the Prerogative Court, and the rank of a privy counsellor. In 1793 he was returned to the Irish parliament for Old Leighlin, and afterwards for Armagh,

which he continued to represent, both in the Irish and Imperial Parliament, until his death. In the former parliament he earnestly advocated the measure of the Union; and, while a member of the Imperial Parliament, he constantly sided with ministers. Such was the violence of party zeal against him, that a pamphlet of a very singular character, with the following title, was published in London, A fair Representation of the present State of Ireland, &c. &c. by Patrick Duigenan, LL.D. one of the Representatives of the City of Armagh in Parliament. Soon after its appearance, an action was brought, and, the cause coming on in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, before lord Kenyon, the chief-justice pronounced it to be a libel, and the jury awarded 500*l.* damages. In February, 1805, he supported the Irish habeas corpus suspension bill, and in April voted for referring the case of lord Melville to a special committee, instead of declaring him guilty. Soon after this, when Mr. Fox made his motion relative to an extension of the franchises of the Irish Roman Catholics, May 12, Dr. Duigenan spoke warmly against the proposition. He died in 1816. He was twice married; but left no issue. He wrote, besides Lachrymæ Academicæ, already mentioned, 1. A Pamphlet on the subject of the Insurrections in Munster, by Theophilus. 2. Observations on Mr. Grattan's Address to his Constituents. 3. An Address to the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland.

DUILLIUS, (C.) surnamed Nepos, the first Roman who obtained a considerable naval victory, was consul B.C. 260. After his colleague, Cn. Corn. Scipio, had been taken at sea by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, he proceeded with a new-built Roman fleet to Sicily in quest of the enemy. Through the aid of a mechanical contrivance, called *corvus*, he defeated the Punic fleet, taking eighty ships, and destroying thirteen, with a great number of men. This victory was thought so important, that Duillius was received at Rome with the greatest applause, and enjoyed a triumph. A naval column was erected in the forum to perpetuate the event, which was standing in Pliny's time, and was found again, with its inscription, in 1560.

DUISBOURG, or DUSBURG, (Peter of,) the author of a Prussian Chronicle, born at the close of the thirteenth century, at Duisbourg, in the duchy of Cleves. His Chronicle of Prussia contains the history of that kingdom from 1226 to 1325, written in Latin. Hartknock, a learned German, published an edition of it in 4to, in 1679, with nineteen dissertations, which throw considerable light on the early history of Prussia. Duisbourg was a priest of the Teutonic order in Prussia.

DUKE, (Richard,) a divine and a poet, born at Otterton, in Devonshire, and educated under Dr. Busby, at Westminster School, whence he was elected, in 1675, to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became fellow. Having entered into holy orders, he was presented to the rectory of Blaby, in Leicestershire, made a prebendary of Gloucester, and chosen a proctor in convocation for that church, and was chaplain to queen Anne. In 1710 he was presented to the living of Witney, in Oxfordshire. He died suddenly, of apoplexy, in February 1711. He was the friend of Otway, and was engaged, with others, in translations of Ovid and Juvenal. From his writings he appears not to have been ill qualified for poetical composition. "In his Review," says Dr. Johnson, "though unfinished, are some vigorous lines. His poems are not below mediocrity; nor have I found in them much to be praised." He published three sermons in his life-time. The first was, On the Imitation of Christ, preached before queen Anne, in 1703, from 1 John ii. 6. The second was from Psalm xxv. 14, and was likewise preached before the queen in 1704. The third was an assize sermon, On Christ's Kingdom, from John xviii. 36, and published in the same year. In 1714, fifteen of his sermons, on several occasions, were printed in one vol. 8vo, which were held in good reputation, and are spoken of in strong terms of commendation by Felton, in his Dissertation on reading the Classics.

DUKER, (Charles Andrew,) a distinguished classical editor and critic, born in 1670, at Unna, in Westphalia, and after receiving the elements of education at home, was sent to a school at Hammon, and afterwards, about 1690, to the university of Franeker, where he studied under Perizonius. About 1700 he was appointed professor of history and eloquence at Herborn, in Nassau, whence, in 1704, he went to the Hague, and was afterwards appointed joint professor of ancient history with Drakenborch, at Utrecht. He died at Meyderic, near Duisbourg, in 1752. His first work was entitled Sylloge Opusculorum variorum de Latini-

tate Jurisconsultorum veterum, Leyden, 1711, 8vo, containing some curious and rare pieces. In the same year he delivered, at Utrecht, his Oratio de Difficultatibus quibusdam Interpretationis Grammaticæ veterum Scriptorum Græcorum et Latinorum, which was published there in 1716, 4to. This was followed, 1. by his Florus, Leyden, 1722, 2 vols, 8vo. 2. Thucydides, Amst. 1731, 2 vols, fol., undertaken at the request of the publishers, the Wetsteins and Smith. He also contributed to the edition of Livy, published by his colleague Drakenborch, to the Origines Babylonicæ et Ægyptiacæ of his friend Perizonius, and to other works.

DULAURE, (James Anthony,) a French political and miscellaneous writer, born at Clermont Ferrand, in 1755. He commenced life as an architect, and afterwards practised as a civil engineer; but he soon embraced that literary career to which he adhered to the end of a long life. In 1785 he published his Description de Paris, which was followed in 1787 by Description des Environs. In 1788 he published, as a supplement to the two former works, Singularités Historiques, which gave great offence. In the same year he published his Description de la France; and in 1791 a journal, called Le Thermomètre du Jour. In the following year he was appointed deputy to the Convention for Puy de Dome, and voted for the execution of Louis XVI. He soon after became an object of suspicion to the revolutionary tribunal, and was obliged to abscond. He afterwards returned to Paris, and was made a member of the Council of Five Hundred. During the consulate he lived in retirement, and wrote several works on archæology. He died at Paris in 1835.

DULCINUS, a leader of a religious sect, was a native of Novara, in the duchy of Milan. The sect sometimes denominated Dulcinists, and sometimes the Sect of the Apostles, was founded by Gerard Sagarelli, who was burnt alive for his opinions, at Parma, in 1300. According to Mosheim, the Dulcinists aimed at introducing among Christians the simplicity of the primitive times, especially the manner of life that was observed by the Apostles, as nearly as could be collected from their writings. On the death of the founder, Dulcinus boldly headed the sect, and avowed his faith in the predictions of Sagarelli, viz. that the church of Rome would speedily be destroyed, and that a pure system of religion would be built on its ruins. The Dulcinists for two years, by force of arms, maintained their ground against the supporters of the papal interests. The contest terminated, however, in the capture of their leader, who was barbarously put to death at Vercelli, in 1307.

DULCO, or DUCLO, (Gaston,) in Latin *Gasto Clavius*, an alchemist of the sixteenth century, born in the Nivernois, in 1530. He studied the law in early life, but afterwards turned his attention to chemistry, and wrote De Triplici Præparatione Argenti et Auri, Nevers, 1592, 8vo.

DULLAERT, (Heyman,) a Dutch painter, born in 1636, at Rotterdam, where his father was a picture dealer. Having evinced an early inclination for the art, he was placed in the school of Rembrandt, whose style of composition and colouring he has so happily imitated, that his pictures have sometimes been mistaken for those of his master. His painting of a Hermit Kneeling might pass for a work of Rembrandt's, if Dullaert's name upon it did not confute the supposition. Another picture of his, representing Mars in a Coat of Mail, was bought at a public sale at Amsterdam, in 1696, as an undoubted painting of Rembrandt. He usually painted cabinet pictures, historical subjects, and portraits, which are deservedly admired for harmony of colour, vigour of touch, and chiaroscuro. He died in 1684.

DULON, (Louis,) a distinguished flute player and composer of instrumental music, born in 1769, at Orianenburg, near Berlin. He lost his sight in early infancy; and when very young he manifested a taste for music; in consequence of which, his father, who was a musical amateur, was induced to instruct him in playing on the German flute when he was about eight years old. He studied the works of Quanz and Telemann; and in 1781 he went with his father to Berlin, where he became the pupil of the chamber-musician Reif. He became a skilful performer, and from his sixteenth year may be dated the commencement of that high reputation which he enjoyed not only in Germany, but also in Holland and England. At Hamburgh he formed an intimate acquaintance with Charles Philip Emanuel Bach, for whose talents he always expressed the highest admiration. He derived much advantage, both as a performer and a composer, from a palpable alphabet, invented in 1796 by the Aulic counsellor Wolke,

which afforded him the means of attaining a high degree of excellence in the art. He appears to have passed the latter part of his life at Wurtzburg, where he died in 1826. Dulon composed an autobiographical work, entitled The Life and Opinions of the Blind Flutist, edited by Wieland, 2 vols, 1807-8.

DUMANIANT, (John Andrew Bourlain,) a French dramatic writer and actor, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1754. His comedies have much merit, and obtained considerable applause. He died in 1828.

DUMARESQ, (Henry,) a brave English officer, born in 1792. He entered the army at the early age of sixteen, and served in eight campaigns; of which six were in the Peninsula, one in Canada, and the last that of Waterloo. He was present in the thirteen battles for which medals were bestowed, besides many affairs of outposts, of advance and rear guards; also at the sieges of Badajos and Burgos, and at the assault of the forts of Salamanca. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1817. He was employed on the staff upwards of eighteen years, and out of twenty-six years' service he was employed upwards of twenty-two years abroad. He was twice dangerously wounded. At the battle of Waterloo he was on the staff of lieut.-general Sir John Byng. He was the officer of whom the following anecdote is told by Sir Walter Scott, in Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk: "Amid the havoc which had been made among his immediate attendants, his grace sent off an officer to a general of brigade, in another part of the field, with a message of importance; in returning he was shot through the lungs, but, as if supported by the resolution to do his duty, he rode up to the duke of Wellington, delivered the answer to his message, and then dropped from his horse, to all appearance a dying man." He is also mentioned in Booth's Anecdotes of the Field of Waterloo. The ball was never extracted. He died in 1838, at the establishment of the Australian Agricultural Company in New South Wales, of which he was chief commissioner.

DUMARSAIS, (Cæsar Chesneau,) a French philologist, born in 1676, at Marseilles, where he received his earlier education under the priests of the Oratory. He then went to Paris, and practised as an advocate, but soon quitted the bar for literature. He is highly commended by Fontenelle, Voltaire, and D'Alembert, the last of whom called him the La Fontaine of philosophers. To artless simplicity of manners he joined a profound judgment and singular sagacity. But he never emerged from pecuniary embarrassments, and died in indigence in 1756. His Logic, and his Histoire des Tropes, attest his great abilities as a grammarian. He was one of the first to introduce the interlineary method of teaching languages, and his system is deserving of attention. His works were published in 1797, in 7 vols, 8vo, Paris.

DUMAS, (Charles Louis,) a French physician and anatomist, born at Lyons, in 1765. He studied early at Montpellier, and at the age of nineteen received the title of doctor, and when only twenty-three obtained the professor's chair at Montpellier, where he died in 1813. He wrote, Essai sur la Vie, Montpellier, 1785, 4to. Principes de Physiologie, 1800—1806, 4 vols, 8vo. Doctrine des Maladies Chroniques, Paris, 1812, 8vo.

DUMAS, (Hilary,) a French ecclesiastic and doctor of the Sorbonne, in the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. He is the author of a well-written History of the Five Propositions of Jansenius, published in 1702, in 3 vols, 12mo. This work has been by some attributed to the celebrated father Tellier; but is distinguished by greater temper and moderation than are displayed in any known writings of that Jesuit. Dumas was also the author of a translation of Thomas à Kempis's treatise On the Imitation of Jesus Christ, and other pieces. He died in 1742.

DUMEE, (Joan,) a learned French lady, born at Paris, and instructed from her earliest infancy in the belles-lettres. Scarcely had she attained the age of seventeen, when she became a widow; she then began to apply her mind to study, particularly to that of astronomy, and published, in 1680, at Paris, Discourses of Copernicus touching the Mobility of the Earth, by Mad. Jeanne Dumée of Paris, 4to.

DUMESNIL, (Mary Frances,) a celebrated actress, born at Paris, in 1713. She first appeared on the stage in 1737, in the character of Clytemnestra, and rose to the highest eminence as a tragic performer. In 1775 she retired to private life, and died in 1803, in the ninetieth year of her age, at Boulogne, where she had long resided. In parts requiring regal dignity, deep pathos, and the terrific display of the fiercer passions, she excelled all her contemporaries, not excepting Clairon herself. In 1800 was

published, Mém. de M. F. Dumesnil, en rèponse aux Mém. d'Hyppolyte Clairon, 8vo.

DUMESNIL. See GARDIN.

DUMONT, (John,) baron of Carlscroon, historiographer to the emperor, was forced to take refuge in Holland on account of religious persecution at home. He is known by several writings. The chief of them are, 1. Des Mémoires Politiques, pour servir à l'Intelligence de la Paix de Ryswic, Hague, 1699, 4 vols, 12mo, the authorities of which are comprised also in 4 vols, 1705, 12mo. This contains an abstract of every thing of moment that passed from the peace of Munster to the end of the year 1676. 2. Voyages en France, en Italie, en Allemagne, à Malte, et en Turquie, 1699, 4 vols, 12mo. 3. Corps universel diplomatique du Droit des Gens; containing the treaties of alliance, of peace, and of commerce, from the peace of Munster to 1709, Amsterdam, 1726, 8 vols, fol. 4. Hist. militaire du Prince Eugène de Savoie, du Prince et Duc de Marlborough, &c. Hague, 1729—1747, 3 vols, fol. Dumont's style is languid and incorrect, but he has left a great deal of useful information. He died at Vienna, in 1726, at an advanced age.

DUMONT, (George,) a statistical writer, born at Paris in 1725. He was secretary to the French embassy at St. Petersburg. He wrote, 1. History of the Commerce of the English Colonies. 2. Present State of English Commerce. 3. Treatise on the Circulation of Credit. He died in 1788.

DUMONT, (Stephen,) a celebrated writer on legislation, born at Geneva in 1759. His father died when he was very young, leaving a widow with four children in very straitened circumstances. At college Dumont supported himself by giving private lessons, and in his twenty-second year he was ordained minister of the Protestant church in Geneva, where his preaching was greatly admired. He left Geneva in 1782, owing to the triumph then achieved by the aristocratical party in that state through foreign interference, and went to St. Petersburg, where his three sisters resided, and where he assumed the charge of the French Protestant church. After staying in that city eighteen months, he was invited to London by lord Shelburne, afterwards the marquis of Lansdowne, to undertake the education of his sons. In lord Shelburne's house he made the acquaintance of Fox, Sir Samuel Romilly, lord Holland, and most of the distinguished members of the Whig party. In 1788 he visited Paris in company with Sir Samuel Romilly, and then became first acquainted with Mirabeau. In 1789 Dumont made a second visit to Paris, accompanied by M. Duroverai, in order to negotiate with M. Necker, who was then minister, for the liberty of Geneva and the return of her exiles. He stayed in Paris until the beginning of 1791, and during this second visit, as Dumont relates in his Souvenirs sur Mirabeau, the latter frequently availed himself of the assistance of Dumont and Duroverai, especially the former, in the preparation of speeches and reports. These three set on foot a paper called the Courier de Provence. On Dumont's return to England, in 1791, he commenced his acquaintance and cooperation with Bentham, of whose works he edited the following: 1. The Traités de Législation, 3 vols, published in 1802. 2. The Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses, 2 vols, in 1811. 3. The Tactique des Assemblées Législatives, in 1815. 4. The Preuves Judicaires, 2 vols, in 1823. 5. The Organisation Judiciaire et Codification, in 1828. In 1814 Dumont returned to Geneva, and was elected a member of the representative council; for which he was appointed to draw up laws and regulations. He afterwards directed his efforts to a reform of the penal system and the prison system existing at Geneva. Under his auspices, a penitentiary establishment was erected at Geneva in 1824, on the Panopticon plan of Bentham. Dumont died at Milan, in 1829.

DUMOURIEZ, (Anne Francis Duperrier,) born at Paris, in 1707, was eminent as a commissary in the French armies. He wrote Richardet, a poem, published in 1766, in 2 vols, 8vo. He died in 1769.

DUMOURIEZ, (Charles* Francis,) a distinguished French general, son of the preceding, born at Cambrai, in 1739. He studied early at the college of Louis le Grand, at Paris, and completed his education at his native place under the direction of his father. He then entered the army, and served in Germany during the seven years' war, and received for his bravery the cross of St. Louis. The peace of 1763 being distasteful to a man of his adventurous spirit, he essayed to join himself to Paoli, during the Corsican struggle for independence; but, failing in this, he obtained an introduction to

* Claude, *Biog. Univ.*

the duc de Choiseul, who sent him on a diplomatic mission to Spain and Portugal: on which occasion he wrote, Etat du Royaume de Portugal en l'année 1766; and Système d'Attaque et de Défense du Portugal. He was afterwards appointed quarter-master-general to the French expedition sent against Corsica, (1768,) went to Poland, attended in the campaign against Russia, (1771,) was sent by Louis XV. on a confidential mission to Sweden, and on his return was lodged in the Bastile, whence he was released by Louis XVI. In 1778 he was made governor of Cherbourg, whither he was sent to form a great naval establishment connected with the proposed invasion of England. At the beginning of the Revolution he connected himself with the Girondins; by whose interest he was appointed minister for foreign affairs, but quitted office upon the dismissal of the other Girondin ministers, Roland, Servan, Claviere, &c. Alarmed at the violence of the revolutionary movement, he professed his attachment to the constitutional monarchy of 1791. He withdrew, however, from internal politics, and went to serve under general Luckner on the northern frontiers. After the 10th of August he was appointed to replace La Fayette in the command of the army opposed to the duke of Brunswick. He re-established order and confidence, checked the advance of the Prussians, and, by his determined stand in the forest of Argonne, gave time to Kellermann and other generals to come up with fresh divisions, and give successful battle to the Prussians at Valmy, (20th September, 1792.) At the end of October he began his campaign of Flanders; gained the battle of Jemappes, against the Austrians, (5th and 6th November;) took Liege, Antwerp, and a great part of Flanders, but was obliged to return to Paris during the trial of Louis XVI. After the execution of the king, he returned to his head-quarters, determined to use his best exertions in the re-establishment of the monarchy under the son of Louis. He next entered Holland, and took Breda; but was obliged, by the advance of prince Coburg, to retire. He now entered into secret negotiations with prince Coburg, by which he was allowed to withdraw his army unmolested to the frontiers of France, on the understanding that he should exert himself to restore to France the constitutional monarchy. Evacuating Belgium, he placed his head-quarters at St. Amand, (30th March, 1793.) He was now accused of treason at Paris: the Convention despatched four commissioners, with Camus at their head, to summon him to their bar. He seized the commissioners, and placed them in the hands of the Austrian general, Clairfait, at Tournay, intending himself to march upon Paris; but the troops refusing, he was obliged to take refuge at the Austrian head-quarters, (April, 1793.) Distrusting the allies, he wandered about in Germany, and hearing that the Convention had offered a reward of 300,000 francs for his head, he crossed over to England, whence he was obliged to depart under the alien act, and then took refuge at Hamburgh, where he remained for several years, and wrote his Memoirs and several political pamphlets. In 1804 he obtained permission to come to England, where he afterwards chiefly resided, having received a pension from the British government. He took a lively interest in the progress and issue of the Peninsular war, and is said to have suggested to the Spanish patriots the system of guerrilla warfare, which they carried on with such perseverance and success against their invaders. Though he watched with earnest anxiety the progress of the great continental struggle, and hailed with satisfaction the final downfal of Napoleon, it is remarkable that he did not return to France at the restoration of the Bourbons. He was honoured with the friendship of many distinguished men in England, and, among them, particularly by the duke of Kent, lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Canning. He died on the 14th of March, 1823, at Turville-park, near Henley-upon-Thames, at the age of eighty-four, and was buried in the parish church, where a monument, with a Latin inscription, has been erected to his memory. His Mémoires, written by himself, were published at Hamburgh, in 1794, 2 vols, 8vo.

DUNBAR, (William,) an early Scottish poet, of considerable merit, born about the year 1465, at Salton, in East Lothian. He seems to have travelled in his youth in the quality of a preaching friar of the Franciscan order. He returned to Scotland about 1490, and distinguished himself as a poet. He died about 1530. He wrote a number of pieces, serious and comic. One of his principal poems is the Thistle and Rose, a kind of vision, the subject of which is the marriage of James IV. of Scotland with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England. It abounds in gay and gorgeous imagery. The Golden Terge

is a moral allegory, in which the shield of reason is employed to repel the attacks of the amorous passion. Another of his longer pieces is the Daunce, which is a vision of heaven and hell in a comic style of painting. His pieces have been printed in the collection of ancient Scottish poems by Sir David Dalrymple, 1770. Dunbar seems to have derived his poetic taste from the works of Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate, but he has improved upon the manner of these masters. His language is the Scotch dialect of those times, which differed little from the English. The morality of some of his poems is very questionable.

DUNCAN I., king of Scotland, otherwise called Donald VII., grandson of Malcolm II., ascended the throne in 1034, after the death of his grandfather, and was murdered by the usurper Macbeth, in 1041, after a reign of seven years, in which he succeeded in expelling the Danes.

DUNCAN, (Martin,) a Popish controversial writer, born at Kempen, in the diocese of Cologne, in 1505, and educated at the university of Louvain, where he acquired no small reputation as a defender of the Romish faith against the Protestants. He obtained a benefice in Holland, where he is said to have been successful in bringing back great numbers, particularly from among the Anabaptists, into the bosom of the Church. He died in 1590. He wrote, De vera Christi Ecclesia; De Sacrificio Missæ; De Piarum et Impiarum Imaginum differentia et Cultu, &c.

DUNCAN, (Mark,) a Scotch physician and professor of philosophy in the seventeenth century, and principal of the Calvinists' college at Saumur. The reputation which he acquired by his medical skill was so great, that James I. wished to have him near him in the capacity of physician in ordinary, and for that purpose sent him the patent of the office. His wife, however, being averse to quitting her country, he sacrificed the flattering prospects which his settlement in England promised, and determined to spend the remainder of his days at Saumur. After some time he quitted his professorship, and was made principal of the college. He died in 1640, lamented by persons of all ranks, Roman Catholics as well as Protestants. He wrote An Abridgement of Logic, and some other works. He also took an active part in exposing the scandalous proceedings relative to the pretended possession of the Ursuline nuns of Loudon, to which Urban Grandier fell a sacrifice, under the absurd charges of magic and witchcraft. For the commendable spirit which he discovered in these observations he would have drawn upon himself the revenge of M. de Laubardemont, who presided over the commission for the trial of Grandier, had he not been protected by the powerful influence of the marshal de Brezé, to whose lady he was physician.

DUNCAN, (William,) a learned Scotch professor of philosophy, born at Aberdeen in July 1717. His grammatical education he received partly in the public grammar-school in his native town, and partly at Foveran, under the care of George Forbes, a teacher of considerable reputation. In 1733 he entered at the Marischal college of Aberdeen, and applied himself to the study of the Greek language under the celebrated professor, Dr. Thomas Blackwell. In 1737, having gone through the ordinary course of philosophy and mathematics, he was admitted to the degree of M.A. He appears to have been designed for the ministry, and, with a view to qualify himself for it, attended, during two winters, the lectures of the theological professors at Aberdeen. Finding himself, however, disinclined to the clerical profession, he removed in 1739 to London, where he was employed in different literary undertakings; and, besides translations from the French, he is believed to have had a considerable share in the translation of Horace which goes under the name of Watson's. The first known work of his was a translation of those orations of Cicero which occur in the common Delphin edition, accompanied with notes, 2 vols, 8vo. He next wrote The Elements of Logic, originally designed to form a part of Dodsley's Preceptor, published in 1748. In 1752 he published his translation of Cæsar's Commentaries, fol., with illustrative engravings. This has since appeared in 8vo. There is prefixed to it a discourse concerning the Roman art of war. In the same year he was appointed by the king professor of natural and experimental philosophy in the Marischal college, Aberdeen. Owing to his increasing infirmities, and the duties of his professorship, he was prevented from completing some works which he had undertaken, or which he was urged to undertake; among which was a new translation of Plutarch's Lives, and the continuation of Dr. Blackwell's Court of Augustus. He died in 1760, in the forty-third year of his age.

His learning was very respectable, his abilities were solid rather than shining, and his taste was correct. Soon after his settlement in his professorship he was chosen an elder of the consistory or church session of Aberdeen, and continued in that office until his death.

DUNCAN, (Adam, lord-viscount,) an illustrious naval officer, born at Dundee, in 1731. He received the first rudiments of education at his native place, and appears to have been early intended for the naval service. About 1746 he was put under the command of captain Robert Haldane, then commander of the *Shoreham* frigate, with whom he continued two or three years. In 1749 he was entered as a midshipman on board the *Centurion*, 50, which then bore the broad pendant of commodore Keppel, who was appointed commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station, for the customary period of three years. In January 1755, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and was appointed to the *Norwich*, a fourth rate, commanded by captain Barrington, and intended as one of the squadron which was to accompany Keppel to America, with transports and land forces under the command of general Braddock. After the arrival of this armament in Virginia, Duncan was removed into the *Centurion;* in which he continued until that ship returned to England, when he was appointed second lieutenant to the *Torbay*, 74. After serving in the expedition against the French settlement at Goree, on the coast of Africa, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of the *Torbay*, in which capacity he returned to England. On the 21st of September he was advanced to the rank of commander, and in February 1761, to that of post-captain; and being appointed to the *Valiant*, 74, he became again connected with his friend and patron Keppel, who was appointed to command the naval part of an expedition against the French island of Belleisle. Thence he repaired with Keppel to the attack of the Havannah, in which he highly distinguished himself. He next accompanied Keppel to Jamaica, and continued with him there till the conclusion of the war, when he returned to England. On the re-commencement of the war with France in 1778, he was appointed to the *Suffolk*, 74, but before the end of that year he removed into the *Monarch*, 74, which, during the summer of 1779, was uninterruptedly employed in the main or Channel Fleet, commanded by Sir Charles Hardy. At the conclusion of the same year, the *Monarch* was one of the ships put under the command of Sir George Bridges Rodney, who was instructed to force his way to Gibraltar through all impediments, and relieve that fortress, then closely blockaded by land and sea. On January 16, 1780, the British fleet, being then off Cape St. Vincent, fell in with a Spanish squadron, commanded by Don Juan de Langara, who was purposely stationed there to intercept Rodney. On this memorable occasion, Duncan was fortunate enough to get into action before any other ship of the fleet; and the *St. Augustine*, 70, struck to him. In the beginning of 1782, he was appointed to the *Blenheim*, 90. He continued in the same command during near the whole of the remainder of the war, constantly employed with the Channel Fleet, commanded, during the greater part of the time, by Earl Howe. Having accompanied his lordship in the month of September to Gibraltar, he was stationed to lead the larboard division of the centre, or commander-in-chief's squadron, and was very distinguishedly engaged in the encounter with the combined fleets of France and Spain, which took place off the entrance of the Straits. Soon after the fleet arrived in England, Duncan removed into the *Foudroyant*, 84, one of the most favourite ships of the British navy at that time, which had, during the whole preceding part of the war, been commanded by Sir John Jervis. On the peace, which took place in the ensuing spring, he removed into the *Edgar*, 74, one of the guard-ships stationed at Portsmouth, and continued, as is customary in time of peace, in that command during the three succeeding years; and this was the last commission he ever held as a private captain. On September 14, 1789, he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue; and to the same rank in the white squadron on September 22, 1790. He was raised to be vice-admiral of the blue, February 1, 1793; of the white, April 12, 1794; to be admiral of the blue, June 1, 1795; and, lastly, admiral of the white, February 14, 1799. In February 1795, he was appointed commander-in chief in the North Seas. He accordingly hoisted his flag on board the *Venerable*, 74, and proceeded to carry into execution the very important trust which was confided to him. Nothing material took place beyond the ordinary routine of such a service for more than two years. The Dutch trade

was almost annihilated; their merchant-vessels captured in sight of their own ports; and the whole coast so completely blockaded, that few vessels could venture to sea and escape the vigilance of the British fleet, or its out-cruisers. At that most alarming crisis, (1797,) when a wide-spread spirit of insubordination pervaded the British navy, and when the mutiny raged in his squadron in a most serious manner, and when left only with three ships, he still remained firm at his station off the Texel, and succeeded in keeping the Dutch navy from proceeding to sea. On the suppression of the mutiny, Duncan resumed his station with his whole fleet off the coast of Holland, either to keep the Dutch squadron in the Texel, or to attack them if they should attempt to come out. The object of the Batavian republic, in conjunction with France, was to invade Ireland. Hence the task of watching and checking the motions of the Dutch admiral was of the utmost consequence. After a long and very vigilant attention to the important trust reposed in him, the English admiral was obliged to repair to Yarmouth Roads to refit. The Batavian commander seized the opportunity, and proceeded to sea. Duncan, on being apprized of this, lost not a moment of time, but pushed out at once, and in the morning of the 11th of October fell in with the English squadron of observation, with a signal flying for an enemy to the leeward. By a masterly manœuvre, Duncan placed himself between them and the Texel, so as to prevent them from re-entering without risking an engagement. An action accordingly took place between Camperdown and Egmont, in nine fathoms water, and within five miles of the coast. The admiral's own ship, in pursuance of a plan of naval evolution which he had long before determined to carry into effect, broke the enemy's line, and closely engaged the Dutch admiral De Winter, who, after a most gallant defence, was obliged to strike. Eight ships were taken; two of which carried flags. On the 21st of October, 1797, the victor was created lord viscount Duncan, of Camperdown, and baron Duncan, of Lundie, in the shire of Perth. After that glorious victory, lord Duncan continued to retain the same command till the commencement of 1800; after which he passed some time in retirement, and died at his seat in Scotland, August 4, 1804. In person, lord Duncan was of a manly, athletic form, erect and graceful, with a countenance that indicated great intelligence and benevolence. He was also a man of great and unaffected piety. He encouraged religion by his own practice; and maintained the public observance of it wherever he held the command. When the victory was decided, which has immortalized his name, he ordered the crew of his ship to be called together; and, at their head, upon his bended knees, in the presence of the Dutch admiral, (who was greatly affected with the scene,) he solemnly offered up praise to the God of Battles.

DUNCAN, (Daniel,) an eminent physician, born at Montauban, in Languedoc, in 1649, of a family of Scottish origin. The loss of his parents, while in his cradle, was compensated by the attention of his mother's brother, Daniel Paul, a learned counsellor of Toulouse, who had him educated at Puy Laurens, and at Montpellier; where, under the care of Dr. Charles Babeyrac, he studied eight years, and when twenty-four, took his degree of M.D. From Montpellier he went to Paris, where he resided seven years, and published his Explication nouvelle et mécanique des Actions Animales, 1678, which was well received; and the following year he visited London, for business, as well as to make inquiries into the effects of the plague of 1665. After a residence of two years in England, he was recalled to Paris, on account of the declining health of his great friend and patron, Colbert. About this time he published his La Chymie Naturelle, ou Explication de la Nourriture de l'Animal, which, when completed, in three parts, was read with universal applause. On the death of Colbert he left Paris, 1683, and retired to Montauban, with the intention of selling his property and settling in London. Here, however, he continued till the persecution against the Protestants forced him to flee for refuge to Geneva, and afterwards to Berne, where he obtained the professorship of anatomy. After residing at Berne eight or nine years, he went to attend the princess of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, where for three years he was treated with the respect due to his merit. At this time he wrote his popular treatise on the abuse of hot liquors, especially tea, coffee, and chocolate, which had lately been introduced into Germany, and he published it afterwards at Rotterdam in 1705, at the request of Dr. Boerhaave. In the year following he printed it in English. His character, and the bene-

volence with which he treated the various Protestant emigrants whom persecution drove out of France, recommended him strongly to the king of Prussia, by whom he was honourably invited to Berlin, where, though physician to the household, he staid a short time, and then removed to the Hague, where he resided for twelve years; and, in 1714, he finally settled in London, where he died April 30, 1735, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. This amiable man, so universally respected for his humanity and benevolence, left, besides the books already mentioned, several manuscripts on medical subjects. "His conversation," says his biographer, "was easy, cheerful, and interesting, pure from all taint of party scandal or idle raillery: this made his company desired by all who had a capacity to know its value; and he afforded a striking instance that religion must naturally gain strength from the successful study of nature."—He left an only son, the Rev. DANIEL DUNCAN, D.D. author of some religious tracts: among the rest, Collects upon the principal Articles of the Christian Faith, according to the order of the Catechism of the Church of England. Printed for S. Birt, 1754. This was originally intended for an appendix to a larger work, completed for the press, but never published, entitled, The Family Catechism, being a free and comprehensive Exposition of the Catechism of the Church of England. He corresponded with the writers of the Candid Disquisitions, &c.; in which work he was, from that circumstance, supposed to have had some share. He died in June, 1761, leaving two sons, the younger of whom, JOHN DUNCAN, D.D. rector of South Warmborough, Hants, died at Bath, December 28, 1808. He was born in 1720, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees of M.A. in 1746, B.D. 1752, and D.D. by decree of convocation in 1757. In 1745 and 1746 he was chaplain to the king's own regiment, and was present at every battle in Scotland in which that regiment was engaged. He afterwards accompanied the regiment to Minorca, and was present at the memorable siege of St. Philip's, which was followed by the execution of admiral Byng. In 1763 he was presented to the college living of South Warmborough, which he held for forty-five years. Besides many fugitive pieces in the periodical journals, he published an Essay on Happiness, a poem, in four books; an Address to the rational Advocates of the Church of England; the Religious View of the present Crisis; The Evidence of Reason, in proof of the Immortality of the Soul, collected from Mr. Baxter's MSS., with an introductory letter by the editor, addressed to Dr. Priestley; and some other tracts and occasional sermons. He contributed to the Biographia Britannica the life of his grandfather, and an account of the family of Duncan.

DUNCAN, (Andrew,) an eminent physician, born in Edinburgh, in 1745, and educated at the university of St. Andrew's. On the death of Dr. John Gregory, professor of the theory of medicine, in 1773, he was chosen to deliver the usual course of clinical lectures, till the end of 1776; when, Dr. James Gregory having been finally appointed to the chair formerly held by his father, Dr. Duncan's connexion with the university was for the time suspended. He continued for fourteen years to deliver private courses of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, with increasing reputation and success; and in 1790, on the accession of Dr. James Gregory to the chair of the practice of medicine, he was appointed joint professor of the theory or institutions of medicine, along with Dr. Cullen, who had resigned the practice. He was the original projector of the Lunatic Asylum and of the Horticultural Society of Edinburgh. He died in 1828.

DUNCOMBE, (William,) a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in London, in 1690. After a school education, he was entered at sixteen as a clerk in the navy office. He had, however, acquired a taste for literature, and made his first appearance in a translation of an Ode of Horace, printed in the Wit's Horace. He next published separately a version of the Carmen Seculare, which was soon followed by one of Racine's Athalie. In 1725 he quitted the navy office, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1757 and 1759 he published, with the assistance of his son, a version of Horace, with notes, in 2 vols; of this, an improved edition appeared in 4 vols, 12mo, 1764. On the death of his friend, archbishop Herring, he collected, in one vol. 8vo, the Seven Sermons on public occasions, which that prelate had separately printed in his life-time, and prefixed to them some memoirs of his life. This was his last publication. With a constitution naturally weak and tender, by constant regularity, and an habitual sweetness and evenness of temper, his life was prolonged

to the advanced age of seventy-nine. He died February 13, 1769.

DUNCOMBE, (John,) son of the preceding, was born in 1730. After receiving his earlier education at Romford, and Felsted, in Essex, he was entered of Bene't, or Corpus Christi, college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He afterwards took orders, and was presented to a living in the city of Canterbury. In 1766 he obtained a preachership in the cathedral of Canterbury, and in 1770 was appointed master of St. John's hospital in that city, and that of St. Nicholas, Harbledown. He was afterwards presented to the vicarage of Herne, near Canterbury. He wrote several poems, of which one of the best known is The Feminead, a commemoration of female excellence. He wrote also a variety of prose essays in periodical works. He published three sermons, and some antiquarian papers in the Bibliotheca Topographica. He also edited various works; among which were The Correspondence of John Hughes, Esq.; The Earl of Corke's Letters from Italy; and Archbishop Herring's Letters. He died in 1785.

DUNDAS, (Robert,) an eminent Scotch lawyer, born in 1685. He had been but eight years at the bar, when he was appointed to the office of solicitor-general, by George I., in 1717, and was made lord-advocate for Scotland, in 1720. In 1722 he was elected member of parliament for the county of Edinburgh. On the change of ministry, in 1725, when Sir Robert Walpole and the Argyle party came into power, Dundas was removed from his office of king's advocate, and resumed his station without the bar, distinguished only by the honourable title of dean of the faculty of advocates, till he was raised to the bench in 1737. For nine years he filled the seat of an ordinary judge of the court of session, by the title of lord Arniston, till 1748; when, on the death of Mr. Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, he was appointed to succeed him as president of the court. He died in 1753.

DUNDAS, (Robert,) son of the preceding, born in 1713. He received his earlier education under a domestic tutor, and afterwards studied at the university of Edinburgh; whence, in 1733, he went to Utrecht, to study the Roman law. He remained abroad for four years; and during the recess of study at the university, he spent a considerable time at Paris, and in visiting several of the principal towns of France and the Low Countries. On his return to Scotland (1738), he was called to the bar; and in 1742 he was appointed solicitor-general. In 1746 he was elected dean of the faculty of advocates. In 1754 he was elected member of parliament for the county of Edinburgh; and in the following summer he was appointed the king's advocate for Scotland. In 1760 he was appointed president of the court of session; and held the office for twenty-seven years. He died in 1787.

DUNDAS, (Henry,) lord viscount Melville, brother to the preceding, was born about 1741, and was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh. Having studied the law, he was, in 1763, admitted a member of the faculty of advocates. In 1773 he was appointed solicitor-general, and in 1775, lord-advocate of Scotland; and was elected member of parliament for the county of Mid-Lothian, and thenceforth abandoned all thoughts of rising in his profession as a lawyer. On the retirement of lord North, in 1782, and a few months after, by the death of the marquis of Rockingham, their successors being obliged to resign, Mr. Dundas joined Mr. Pitt, and was sworn into the privy-council, and appointed treasurer of the navy. On the formation of the Coalition (in 1783), Mr. Dundas was deprived of his offices as treasurer of the navy, and lord-advocate for Scotland. At the close of the existence of that short-lived administration, Mr. Dundas vehemently denounced the memorable East India Bill; and discovered a knowledge of the affairs of the East India Company and government, which had evidently been the result of much study and investigation, and in which at that time he appeared to have no superior. On the return of Mr. Pitt and his friends to power, Mr. Dundas resumed his office as treasurer of the navy, but declined the office of lord-advocate of Scotland. The first measure of the new administration was a bill for the better regulation of the affairs of the East India Company, among the provisions of which was the creation of a board of control, of which Mr. Dundas was appointed president. In 1791 he became a member of the cabinet, as secretary of state for the home department; and to him has been ascribed the origin of the volunteer system. In 1794, when the duke of Portland, with a large proportion of the Whig party, joined the administration, Mr. Dundas resigned his office of secretary for the home department, and was made secretary of the war department. He continued in his several

offices (with the addition of keeper of the privy seal in Scotland, conferred upon him in 1800,) until 1801, when he resigned along with Mr. Pitt, and in 1802 was elevated to the peerage by the title of viscount Melville, of Melville in the county of Edinburgh, and baron Dunira, in the county of Perth. On Mr. Pitt's return to office in May 1804, lord Melville succeeded lord St. Vincent as first lord of the Admiralty, which office he continued to hold until the memorable occurrence of his impeachment. During his tenure of office he had brought forward a bill for regulating the office of treasurer of the navy, and preventing an improper use being made of the money passing through his hands, and directing the same from time to time to be paid into the Bank; but, by the tenth report of the commissioners for naval inquiry, instituted under the auspices of the earl of St. Vincent, it appeared that large sums of the public money in the hands of the treasurer had been employed directly contrary to the act. This matter was taken up very warmly by the House of Commons, and, after keen debates, certain resolutions moved by Mr. Whitbread, for an impeachment of lord Melville, were carried on the 8th of April, 1805. On casting up the votes on the division, the numbers were found equal; but the motion was carried by the casting vote of the right hon. Charles Abbot, the Speaker. On the 10th, lord Melville resigned his office of first lord of the Admiralty, and on the 6th of May he was struck from the list of privy counsellors. On the 26th of June, Mr. Whitbread appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, accompanied by several other members, and solemnly impeached lord Melville of high crimes and misdemeanours; and on the 9th of July presented at the bar of the House of Lords the articles of impeachment. The trial afterwards proceeded in Westminster-hall, and in the end lord Melville was acquitted of all the articles by his peers. That lord Melville acted contrary to his own law, in its letter, there can be no doubt; but on the other hand it does not appear that he was actuated by motives of personal corruption, or, in fact, that he enjoyed any peculiar advantage from the misapplication of the monies. Lord Melville was afterwards restored to his seat in the privy council, but did not return to office. He passed the greater part of his time in Scotland, where he died suddenly, at the house of his nephew, the right hon. Robert Dundas, lord chief baron of the exchequer in Scotland, on the 27th of May, 1811.

DUNDAS, (Sir David,) a British general, born near Edinburgh, about the year 1735. He was destined for the medical profession, but in 1752 he entered on his military career, under the auspices of general Watson, quartermaster-general, under the duke of Cumberland. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1756, and in 1761 was appointed aide-de-camp to colonel Elliott, afterwards lord Heathfield; and after the reduction of the island of Cuba, in 1762, he returned with him to England, and received the majority of the fifteenth Dragoons, in 1770. From that corps he was appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the second regiment of horse. In February, 1781, he obtained the rank of colonel. Shortly after the peace of 1783, Frederic king of Prussia having ordered a grand review of the whole of his forces, colonel Dundas applied for leave to be present on this occasion, which being granted, he repaired to the plains of Potsdam, and there laid the foundation of his system of discipline, to be afterwards matured by observation and diligent consideration. In 1788 he published his Principles of Military Movements, chiefly applicable to Infantry. George III., to whom Dundas dedicated his work, having been pleased to approve of it, directed it to be arranged and adopted for the use of the army, in June 1792. It was accordingly printed under the title of, Rules and Regulations for the Formations, Field Exercises, and Movements of His Majesty's Forces, with an injunction, that this system should "be strictly followed and adhered to, without any deviation whatsoever; and such orders as are found to interfere with, or counteract their effect or operation, are to be considered as hereby cancelled and annulled." The Rules and Regulations for the Cavalry were also planned by general Dundas. On the commencement of the war with revolutionary France, general Dundas was put on the staff; and in the autumn of 1793 he was sent to command a body of troops at Toulon; and, soon after his return, he was sent to the continent, to serve under the duke of York, and greatly distinguished himself in the brilliant action of the 10th of May, 1794, at Tournay, as well as at the capture of Tuyt, on the 30th of December following. In December 1795 he was removed from the command of the 22d foot to that of the 7th dragoons. He

was also appointed governor of Languard Fort. In 1797, on the resignation of general Morrison, he was nominated quartermaster-general of the British army. In 1797 he embarked with the expedition to Holland, and served with great distinction under the duke of York, particularly at Bergen and Alkmaar. On the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, general Dundas succeeded him in the command of the second, or North British dragoons, and in the government of Forts George and Augustus. In 1803 he was invested with the riband of the order of the Bath; and in 1804 he was appointed governor of Chelsea Hospital, and a knight of the Bath. On the 18th of March, 1809, he succeeded the duke of York as commander-in-chief. About the same time he became a privy-counsellor, and colonel of the 95th regiment. Finally, he received the command of the first dragoon guards, which he held till his death, in 1820.

DUNDAS, (Thomas,) a gallant British officer, born in 1750. He greatly distinguished himself at the capture of Guadaloupe, in 1794; and died in that island on the 3d of June in the same year. A cenotaph has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

DUNGAL, a writer of the ninth century, supposed to have been a native of Ireland, who emigrated to France. In his youth he studied sacred and profane literature with success, and taught the former, and had many scholars, but at last determined to retire from the world. During this seclusion he cultivated philosophy, and particularly astronomy; and the fame he acquired in the latter science induced Charlemagne to consult him in the year 811, on the subject of two eclipses of the sun, which took place the year before, and Dungal answered his queries in a long letter, which is printed in D'Acheri's Spicilegium, vol. iii. of the folio, and vol. x. of the 4to edition, with the opinion of Ismael Bouillaud upon it. Sixteen years after, in 827, Dungal took up his pen in defence of images, against Claude, bishop of Turin, and composed a treatise which was printed, first separately, in 1608, 8vo, and was afterwards inserted in the Bibliotheca Patrum. It would appear also that he wrote some poetical pieces, one of which is in a collection published in 1729 by Martene and Durand. The time of his death is not known.

DUNI, (Egidius,) an eminent musical composer, born in 1709, at Matera, in the kingdom of Naples. He was a pupil of Durante; and afterwards went to Paris, where he was eminently successful. No one better understood the art of giving, by means of sound, the truest and most animated pictures of rural life, and the most delightful and varied scenes of village manners. He died in 1775.

DUNLOP, (William,) a Scottish divine, born in 1692, at Glasgow, where his father was principal of the university. After taking his degree of A.M. he spent two years in the university of Utrecht, having at that time some thoughts of applying himself to the study of the law; but he was diverted from that resolution by the persuasions of Wishart, then principal of the college of Edinburgh, by whose interest he was promoted to be regius professor of divinity and church history, in 1716. He died in 1720, aged twenty-eight. He wrote, Sermons in 2 vols, 12mo, and an Essay on Confessions of Faith.

DUNLOP, (Alexander,) was brother of the preceding, born, in 1684, in America, where his father was a voluntary exile, and at the Revolution came over to Glasgow, where he had his education, and made great progress in the study of the Greek language, of which, in 1720, he was appointed professor in the university. In 1736 he published a Greek grammar, which was long used in the Scottish universities. He died in 1742.

DUNN, (Samuel,) a mathematical teacher, who first kept a school at his native place, Crediton, in Devonshire, and afterwards at Chelsea. His reputation led to his being appointed mathematical examiner of the candidates for the East India Company's service. Several scientific papers of his have been published in the Philosophical Transactions, as well as separately; and he published a useful and accurate Atlas, in folio. He bequeathed an estate of about 30*l.* a year to establish a mathematical school at Crediton; the first master was appointed in 1793. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

DUNNING, (John, Lord Ashburton,) an eminent lawyer, was the second son of Mr. John Dunning, an attorney, of Ashburton, in Devonshire, where he was born in 1731. At the age of seven he was sent to the free grammar-school of his native place, where he made an astonishing progress in the classic languages. At the age of thirteen he was taken into his father's office, where he remained until his nineteenth year, when

Sir Thomas Clarke, master of the rolls, (to whom his father had been many years steward) took him under his protection, and sent him, in May 1752, to the Temple. In 1756 he was called to the bar, and travelled the western circuit, but had not a single brief; and he was three years at the bar before he received one hundred guineas. But at length he was enabled to emerge from obscurity. In 1759, the authority of the French in the East Indies was entirely overthrown by the success of the English troops. The great accession of power which thereupon accrued to this country, excited the jealousy of the Dutch, who, after some disputes in the country, transmitted their complaints home, in form, against the servants of the English East India Company, as violators of the neutrality, and interrupters of the Dutch commerce. As the defence of the English company against these charges was absolutely necessary, it became requisite to select some person to whom the task of their vindication might be committed, and Dunning was introduced to Laurence Sullivan, Esq., a director of the East India Company, as a person eminently qualified to undertake it. Dunning was accordingly employed to draw up the defence, which was published under the title of, A Defence of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and their Servants (particularly those at Bengal), against the Complaints of the Dutch East India Company; being a Memorial from the English Company to his Majesty on that subject, 1762, 4to. This memorial, which drew a conciliating answer from the Dutch government, was esteemed a master-piece of language and reasoning, and obtained for the writer both emolument and fame. In 1763 he gained an accession of reputation by his argument in the case of Combe *v.* Pitt; and in the same year an opportunity occurred of signalizing himself in defence of his friend Wilkes, whose papers, connected with the North Briton, had been seized by a general warrant, the question of legality of which was argued with such ability by Dunning, that his business rapidly increased. In 1766 he was chosen recorder of the city of Bristol, and in the following year he was appointed solicitor-general. In this office he continued until May 1770, when he resigned it, along with his friend and patron, lord Shelburne, afterwards marquis of Lansdowne, and returned to his original situation at the bar. In 1771 he was presented with the freedom of the city of London. In 1768 he was elected member for the borough of Calne, and vehemently opposed the administration which conducted the American war. On the change of administration in 1782, he was appointed, through the interest of his friend, lord Shelburne, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, one of the places against which he had himself often objected as useless and burthensome to the public; and was about the same time advanced to the peerage by the title of lord Ashburton, of Ashburton, in Devonshire. He died, worn out by indefatigable labour in his profession, August 18, 1783. He married, in 1780, Elizabeth, daughter of John Baring, Esq., of Larkbear, in Devonshire, sister to John Baring, Esq. Few men, in a career requiring the gifts of voice, person, and manner, had ever more difficulties to struggle with than lord Ashburton. He was a thick, short, compact man, with a sallow countenance, turned-up nose, and a constant shake of the head, with a hectic cough which so frequently interrupted the stream of his eloquence, that to any other man this single defect would be a material impediment in his profession; yet, with all these personal disadvantages, he no sooner opened a cause which required any exertion of talent, than his genius burst forth with dazzling effulgence, and his powers of argumentation swept from before them all opposition.

DUNOIS, (John d'Orleans, count of,) one of the heroes of France, born at Paris, in 1402, was natural son of Louis, duke of Orleans, second son of Charles V. who was assassinated by the duke of Burgundy. When France was almost reduced to the state of a province of England, he began to change its fortune by a victory over the earls of Warwick and Suffolk in 1427, of which the consequence was the raising of the siege of Montargis. He afterwards threw himself into Orleans; which city he defended with great resolution, till it was so closely pressed by the duke of Bedford, at the head of 24,000 men, that he thought of setting it on fire and making way through the enemy. At this juncture appeared Joan of Arc, by whose means the siege was raised. He gained various advantages over the English, particularly at the battle of Patay, in 1429, and contributed to the reduction of Paris, which he entered in triumph on the 13th of April, 1436. He had borne the name of the Bastard of Orleans till 1439, when the duke his

brother gave him the county of Dunois. In 1444 he was sent as ambassador to London to negotiate a peace. He was one of the commissioners sent by Charles VII. to terminate the schism of the popedom occasioned by the election of Felix, in opposition to Nicholas V. On his return he took Mans from the English; and, being made lieutenant-general, recovered from them, in 1449 and 1450, all the principal towns in Normandy. In the ensuing year he had the like success in Guienne. Charles testified his sense of the high obligations under which he had laid the crown of France, by giving him the title of Restorer of his Country, legitimating him, and bestowing upon him the county of Longueville and other lands, and the office of great-chamberlain. In the succeeding reign of Louis XI. Dunois joined that insurrection called the League for the public good, and was afterwards placed at the head of thirty-six notables, appointed to reform the state. He died in 1468, and was buried in the church of Notre Dame de Cleri.

DUNS SCOTUS, (John,) an eminent scholastic divine, born about 1265, at Dunstance, in the parish of Emildun, or Embleton, near Alnwick, in Northumberland. Some writers have contended that he was a Scotchman, and that the place of his birth was Dunse, in Berwickshire; and others have asserted that he was an Irishman. When a youth, he joined himself to the Minorite friars of Newcastle; and, being sent by them to Oxford, he was admitted into Merton college, of which he became fellow. While a student at the university, he is said to have been very eminent for his knowledge in the civil and canon law, in logic, natural philosophy, metaphysics, mathematics, and astronomy. Upon the removal of William Varron from Oxford to Paris, in 1301, Duns Scotus was chosen to supply his place in the theological chair; which office he sustained with such reputation, that it is said more than 30,000 scholars came to the university to be his hearers. In 1304 he removed to Paris. At a meeting of the monks of his order at Toulouse, in 1307, he was created regent; and about the same time he was placed at the head of the theological schools at Paris. Here he is affirmed to have first broached the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and to have supported his position by 200 arguments, which appeared so conclusive, that the members of the university of Paris embraced the opinion; instituted the Feast of the Immaculate Conception; and issued an edict, that no one, who did not embrace the same opinion, should be admitted to academical degrees. It was on this occasion that the title of The Subtle Doctor, by which he is commonly distinguished among schoolmen, was first conferred upon him. In 1308, Duns Scotus was ordered by Gonsalvo, the general of the Minorites, to remove to Cologne, on the road to which he was met in solemn pomp, and conducted thither by the whole body of the citizens. Not long after his arrival in this city he was seized with an apoplexy, which carried him off, on the 8th of November, 1308, in the forty-third, or, as others say, in the thirty-fourth, year of his age. Paul Jovius's account of the mode of his death is, that when he fell down of his apoplexy he was immediately interred as dead; but that, afterwards coming to his senses, he languished in a most miserable manner in his coffin, beating his head and hands against its sides, till he died. He was the author of numerous works, several of which have been separately published; and in 1474, the English Franciscans printed a collection of the larger part. At length they were collected together by Luke Wadding, an Irishman, illustrated with notes, and having a Life of the author prefixed, and published at Lyons in 1639, in 12 vols, fol.

DUNSTABLE, (John,) an English musician of the fifteenth century, at an early stage of counterpoint, acquired on the continent the reputation of being its inventor; which, however, Dr. Burney has proved could not belong to him. He wrote, De Mensurabili Musicâ, which is cited by Franchinus, Morley, and Ravenscroft. There is still extant, in the Bodleian library, a Geographical Tract by this author. Stow calls him "a master of astronomy and music," and says he was buried in the church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, in 1458.

DUNSTAN, (St.) was born of noble parents at Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, in 925. Under the patronage of his uncle Aldhelm, archbishop of Canterbury, he was instructed in the literature and accomplishments of those times, and, in consequence of his recommendation, was invited to court by king Athelstan, who bestowed on him lands near Glastonbury, where he is said to have spent some years in retirement. Edmund, the successor of Athelstan, appointed him abbot of the celebrated monastery which he began to rebuild in that place in 942,

and, by the munificence of the king, who gave him a new charter in 944, he was enabled to restore it to its former lustre. Among the legendary tales reported of St. Dunstan, it is said that he retired from the world to a secluded cell, of very small dimensions, in which he gave himself up to meditation and prayer. While in this solitude he is reported to have fancied that the devil, among the frequent visits which he paid him, was one day more earnest than usual in his temptations; till Dunstan, provoked by his importunity, seized him by the nose with a pair of red-hot pincers as he put his head into the cell, and held him there till the malignant spirit made the whole neighbourhood resound with his bellowings. The reputation of his sanctity obtained for him the patronage of king Edred; and, taking advantage of the implicit confidence reposed in him by the king, Dunstan imported into England a new order of monks, the Benedictines; and, after introducing that fraternity into the convents of Glastonbury and Abingdon, he endeavoured to render it universal in the kingdom. This conduct, however, incurred the resentment of the secular clergy; and, upon the death of Edred, Dunstan was accused before king Edwy of malversation in his office, and banished the kingdom. But on the death of Edwy, Dunstan was recalled by Edgar, and promoted, first to the see of Worcester, then to that of London, and, about the year 959, to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. To obtain the sanction of the pope, he went to Rome; and upon his return to England, with the powers of papal legate, so absolute was his influence over the king, that he was enabled to give to the Romish see an authority and jurisdiction, of which the English clergy had been before in a considerable degree independent. The secular clergy were excluded from their livings, and disgraced; and the monks were appointed to supply their places. The principal motive for this measure was that of rendering the papal power absolute in the English church; for, at this period, the English clergy had not yielded implicit submission to the pretended successors of St. Peter, as they refused to comply with the decrees of the popes, which enjoined celibacy of the clergy. Thus did Dunstan give to the monks an influence, the baneful effects of which were experienced in England until the era of the Reformation. Upon the death of Edgar, in 975, Dunstan's influence served to raise his son Edward to the throne, in opposition to Ethelred. Whilst Edward was in his minority, Dunstan ruled with absolute authority; but, on the murder of the king, in 979, and after the accession of Ethelred, his credit and influence declined; and the contempt with which his threatenings of divine vengeance were regarded by the king, are said to have mortified him so much, that, on his return to his archbishopric, he died of grief and vexation, May 19, 988. A volume of his works was published at Douay, in 1626.

DUNSTER, (Samuel,) an English clergyman, of the eighteenth century, known as the translator of the Satires and Art of Poetry of Horace into English prose. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

DUNSTER, (Charles,) son of the preceding, received his education at Trinity college, Oxford, and died at Petworth, in the county of Sussex, of which living he had been many years the incumbent. He wrote, Discursory Considerations on the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke, 8vo, which brought him into a controversy with Mr. Churton, the editor of Dr. Townson's works; A Letter to the Lord Bishop of London on a Passage in St. Matthew's Gospel, 8vo; and A Letter to Granville Sharpe, Esq. on the Lord's Prayer. He also published a translation of The Frogs of Aristophanes, and commentaries on Phillips's poem, Cyder, and on Paradise Regained, with a treatise on The Early Reading of Milton. He died in 1816.

DUNTON, (John,) a bookseller and miscellaneous writer, born in 1659, at Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, where his father, John Dunton, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, was rector. After carrying on business for upwards of twenty years, he failed, and commenced author; and in 1701, was amanuensis to the editor of a periodical paper called the Post Angel. He soon after projected and carried on, with the assistance of others, the Athenian Mercury, or a scheme to answer a series of questions monthly, the querist remaining concealed. This work was continued to about 20 volumes; and was afterwards reprinted by Bell, under the title of the Athenian Oracle, 4 vols, 8vo. In 1719 he published his Athenianism, or the Projects of Mr. John Dunton, author of the Essay on the Hazard of a Death-bed Repentance. He also wrote some poems of little merit. He died in 1733.

DU PAN, (James Mallet,) a political writer, born at Geneva in 1749, of an ancient and distinguished family in Switzerland. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed, through the interest of Voltaire, professor of belles-lettres at Cassel. He was concerned with Linguet in the publication of the Annales Politiques, at Lausanne. In 1783 he went to Paris, where, during the three years' sitting of the first French assembly, he published an able and popular analysis of their debates. In 1792 he left Paris on a confidential mission from the king to his brothers, and the emperor of Germany. Thereupon, his estate in France, and his personal property, were confiscated. Whilst resident at Brussels with the archduke Charles, in 1793, he published a work on the French revolution, which was much admired by Mr. Burke. In 1794 he returned to Switzerland, which he was obliged to leave in 1798, the French, to whom he had rendered himself obnoxious by his writings, having demanded his expulsion. The same year he came to England, where he published a well-known periodical journal, called the Mercure Britannique, which came out once a fortnight, nearly to the time of his death, which took place at the house of his friend, count Lally Tollendal, at Richmond, May 10, 1800.

DUPATY, (Charles Marguerite Jean Baptiste Mercier,) a distinguished magistrate, born at Rochelle, in 1744. He was first advocate-general to the parliament of Bordeaux, and afterwards president-à-mortier. He acquired great honour by his firmness and eloquence at the revolution in the magistracy which took place in 1771. He defended with success three criminals of Chaumont, who had been condemned to be broken on the wheel; and published a memoir on this occasion, which was much admired for its strength and feeling. His Historical Reflections upon Criminal Laws displayed a humane and enlightened mind. He was long occupied in promoting a reform in these laws, and contended with zeal against the obstacles which ancient prejudice threw in his way. He spent the latter part of his life at Paris, and made himself known as a man of letters by his Academical Discourses, and his Letters on Italy. He died at Paris, in 1788.

DUPATY, (Charles Mercier,) an eminent sculptor, son of the preceding, born at Bordeaux in 1771. He was destined for the bar, but the Revolution altered his views, and, after serving for a short time in the army, he devoted himself to painting, and studied under Valenciennes and Vincent. Discovering, however, that his genius pointed rather to the chisel than the pencil, he became the pupil of Lemot, the sculptor, and in 1799 obtained the prize for his work of Pericles visiting Anaxagoras. This was followed by his bust of Desaix. An unsuccessful attempt at a representation of Cupid, now led him to abandon the vicious taste of the age, and to follow the antique. With this view he went to Rome, and studied there for eight years. Among other works he executed the head of Pomona, now in the Luxemburg; the statue of Philoctetes wounded; and Ajax pursued by Neptune. In 1816 he was chosen a member of the Institute, and of the Legion of Honour in 1819. He executed an equestrian statue of Louis XIII., and was employed in preparing a monumental groupe in memory of the duc de Berri, representing Religion consoling France, when he was cut off on the 12th of November, 1825.

DUPIN, (Louis Ellis,) a celebrated ecclesiastical historian, descended from an ancient and noble Norman family, was born at Paris, in 1657. After being initiated in the elements of grammar learning by his father and private tutors, he was placed, in his tenth year, at the college of Harcourt, under the tuition of professor Lair, and soon distinguished himself by his attachment to the study of the belles-lettres and the sciences. Having gone through the courses of classical learning and of philosophy, he was admitted to the degree of M.A. in the year 1672; on which occasion he recommended himself to notice by the able manner in which he performed the customary collegiate exercises. Soon afterwards he determined on embracing the ecclesiastical profession, and to prepare himself for it diligently attended the course of theological lectures at the Sorbonne, and then closely applied himself to the study of the works of the Greek and Latin fathers, and ecclesiastical historians. In 1680 he took his degree of bachelor of the Sorbonne, and in the same year was licensed to officiate as a priest. In 1684 he received the degree of doctor, and immediately afterwards entered upon his great work, entitled Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques, &c. It has undergone a variety of impressions in France, Holland, and England, in 8vo, 4to, and fol. His Account of the Writers of the first Three

Centuries, was printed at Paris, 1686, 8vo, and was followed by four volumes in succession, published at different periods from that time to the year 1719. Before M. Dupin had completed his Account of the Writers of the first Eight Centuries, the freedom with which he had expressed his opinion on the style, the sentiments, and the conduct of many of them, excited the hostility of several monks of the Benedictine order, whose strictures were published under the inspection of father Matthew Petit-Didier, afterwards bishop of Macra. These remarks engaged M. Dupin in a defence of what he had written, in which his abilities were advantageously displayed. But his labours met with the still more formidable opposition of Bossuet, who collected a number of propositions from his volumes, which he pronounced to be of a dangerous tendency, and which he made the subject of complaint against the author to Harlay, archbishop of Paris. Dupin attempted to calm the resentment of his ecclesiastical superiors by a retractation of the opinions of which he had been accused, in hopes of preventing his work from being entirely suppressed. It did not, however, escape the censure and condemnation of the archiepiscopal court, which was pronounced in 1693; but after his retractation the author was permitted to continue it, under a change of title, (from Bibliothèque Universelle to Bibliothèque Nouvelle, and the addition of Ecclesiastical History to Ecclesiastical Biography), without any further molestation. He thus went on, concluding with the beginning of the eighteenth century, the whole making 47 vols, 8vo, which were reprinted at Amsterdam, in 19 vols, 4to. It was also begun to be translated into Latin, and the first three volumes were printed at Amsterdam; but no farther progress was made. Dupin was engaged at his death in a Latin translation, to which he intended to make considerable additions. This Bibliothèque was likewise translated into English, and printed at London in several volumes in folio, usually bound in seven. A better edition was printed in 3 vols, fol., by Grierson of Dublin. The translation appears to have been executed partly by Digby Cotes, and revised by Wotton. Dupin's Bibliothèque was attacked by M. Simon, in a book printed at Paris in 1730, in 4 vols, 8vo, under the following title, Critique de la Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques et de Prolégomènes de la Bible publiez par M. Elies Dupin. Avec des Eclaircissemens et des Supplémens aux Edroits, où on les a jugé nécessaires, par feu M. Richard Simon, avec des Remarques. Simon has pointed out a considerable number of errors in Dupin; but when all deductions of this kind are made, his work must be allowed to be a very valuable one; more especially valuable as a repository of ecclesiastical history and biography, making allowance for the author's attachment to the principles of his church. In addition to Dupin's other literary labours, he was commissary in most of the affairs of the faculty of theology of the Sorbonne, was professor of divinity in the Royal College, and was for many years editor of the Journal des Sçavans, and carried on an extensive correspondence with learned men. Yet, notwithstanding his multiplicity of engagements, we are told that, owing to a methodical distribution of his time, he had leisure to indulge in social converse with his friends, or strangers, with as much apparent ease as if he had nothing else to do. His openness of temper, however, and the general impartiality of his works, procured him many enemies, whom the celebrated Case of Conscience afforded an opportunity of bringing him into fresh trouble. This Case of Conscience was a paper signed by forty doctors of the Sorbonne, in 1702, the purport of which allows some latitude of opinion with respect to the sentiments of the Jansenists. It occasioned a controversy of some length in France, and most of those who signed it were censured or punished. Dupin, in particular, was not only deprived of his professorship, but banished to Chatellerault. At length he was induced to withdraw his subscription, and, by the interest of some friends, was permitted to return; but his professorship was not restored to him. Clement XI. sent formal thanks to Louis XIV. for bestowing this chastisement upon Dupin; and in the brief which he addressed to the king on that occasion, characterised him as "a man who held very pernicious opinions, and who had been guilty of a criminal opposition to the proper authority of the apostolical see." Dupin afterwards met with much trouble under the regency, on account of the correspondence which he held with Dr. Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, relative to a project for uniting the churches of England and France. It is said that the czar of Muscovy also consulted Dupin on an union with the Greek church. Dupin was an eager opponent

of the constitution styled Unigenitus, and was the great leader of the opposition to it in the Sorbonne, the deputations, commissions, and memorials, all passing through his hands. At length, exhausted by his uninterrupted labours, he died at Paris, on the 6th of June, 1719, in his sixty-second year. Besides his Ecclesiastical History, Dupin wrote, or edited, among other works, 1. De antiqua Ecclesiæ Disciplina, Dissertationes Historicæ, Paris, 1686, 4to. 2. Liber Psalmorum, cum Notis, *ibid.* 1691, 8vo. A French translation of the preceding, *ibid.* 1691 and 1710, 12mo. 4. La juste Défense du Sieur Dupin, pour servir de Réponse à un Libelle anonyme contre Les Pseaumes, Cologne, 1693, 4to. 5. S. Optati de Schismate Donatistarum, Libri Septem, ad MSS. Codices et veteres Editiones collati, Paris, 1700, fol. 6. Notæ in Pentateuchem, *ibid.* 1710, 2 vols, 8vo. 7. Dialogues posthumes du Sieur de la Bruyere sur le Quietisme, *ibid.* 1699, 12mo. 8. Traité de la Doctrine Chrétienne et Orthodox, *ibid.* 1703, 8vo. 9. An edition of the Opera Gersoni, 1703, Amst. 5 vols, fol. 10. Histoire d'Apollone de Tyane convaincue de Fausseté et d'Imposture, Paris, 1705, 12mo. 11. Traité de la Puissance ecclésiastique et temporelle, *ibid.* 1707, 8vo. 12. Bibliothèque Universelle des Historiens, *ibid.* 1707, 2 vols, 8vo. Dupin did not proceed far in this undertaking, but these two volumes were translated and printed at London, under the title of The Universal Library of Historians, 1709. 13. Histoire de l'Eglise, en abrégé, *ibid.* 1714, 4 vols, 4to. This is in the form of question and answer. 14. Histoire profane, depuis son commencement jusqu'à présent, *ibid.* 1714—1716, 6 vols, 12mo; Antwerp, 1717, 6 vols. 12mo. 15. Analyse de l'Apocalypse, Paris, 1714, 2 vols, 12mo. 16. Méthode pour étudier la Théologie, *ibid.* 1716, 12mo. 17. Dénonciation à M. le Procureur-Général, &c., respecting the constitution Unigenitus, 12mo. 18. Traité philosophique et théologique sur l'Amour de Dieu, Paris, 1717, 12mo. 19. Continuation du Traité de l'Amour de Dieu, &c. *ibid.* 1717, 8vo. 20. Bibliothèque des Auteurs séparez de la Communion Romaine de XVI. et XVII. Siècle, *ibid.* 1718, 4 vols, 8vo. Besides these works, Dupin was employed in the earlier editions of Moreri's Dictionary, which appeared in 1712 and 1718, and frequently superintended new editions of valuable works.

DUPLEIX, (Joseph,) a distinguished French commander in the East Indies, was brought up to mercantile life, and was sent out in 1730 to direct the declining settlement of Chandernagore, which by his activity he restored to a flourishing condition. He extended its commerce through the Mogul's territories as far as Thibet, and established a maritime trade with the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, Goa, the Maldives, and Manilla. He also built a town, and formed a vast establishment; and was recompensed in 1742 with the government of Pondicherry. When La Bourdonnaye took Madras in 1746, Dupleix, through jealousy of him, broke the capitulation, took possession of his ships, and sent to the French court those charges against him which led to his confinement in the Bastile on his return. In 1748 Dupleix successfully defended Pondicherry against a powerful English armament under Boscawen, supported by two nabobs of the country. He was rewarded with the title of marquis and the red ribbon. Success led him to form the ambitious project of giving to his country the possession of all that part of India; and he was at first highly successful in his plans. He procured the subahship of the Deccan for Murzasa Jing, and after his death for Sallabat Jing, who governed under the protection of France, independently of the Great Mogul. In 1751 two pretenders arose to the nabobship of Arcot, one of whom, Chunda Saheb, assisted by the French, became victorious, and conferred upon them the jurisdiction over an extensive territory. Dupleix even procured for himself the nabobship of the Carnatic, and indulged his vanity in assuming the state of a sovereign prince. This tide of fortune, however, was not of long duration. The English, under Lawrence and Clive, rendered their party triumphant, and the French were expelled. Pondicherry was distressed and alarmed, and remonstrances against Dupleix were transmitted to France. He was recalled, and returned, in 1754, desperate on account of the ruin of his gigantic projects. He instituted a process against the French company for great sums, which he alleged were due to him, and which it was unable to pay. The mortifications and vexations he underwent soon put a period to his life.

DUPLEIX, (Scipio,) a French historian, born in 1569, at Condom, of a family originally from Languedoc. He became known to queen Margaret of Navarre, who brought him to Paris, in

1605, and made him her master of requests. He afterwards obtained the post of historiographer of France, and was employed for many years in researches into the ancient records of his country. The fruits of these were, his Memoirs of the Gauls, 1619, 4to. This constituted the first part of his History of France, 6 vols, fol. He wrote also, a Roman History, in 3 vols, fol.; a Course of Philosophy; The Liberty of the French Tongue, against Vaugelas. In advanced age he composed a work on the liberties of the Gallican church, which he brought in MS. to the chancellor Seguier for his permission to print it; but the chancellor unfeelingly threw it into the fire before his face. This so affected him that he died soon after, in 1661, at the age of ninety-two.

DU PLESSIS. See MORNAY.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, (Peter Samuel,) a French political economist, born at Paris in 1739. He was early noticed by the duc de Choiseul, and was the intimate friend of Turgot. Under the ministry of M. de Vergennes he was appointed counsellor of state. He was afterwards chosen a member of the States-general; and he twice sat as president of the National Convention. He subsequently edited a constitutional journal, in which he opposed the anarchists, and he narrowly escaped becoming their victim. After having been a member of the Council of Elders, he encountered new perils on the Revolution of the 8th Fructidor, 1797, in consequence of the strong expression of his sentiments in the Historian, a journal of which he was the editor. He owed his liberty to the friendship of Chenier, and at length he went to the United States, whence he returned in 1805, and became secretary of the chamber of commerce. In 1814 he accepted the office of secretary of the provisional government; and in March 1815 he returned to America, where he died in 1817. Besides a great number of mémoires and political essays, he was the author of Réflexions sur l'Ecrit intit. Richesses de l'Etat, London, 1763, 8vo; Tableau raisonné de Principes de l'Economie Politique, 1775; and Philosophie de l'Univers, 1796, 1797, 8vo. He had commenced a translation of Ariosto, but did not live to finish it.

DUPORT, (James,) a learned Greek scholar, born in 1606, in Jesus college, Cambridge, of which his father was master; and after a classical education at Westminster, was admitted, in 1622, of Trinity college, in that university, of which he afterwards became fellow. In 1632 he was appointed regius professor of Greek at Cambridge; was collated to the prebend of Langford Ecclesia, in the cathedral of Lincoln, in 1641; and to the archdeaconry of Stow in that diocese, September 13 of that year; and on the 13th of Nov. the same year, exchanged his prebend for that of Leighton Buzzard, in the same cathedral; but in 1656 he was ejected from his professorship at Cambridge, for refusing the Engagement. He was afterwards appointed chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. and was restored to the professorship; which he resigned the same year in favour of Dr. Barrow. He was installed dean of Peterborough, July 27, 1664; and elected master of Magdalen college, Cambridge, in 1668. He afterwards obtained the rectories of Aston Flamvile and Burbach. He died in 1679, and was buried in Peterborough cathedral, to which, and to the school there, he had been a considerable benefactor. He published, Gnomologia Homeri, 1660. Tres Libri Solomonis, scilicet Proverbia, Ecclesiastes, Cantica, Græco Carmine donati, 1646, 12mo. Metaphrasis Libri Psalmorum versibus Græcis contexta cum Versione Lat. Cantabr. 1666, 4to. Musæ Subsecivæ, seu Poetica Stromata, 1676, 8vo. Lectures on Theophrastus's Characters, published by Needham, 1712; and three Sermons, 1676.

DUPORT, (John,) fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, and one of the university proctors in 1580, in which year he was instituted to the rectory of Harleton, in Cambridgeshire, and afterwards became rector of Bosworth and Medbourne, in his native county of Leicester. In 1583 he was collated to the rectory of Fulham, in Middlesex, and succeeded Henry Hervey, LL.D. in 1585, in the precentorship of St. Paul's, London; became master of Jesus college, Cambridge, in 1590; was four times elected vice-chancellor of the university, and in 1609 was made a prebendary of Ely. He was one of the learned men employed by James I. in translating the Bible. He died in 1617.

DUPPA, (Brian,) a learned and pious English bishop, born in 1588, at Lewisham, in Kent, of which place his father was vicar. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1612 he was chosen fellow of All Souls college; then went into orders, and travelled in France and Spain. In

1629 he was appointed dean of Christ Church. In 1634 he was constituted chancellor of the church of Sarum, and soon after made chaplain to Charles I. He was appointed, in 1638, tutor to Charles prince of Wales, and afterwards to his brother the duke of York; he was also presented to the living of Petworth, in Sussex, and in the same year was nominated to the bishopric of Chichester. In 1641 he was translated to the see of Salisbury, but received no benefit from it, on account of the suppression of episcopacy. On this event he repaired to the king at Oxford; and, after that city was surrendered, attended him in other places, particularly during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight. He was a great favourite with the king, whom he is said by some to have assisted in composing the Eikon Basilike. His sovereign placed great confidence in him, and entrusted him with the delicate and important office of supplying the vacant bishoprics; an office which he retained until the Restoration. After Charles's death, bishop Duppa retired to Richmond, in Surrey, where he lived a solitary life till the Restoration, when he was translated to the bishopric of Winchester, and was also made lord-almoner. About 1661 he began an alms-house at Richmond, and had designed some other works of charity, but was prevented from accomplishing them by his death, which took place at Richmond in 1662. A few hours before he expired, Charles II. honoured him with a visit; and, kneeling down by the bed-side, begged his blessing; which the bishop, with one hand on his majesty's head, and the other lifted up to heaven, gave with fervent zeal. He was buried in Westminster abbey, on the north side of the Confessor's chapel; where a large marble stone was laid over his grave, with only these Latin words engraved upon it: "Hic jacet Brianus Winton." He wrote, 1. The Soul's Soliloquies, and Conference with Conscience; a sermon before Charles I. at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, on October 25, being the monthly fast, 1648, 4to. 2. Angels rejoicing for Sinners repenting; a sermon on Luke xv. 10, 1648, 4to. 3. A Guide for the Penitent, or a Model drawn up for the Help of a devout Soul wounded with Sin, 1660, 8vo. 4. Holy Rules and Helps to Devotion, both in Prayer and Practice, in two parts, 1674, 12mo.

DUPPA, (Richard,) a barrister, and miscellaneous writer. He received his university education at Trinity college, Oxford, and afterwards took the degree of LL.B. at Trinity hall, Cambridge, in 1814. He was the author of a great variety of works, of which the following are the most remarkable:—A Selection of Twelve Heads from the Last Judgment of Michael Angelo, 1801, imperial folio. Heads from the fresco pictures of Raffaelle in the Vatican, 1803, fol. The Life and Literary Works of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, with his Poetry and Letters, 1806, 4to. Elements of Botany, 1809, 3 vols, 8vo. Virgil's Bucolics, with Notes, 1810. Life of Raffaelle, 1816. Outlines of Michael Angelo's works, with a plan, elevation, and sections of St. Peter's, Rome, 1816. Dr. Johnson's Diary of a Journey into North Wales in 1774, with illustrative Notes, 1816, (incorporated in the edition of Boswell's Life, by the Right Hon. J. W. Croker.) Travels in Italy, &c. 1828. Travels on the Continent, Sicily, and the Lipari Islands, 1829. He died in 1831.

DUPRAT. See PRAT.

DUPRE DE ST. MAUR, (Nicholas Francis,) master of the accounts at Paris, was born there in 1696. His translation of Milton's Paradise Lost, in prose, 4 vols, 12mo, with Addison's notes, obtained for him admission into the French Academy in 1733, and he was much esteemed as a man of general knowledge and taste. He wrote also, an Essay on the Coins of France, 1746, 4to; a work abounding in curious disquisition, and justly esteemed. Inquiries concerning the Value of Monies, and the Price of Grain, 1761, 12mo; and The Table of the Duration of Human Life, formed from the registers of twelve county and three Parisian parishes, printed in the Natural History of M. de Buffon. He died in 1774.

DUPUIS, (Thomas Saunders,) an eminent organist and musical composer, born in London, in 1733. The first rudiments of his musical education were received from Gates. He afterwards became a pupil of Travers, at that time organist of the king's chapel, and for whom, in the early part of his life, he officiated as deputy. On the death of Dr. Boyce, in the year 1779, Dupuis was appointed organist and composer to the chapel royal. In 1790 he was admitted to the degree of doctor in music by the university of Oxford. As a composer, Dr. Dupuis is known by several publications; and many of his writings are still in manuscript in the chapel royal. Two of his anthems, The Lord, even the most mighty God;

and, I cried unto the Lord, are inserted in Page's Harmonia Sacra. As a performer on the organ, Dr. Dupuis was excelled by very few Englishmen of his time. He died in 1796, and was succeeded as organist of the chapel royal by Dr. Arnold, and as composer to the king by Attwood. After his death a selection from his works was published in two volumes, by his pupil, John Spencer, Esq. nephew and son-in-law of the duke of Marlborough.

DUPUIS, (Charles Francis,) a French philosophical and political writer, born at Tryé Château, between Gisors and Chaumont, in 1742. He learnt mathematics and surveying from his father, who was a schoolmaster in narrow circumstances. He was so fortunate, however, as to attract the notice of the duke de la Rochefoucault, who gave him an exhibition in the college of Harcourt, where he made such progress, that, at the age of twenty-four, he was appointed professor of rhetoric in the college of Lisieux. He now studied the law, and in 1770 was admitted an advocate of the parliament. He also applied to the mathematics with diligence, especially to astronomy, which he studied under Lalande. Among his philosophical amusements was the construction of a telegraph, founded on the suggestions of Amontons, by means of which, from 1778 to the commencement of the Revolution, he carried on a correspondence with his friend M. Fortin, who was at Bagneux; he himself was residing at Belleville. This mode of correspondence he however very prudently laid aside, lest it should bring him into trouble. Among his other pursuits, the antiquity and signification of the constellations, especially those of the zodiac, occupied much of his attention. On this subject he formed a theory, in which he ascribed the invention of the zodiacal signs to the inhabitants of Upper Egypt, and made it 15,000 years old. This hypothesis he maintained in various publications, particularly in Mémoire sur l'Origine des Constellations et sur l'Explication de la Fable par l'Astronomie, 1781. In 1788 he became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and about the same time was chosen professor of Latin eloquence in the College of France. At the Revolution he was elected a member of the National Convention, and was afterwards chosen a member of the Council of Five Hundred. In 1794 he published his principal performance, entitled Origine de tous les Cultes, ou la Religion Universelle, 3 vols, 4to, with an Atlas. Of this he afterwards printed an abridgment, 1 vol, 8vo. In this celebrated work originated the commission to explore the remains of antiquity in Egypt, which was undertaken by Buonaparte after his return from the Italian campaign. Dupuis also wrote, Two Mémoirs on the Pelasgi; one On the Zodiac of Tentyra, and another entitled, Mémoire explicatif du Zodiaque Chronologique et Mythologique, 1806, 4to. He died in 1809.

DU PUY. See Puy.

DUPUYTREN, (William, baron,) an eminent French surgeon, born in 1777, at Pierre Buffière, a small town in Limousin, of parents in narrow circumstances. At the age of twelve he was sent to Paris, to the College de la Marche. Soon after the establishment of the Ecole de Médecine, he was connected with it in quality of anatomist, and in 1811 he was appointed to succeed Sabatier. In 1803 he had been chosen assistant-surgeon at the Hôtel-Dieu, and in 1808 was made inspector-general of the studies in the Imperial College. In 1815 he succeeded Peletan, as surgeon-in-chief to the Hôtel-Dieu. In the following year he was created chevalier de St. Michael, and a baron. In 1820 he was appointed surgeon to Charles X. His lectures were thronged with auditors from all parts, and were admired for the eloquence of their style, no less than for the extensive knowledge which they displayed. After acquiring high professional renown, and a princely fortune, Dupuytren died, of a rapid consumption, on the 8th of February, 1835, and was buried in the cemetery of Père la Chaise. To his daughter, Mad. de Beaumont, he bequeathed nearly seven million of francs.

DUQUESNE, (Abraham,) one of the most distinguished naval officers of France, born at Dieppe, in 1610. His father, also a seaman, had fallen in an action with the Spaniards, and young Duquesne, fired with resentment against that nation, sought every opportunity of contending with their navy. In 1637 he defeated them at Gattari; in 1641, off Tarragona; and again in 1643, off Cape de Gates, he signally routed them. During the imbecile minority of Louis XIV. he obtained permission to serve in the Swedish fleet, of which he was appointed vice-admiral, and defeated the Danish squadron, after a sanguinary action, which lasted for two days, and he had nearly taken Christian IV., king of

Denmark, prisoner. In 1650, when the Spanish court, availing itself of the embarrassments of France, sent a naval force to the assistance of Bordeaux, Duquesne equipped a squadron at his own expense, and, in his course to the mouth of the Garonne, fell in with an English squadron, which he defeated. He then so effectually cut off the Spanish succours from Bordeaux, that the town was forced to capitulate. In 1672, and 1673, he again signalized his valour, and defeated the Spaniards at Messina. In January 1676 he adroitly eluded the vigilance of the Dutch and Spanish admirals, and succoured that city; and in the April following he completely defeated De Ruyter off the coast of Catania, in an action in which the latter fell mortally wounded. On his return to France, Louis told him that he would gladly offer him a suitable recompense, but Duquesne's religion (he was a Protestant) was an obstacle. "Yes, sire," replied the hero, "I am a Protestant; but my services are Catholic." In 1682 he bombarded Algiers, and effectually repressed the ravages of the corsairs of Tripoli. He closed his glorious career by the bombardment of Genoa, and died at Paris, in 1688.

DURAND, (William,) an eminent jurist, born in 1237, at Puymoisson, in Provence. He studied the canon law, under Henry of Suza, and under Bernardo du Parma, at Bologna, and taught there, and afterwards at Modena. At the age of thirty-four he published his famous work, entitled Speculum Juris, which was so much esteemed that it acquired him the surname of Speculator. He was employed by pope Clement IV. and four succeeding pontiffs, in important charges. Gregory X. made him his legate at the council of Lyons in 1274. He sustained various governments in Italy, and was raised to the dignity of count of Romagna. In 1285, Honorius IV. appointed him to the see of Mende. In 1295 he was made marquis of the marche of Ancona, and again count of Romagna, which provinces he governed during the tumults of the Guelf and Ghibelline factions. He died at Rome in 1296. He also wrote, Rationale Divinorum Officiorum, a work of celebrity in its time; a Commentary on the Canons of the Council of Lyons; and an Abridgment of the Glosses and Text of the Canon Law.

DURAND, (William,) nephew of the preceding, whom he succeeded in the see of Mende, in which he remained until his death, in 1328. He wrote De la Manière de célébrer le Concile Général, a work which he drew up on the occasion of his being appointed a member of the General Council assembled at Vienne in 1310, and was first printed by Philip Probus, a lawyer of Bourges, in the year 1545, and dedicated to pope Paul III. and to the cardinals, bishops, and other members, who composed the council of Trent.

DURAND, (David,) a learned and eloquent French Protestant preacher, born, about 1679, at St. Pargoire, in Lower Languedoc. He had a congregation first at Amsterdam, whence he was invited to that of the Savoy, in London, where he died January 16, 1763. He wrote, among other works, La Vie et les Sentimens de Lucilio Vanini, Rotterdam, 1717, 12mo; afterwards published in English. Histoire de la Peinture Ancienne, from Pliny's Natural History, with the Latin text, and notes, Lond. 1725, fol. A volume of Sermons in French, Lond. 1726. C. Plinii Historiæ Naturalis ad Titum Imperatorem Præfatio; collated with ancient MSS. &c. Lond. 1728, 8vo. Histoire du XVI. Siècle, Lond. 1725—29, 6 vols, 8vo; on the plan of Perizonius. Onzième et douzième Volumes de l'Hist. d'Angleterre par Rapin, Hague, 1734, and Paris, 1749, 2 vols, 4to. Academica, sive de Judicio erga Verum, in ipsis primis Fontibus, Opera P. Valentiæ Zafrensis, editio nova emendatior, Lond. 1740, 8vo, printed by Bowyer. Dissertation en forme d'Entretien sur la Prosodie Française, prefixed to Boyer's Dictionary.

DURAND DE MAILLANE, (Peter Toussaint,) an eminent French lawyer, born at St. Remi, in Provence, in 1729. He was deputy from Arles to the States-general in 1789, member of the National Convention, and at length member of the Council of Elders. He was deeply skilled in the canon law, on which subject he published many able works. Among his productions is an Apologetical History of the Ecclesiastical Committee of the National Convention. He died in 1814.

DURAND DE ST. POURCAIN, (William,) a learned French prelate and scholastic divine of the fourteenth century, born in the town indicated by his surname, in Auvergne. He was a preaching monk of the Dominican order, and acquired high reputation. In 1313 he was created doctor in divinity by the university of Paris, and some time afterwards obtained the situation of master of the sacred palace at Rome. In 1318 he

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was nominated bishop of Puy; and in the year 1326 he was translated to the bishopric of Meaux, by John XXII. He made himself so famous by his acuteness and perseverance in discussing the most difficult topics in scholastic theology, that he obtained the title of The Most Resolute Doctor. At first he was a follower of Thomas Aquinas, but he afterwards adopted the opinions of the Scotists. He wrote, Commentaria super Libros IV. Sententiarum; Liber de Origine Jurisdictionum, seu de ecclesiastica Jurisdictione, and Tractatus de Legibus, 1571, 4to. He died in 1333.

DURANT, (Gilles,) Sieur de la Bergerie, an eminent poet, and an advocate to the parliament of Paris. He wrote odes, sonnets, elegies, &c., and translated, or imitated, part of the Latin pieces written by his friend John Bonnèfons the father, under the title of, Imitations tirées du Latin de Jean Bonnèfons, avec autres Amours et Mélanges poétiques, 1727, 12mo. The verses to his godmother on the decease of her ass, who died in the flower of his age during the siege of Paris, Tuesday, August 28, 1590, are esteemed a master-piece in the ironical and sportive style. They may be found in the Satyre Menipeé, and in the works of Durant, 1594, 12mo. He is said to have been broken on the wheel, July 16, 1618, with two Florentine brothers of the house des patrices, for a libel against the king.

DURANTE, (Francesco,) a musician, born at Grumo, a village near Naples, in 1693, was educated in the conservatory of San Onofrio, and received lessons of the celebrated Alessandro Scarlatti. He quitted the conservatory at an early age, and went to Rome, where he was attracted by the reputation of B. Pasquini and Pittoni, under whom he studied five years. He then returned to Naples, and devoted himself to composition. He became a professor of the conservatory of San Onofrio about the year 1715; and was at the head of that of Gli Poveri di G. C. when cardinal Spinelli, archbishop of Naples, abolished it. Durante died at Naples, in 1755. He had several wives, who all died before him. One of them put his patience more to the proof than Xantippe did that of Socrates. She sold, for the purpose of gaming, all her husband's scores, which would have been for ever lost, if, aided by his wonderful memory, he had not written them anew.

DURANTI, (John Stephen,) son of a counsellor of the parliament of Toulouse, and born in 1534. He was advocate-general, and was afterwards appointed first president of the parliament by Henry III. in 1581, at the time when the fury of the league was at its height. Duranti earnestly, but vainly, opposed it. After having many times narrowly escaped, he was at last killed, at Toulouse, by a musket ball, as he was endeavouring to appease a tumult, on the 10th of February, 1589. As there was no gibbet prepared, the mob, after stabbing his lifeless body in a thousand places, tied his feet to the pillory, and nailed behind him the picture of king Henry III., accompanying their cruelties with every brutal insult to his remains. Such was his recompense for the pains he had taken the foregoing years to preserve Toulouse from the plague. To this piece of service may be added the foundation of the college of l'Esquille. He wrote the celebrated book, De Ritibus Ecclesiæ, which Sixtus V. caused to be printed at Rome, in 1591, fol. It has been erroneously attributed to Peter Danés, bishop of Lavaur.

DURAS, (Clara Lechat de Kersaint, duchesse de,) a French lady, distinguished for her high moral character and mental endowments, born in 1779. After the death of her father, the count de Kersaint, who, for his loyalty, perished upon the scaffold, amidst the storm of the Revolution, she fled, with her mother, to Germany, whence she went to Switzerland, and thence to England, where she married the duc de Duras, with whom she returned to France, in 1800. She was the friend of madame de Staël, and of Chateaubriand, whose political views she adopted. On the restoration of the Bourbons, her husband obtained an appointment in the royal household. She founded, at Paris, an elementary school for the education of the children of the poor, and was distinguished for her zealous support of charitable institutions. She published Ourika, and Edouard, two works of imagination, which obtained an unexampled popularity. She died in 1828, at Nice, whither she had gone for the recovery of her health.

DUREAU DE LAMALLE, (John Baptist Joseph René,) a French writer, member of the legislative body, and of the Institute, born in 1742, at St. Domingo, where his father was governor. He was educated at the College du Plessis, and greatly distinguished himself during his academical career. He translated the treatise of Seneca. De Beneficiis, Paris,

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1776, 12mo; and left in MS. a poetical translation of the Achilleis of Statius. But his principal production is a version of the works of Tacitus, first published in 1790, 3 vols, 8vo. This is the fruit of sixteen years' labour. He also published a translation of Sallust, 1808, 8vo. He had commenced a translation of Livy, which was finished by M. Noel, and printed with the original, in 15 vols, 8vo, 1810, &c. He died in 1807.

DUREL, (John,) a learned divine, born at St. Helier's, in the Isle of Jersey, in 1625. In 1640 he was entered of Merton college, Oxford; but when that city came to be garrisoned for king Charles I. Durel retired to France; and, having studied for some time in the Sylvanian college, at Caen, in Normandy, he afterwards studied divinity, for above two years, at Saumur, under Moses Amyrault, divinity reader in that university. In 1647 he returned to Jersey, and continued for some time, until the reduction of that island by the parliament forces in 1651, when, on account of his being in the defence of it for the king, he was forced to withdraw to Paris, where he received episcopal ordination, in the chapel of Sir Richard Browne, the king's resident in France, from the hands of Thomas, bishop of Galloway. From Paris, he removed to St. Malo's, whence the Reformed church of Caen invited him to be one of their ministers, in the absence of the learned Samuel Bochart, who was going to Sweden. At the Restoration he came over to England, and was very instrumental in establishing the new episcopal French church at the Savoy, in London, in which he officiated first on Sunday, 14th of July, 1661, and continued there for some years. In 1663, he was made prebendary of North Aulton, in the cathedral of Salisbury, being then chaplain in ordinary to his majesty; and on the 11th of February following, he suceeeded to a canonry of Windsor. In 1668 he was installed into the fourth prebend of Durham, and had a rich donative conferred on him. In 1669-70, he was created doctor of divinity, by virtue of the chancellor's letters; and in 1677, Charles II. presented him to the deanery of Windsor, and to the valuable living of Witney, in Oxfordshire. He died in 1683. His works are, 1. The Liturgy of the Church of England asserted, in a Sermon, preached (in French) at the chapel of the Savoy, before the French Congregation which usually assembles in that place, upon the first day that divine service was there celebrated according to the Liturgy of the Church of England. Translated into English by G. B. doctor in physic, Lond. 1662, 4to. 2. A View of the Government and Public Worship of God in the Reformed Churches of England, as it is established by the Act of Uniformity, Lond, 1662, 4to. 3. Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ adversus iniquas atque inverecundas Schismaticorum Criminationes, Vindiciæ. 4. Theoremata Philosophiæ, consisting of some theses maintained at the university of Caen; a French and Latin edition of the Common Prayer Book; and a French translation of the Whole Duty of Man, partly written by his wife.

DURELL, (David,) a learned Biblical critic, born in 1728, in the island of Jersey, and probably a descendant of the preceding. He was admitted a member of Pembroke college, Oxford, was chosen a fellow of Hertford college, and was admitted principal of the same, in 1757. He published, in 1763, his first learned work, entitled, The Hebrew Text of the Parallel Prophecies of Jacob and Moses, relating to the Twelve Tribes; with a translation and notes; and the various readings of near forty MSS. To which are added, 1. The Samaritan Arabic version of those passages, and part of another Arabic version made from the Samaritan text, neither of which had been before printed. 2. A Map of the Land of Promise. 3. An Appendix, containing four dissertations on points connected with the subject of these prophecies, Oxford, 4to. In 1767, he was made a prebendary of Canterbury. He was afterwards presented to the vicarage of Tysehurst, in Sussex. In 1772 he published Critical Remarks on the Books of Job, Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles, Oxford, 4to, printed at the Clarendon press. In the preface to this performance, the author pleads for a new translation of the Bible. He died in 1775.

DURER, (Albert,) a distinguished engraver and painter, born, in 1471, at Nuremberg, where his father was a goldsmith. He was destined for the same occupation, but his taste impelled him to a nobler art, and he received instruction in drawing, first from Martin Hapse, and afterwards from Michael Wohlgemuth, the ablest painter of the time. After receiving instruction in arithmetic, perspective, and geometry, he undertook, at twenty-six years of age, to exhibit some of his works to the public. His first was the Three Graces. In 1494 he completed his drawing of Orpheus. He engraved

on wood the whole life and passion of Christ, in thirty-six pieces, which were so highly esteemed, that Marc Antonio Franci copied them on copper, and so exactly, that they were thought to be Durer's. As he did not make so much use of the pencil as of the graver, few of his pictures are to be met with, except in the palaces of princes. His picture of Adam and Eve, executed for the German church at Venice, and which was afterwards purchased for the palace at Prague, is one of the most considerable of his paintings; and Bullart, who relates this, adds, that there is still to be seen in the palace a picture of Christ Bearing his Cross, which the city of Nuremberg presented to the emperor; an Adoration of the Wise Men; and two pieces of the Passion, that he made for the monastery at Frankfort; an Assumption, the beauty of which was a good income to the monks, by the presents made to them for the sight of so exquisite a piece: that the people of Nuremberg carefully preserve, in the senators'-hall, his portraits of Charlemagne, and some emperors of the house of Austria, with the twelve apostles, whose drapery is very remarkable: that he sent to Raphael his portrait of himself done upon canvass, without any colours or touch of the pencil, only heightened with shades and white, but with such strength and elegance, that Raphael was surprised at the sight of it; and that this excellent piece, coming afterwards into the hands of Julio Romano, was placed by him among the curiosities of the palace of Mantua. As Durer could not hope to execute all his designs while he worked on copper, he bethought himself of working on wood. One of his best pieces in this style is a Saint Eustachius kneeling before a stag, which has a crucifix between its horns. The emperor Maximilian had a great affection for Durer, treated him with a particular regard, and gave him a pension and letters of nobility; and Charles V. and his brother Ferdinand, king of Hungary, followed Maximilian's example in favour and liberality to him. He died at Nuremberg, on the 6th of April, 1528, and was interred in the church-yard at St. John's church, where his friend Pirkheimer placed a sepulchral inscription to his memory. He was married, and had a shrew for his wife; while others relate, that in painting the Virgin Mary he took her face for his model. It is not impossible that both these accounts may be true, and it is very certain that she embittered his life. He was a man of amiable disposition, and most agreeable conversation, and a lover of innocent mirth. Albert Durer wrote several books in the German language, which were translated into Latin, and published after his death; viz. 1. His book upon the rules of painting, entitled De Symmetria Partium in rectis formis Humanorum Corporum, fol. Nuremberg, 1532, and Paris, 1557. An Italian version also was published at Venice, in 1591. 2. Institutiones Geometricæ, Paris, 1532. 3. De Urbibus, Arcibus, Castellisque condendis et muniendis, Paris, 1531. 4. De Varietate Figurarum, et Flexuris Partium, et Gestibus Imaginum, Nuremberg, 1534. The figures in these books, which are from wooden plates, are very numerous, and are admirably well executed. His geometry is chiefly of the practical kind, consisting of curious descriptions, inscriptions, and circumscriptions of geometrical lines, planes, and solids. We here meet, for the first time, with the plane figures, which folded up make the five regular or Platonic bodies; as well as that curious construction of a pentagon, being the last method in prob. 23 of Hutton's Mensuration. There is a volume containing more than 200 original drawings by Albert Durer in the print-room of the British Museum, which formerly belonged to the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and an exquisite carving by him, in hone-stone, of the Birth of St. John, bequeathed to the Museum by Mr. R. P. Knight, who had purchased it at the price of 500*l*. An extensive collection of Albert Durer's engravings was bequeathed to the British Museum by Nollekens. His life has been written by Areud, Roth, and Heller, the last of whom has given a complete catalogue of his works.

DURET, (Louis,) a learned physician, born at Beaugé-la-Ville, in Brescia, in 1527. He went early to Paris, without money or friends, but soon acquired distinction as a medical practitioner. A very advantageous marriage served to introduce him at court, and to the appointment of professor of medicine in 1568. Henry III. who had a great esteem for him, granted him a pension of four hundred crowns of gold, with survivance to his five sons; and, as a mark of his regard, was present at the marriage of his daughter, to whom he made presents to a considerable amount. Duret died in 1586. He was firmly attached to the doctrine of Hippocrates, and treated medicine in the manner of the

ancients. Of several books that he left, the most esteemed is a Commentaire sur les Coaques d'Hippocrate, Paris, 1621, Gr. and Lat. fol. Duret died before he had completed this work; but John Duret, his son, revised it, and gave it to the public under this title, Hippocratis magni Coacæ Prænotiones: Opus admirabile, in tres Libros distributum, interprete et enarratore L. Dureto. John followed his father's profession with great success, and succeeded him in the professor's chair. He died in 1629, aged sixty-six.

D'URFEY, (Thomas,) a facetious English poet, familiarly known by the name of Tom, was descended from an ancient family in France. His parents, being Protestants, fled from Rochelle before it was besieged by Louis XIII. in 1628, and settled at Exeter, where the poet was born. He was originally bred to the law; but soon quitted that profession to cultivate poetry. His dramatic pieces, which are very numerous, were well received, though now, for their licentiousness, justly banished from the stage. The plots, however, are in general busy, intricate, and entertaining; the characters are not ill drawn, although rather too farcical; and the language, if not perfectly correct, is easy and well adapted to comedy. His ballads, satires, and irregular odes, many of them upon temporary occasions, together with his natural vivacity and good humour, made him the delight of most polite companies, from the beginning of Charles II.'s reign to the close of that of George I. He was strongly attached to the Tory interest, and in the latter part of Anne's reign had frequently the honour of diverting that princess with witty catches and songs of humour, suited to the spirit of the times, written and sung by himself. In the Guardian, (No. 67,) a humorous account is given of Tom D'Urfey, with a view to recommend him to the public notice for a benefit-play; and the writer tells us that he remembered Charles II. leaning on Tom's shoulder more than once, and humming over a song with him. He used frequently to reside with the earl of Dorset at Knole; where a picture of him, painted by stealth, as he was sleeping in a chair after dinner, is still to be seen. Towards the latter part of his life he was reduced to want through his own improvidence; and Mr. Addison applied, on his behalf, to the directors of the theatre, who generously agreed to act the Plotting Sisters, a play of D'Urfey's, for the benefit of its author. What the result of this benefit was, does not appear; but it was probably sufficient to make him easy, as we find him living and continuing to write with the same humour and liveliness to the time of his death, which happened in 1723. He was buried in the church-yard of St. James's, Westminster. His ballads, sonnets, &c. were printed in 6 vols, 12mo, entitled, Pills to Purge Melancholy, of which the Guardian, in No. 29, speaks in very favourable terms. The work is now extremely rare.

DURHAM, (James,) a Scotch divine, born in West Lothian in 1622, and educated at the university of St. Andrew's. When the civil wars broke out, he served in the army, but quitting it for the ministry, he went to Glasgow, where he studied divinity under Dr. David Dickson, and in 1646 was licensed by the presbytery of Irvine to preach. In the following year he was ordained minister of the Blackfriars' church, in Glasgow, where he became one of the most popular preachers of his time. In 1650 he was chosen to succeed Dr. Dickson as professor, and about the same time attended Charles II. when in Scotland, as one of his chaplains. In 1651, when Cromwell and his army were at Glasgow, Durham preached before the usurper, and upbraided him to his face for having invaded the country. Next day Cromwell sent for him, and sharply rebuked him. He died of a consumption, June 25, 1658, in the prime of life. He wrote, 1. A Commentary on the Revelations. 2. Sermons on the Fifty-third of Isaiah. 3. Sermons on the Song of Solomon. 4. A Treatise on Scandal. 5. An Exposition of the Commandments.

DURHAM, (Simon, or Simeon of.) See SIMON.

DURHAM. See LAMBTON.

DUROC, (Michael, duc de Friuli,) a marshal of France, born at Pont-à-Mousson, in 1772. On the breaking out of the Revolution, he entered the army, and in 1792 was made a lieutenant, and soon after served under general Lespinasse. In 1796 he became aide-de-camp to Buonaparte, with whom he served in Italy and Egypt, and was wounded at the siege of Acre, by the bursting of a howitzer. He was afterwards entrusted by Buonaparte with important diplomatic missions to Berlin, Stockholm, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. His imperial master made him his bosom friend, and loaded him with favours, and his confidence was not misplaced. Duroc was killed by a cannon shot at the battle of Wurtzen, on

the 22d of May, 1813, and Napoleon wept over his death-bed with undissembled affection. His remains were deposited in the church of the Invalides.

DURY, or DURÆUS, (John,) a Scottish divine of the seventeenth century, who laboured with great but fruitless earnestness to unite the Lutherans and Calvinists. With this view he determined to travel from place to place, and obtained the approbation and recommendation of archbishop Laud; and was assisted by Bedell, bishop of Kilmore, and also by Dr. Joseph Hall, bishop of Exeter, as he acknowledges in the preface to his Prodromus. He began by publishing his plan of union in 1634; and the same year appeared at an assembly of the evangelical churches at Frankfort. The same year also the churches of Transylvania sent him their advice and counsel. Afterwards he negotiated with the divines of Sweden and Denmark. He subsequently traversed Holland, Germany, and Switzerland; applied to the crowned heads and princes as well as divines; consulted the universities, and communicated their answers; and spared no pains during innumerable journeys which he took until the year 1631, when, in spite of many discouragements, he paid a visit to Mr. Ferri, a learned French Protestant minister at Metz, who had corresponded with him five or six and twenty years, and who was favourable to his project. In 1641 he attended in London, as one of the Assembly of Divines, and was afterwards a preacher before the Long Parliament. In 1661 he published at Amsterdam his work entitled Johannis Duræi Irenicorum Tractatuum Prodromus, in quo Præliminares continentur Tractatus de I. Pacis Ecclesiasticæ Remoris è medio tollendis; II. Concordiæ Evangelicæ Fundamentis sufficienter jactis, &c. After the appearance of this work, he again set about his grand design, with the same sanguine hopes of succeeding which had first impelled him to undertake it; and laboured incessantly at promoting an union among the Protestant churches until the year 1674, when he appears to have been disheartened at the failure of all his former plans, and had recourse to a new expedient, which was to reunite all Christians. To this new project he appears to have devoted the remainder of his days, at a retreat provided for him in the country of Hesse, by Hedwige Sophia, the landgrave's consort, who had the regency of the country, and supplied Dury with a maintenance. In his works he evinced himself to be a man of extensive learning, great zeal, and becoming piety. His letter to Dumoulin, concerning the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, under Cromwell, is curious. It was published in London, 1658, 12mo. The date of his death is not known.

DUSART, (Cornelius,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Haerlem, in 1665. He was a pupil of Adrian van Ostade, whose style he successfully imitated. He also made several very spirited etchings, and engraved a few plates, full of humorous character, in mezzotinto. He died suddenly in 1704.

DUSSAULT, (John Joseph,) a French journalist and miscellaneous writer of considerable notoriety, born at Paris, in 1769. He was educated at the school of St. Barbe, and at the College du Plessis. At the breaking out of the Revolution he cooperated with Fréron in the management of the Orateur du Peuple. He opposed many of the more violent measures of the time; and on the establishment of the Journal des Débats, in January 1800, he became one of its most zealous and successful contributors. A collection of his articles was published at Paris, in 1818—1824, in 5 vols, 8vo, under the title of Annales Littéraires, to which he prefixed a well-written preface. He edited the Oraisons Funèbres of Bossuet, Fléchier, Mascaron, Bourdaloue, Massillon, and Père de La Rue, with notes; published an edition of Quintilian, with a Latin preface; and wrote the article on Juvenal in the Biographie Universelle. In 1818 he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour; and in 1820 he was made joint librarian of St. Genevieve. He died in 1824.

DUSSAULX, (John,) a French writer, of distinguished talents, born at Chartres, in 1728. He appears to have first served in the army under the marechal Richelieu, and was noted for his courage. On his return to Paris, by the advice of the learned professor Guerin, he devoted his time to literature, and was in 1776 admitted a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. On the breaking out of the Revolution, although chosen into the Convention, he was too moderate for the times, and was imprisoned, and probably would have ended his days on the scaffold, as one of the seventy-three deputies proscribed for their moderation, had not Marat obtained his pardon by representing him as an old dotard, from whom nothing was to be feared. In 1797 he was chosen

a member of the council of Elders. He died in 1799. His principal works are, 1. A French translation of Juvenal, with notes, the best version in that language. It was published in 1770, 8vo, and was reprinted in 1796. 2. De la Passion du Jeu, 1779, 8vo. The author had been once fond of play, but renounced it in consequence of witnessing the many miseries it occasions, and which he has described in this treatise. 3. Eloge de l'Abbé Blanches, prefixed to his works. 4. Mémoire sur les Satiriques Latins, in the 43d vol. of the Mémoires of the Academy of Inscriptions. 5. Voyage à Barrege et dans les Hautes Pyrenées, 1796, 8vo. 6. Mes Rapports avec J. J. Rousseau, 1798, 8vo, in which there are some curious particulars respecting the philosopher of Geneva.

DUSSEK, (John Louis,) a celebrated musical composer, and performer on the piano-forte, born at Czaslau, in Bohemia, in 1762. He learnt the elements of music from his father, and at ten years of age was sent to the university of Prague, where he remained seven years. Besides the study of ancient and modern literature, he cultivated the science and practice of music, profiting much by the instructions of a Benedictine monk in counterpoint. At the age of nineteen he left his native country for Brussels, whence he removed to the Hague, and was patronized there by the stadtholder. On quitting Holland, he visited Hamburgh, where he received professional advice from Emmanuel Bach. He next visited Berlin and Paris. There he remained only till the breaking out of the French revolution, when he came to London, and, by the year 1790, was well established there as a teacher of the piano. In 1796, he opened a music warehouse in the Haymarket. This establishment, however, did not succeed, and Dussek revisited the continent in 1799. In 1802 he became part of the household, and also the intimate and confidential friend of prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, who died so bravely at Saalfield in 1806. He then entered into the service of prince Talleyrand, in which he continued till his death in 1812. His compositions are unequal; but scarcely any composer of piano-forte music has given to the world so many things that are at once good and popular.

DUTENS, (Louis,) a writer of considerable literary and political information, born at Tours, in 1729. He was descended from a Protestant family in France, where he was educated. He then came to England, took orders, and successively became companion to several noblemen, with whom he travelled on the continent. In 1758 he was appointed chaplain and secretary to the hon. Stuart M'Kenzie, envoy extraordinary to the court of Turin. In 1762 he assisted that gentleman, as one of the members of lord Bute's administration, and obtained a pension. He next returned to Turin, as chargé des affaires at Turin, and continued there for two years, and at his leisure hours planned an edition of Leibnitz's works, which was published in 6 vols, 4to, at Geneva, in 1768, and wrote his Recherches sur l'Origine des Découvertes, &c., a work in which he endeavours to prove that our most celebrated philosophers have been indebted to the ancients for the greatest part of their knowledge. It was published in Paris, 1766, 2 vols, 8vo, and was afterwards translated into English and published in London. While he was at Turin, he received from the duke of Northumberland a presentation to the rectory of Elsdon, in Northumberland, worth 800*l.* a year; which induced him, in 1766, to return to England, where he received a present of 1000*l.* from the king. In 1768 he performed an extensive tour through the continent with lord Algernon Percy, the duke's son. By the death of his friend and patron, Mr. M'Kenzie, he obtained a legacy of 15,000*l.* which enabled him to pass the remainder of his life in literary retirement. He died at his house in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, May 23, 1812, in his eighty-third year. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote, Explication de quelques Médailles Grèques et Phéniciennes, avec une Paléographie Numismatique, 4to, 1776, to which are added several previously-written dissertations on numismatics; Itinéraire des Routes les plus fréquentées de l'Europe, a work often reprinted; Guide Moral, Physique, et Politique des Etrangers qui voyagent en Angleterre; Appel au Bon Sens, a defence of Christianity against Voltaire and the Encyclopédistes; Des Pierres précieuses et des Pierres fines, avec les Moyens de les connoître et de les évaluer, Paris, 1776; Histoire de ce qui s'est passé pour l'établissement d'une Régence en Angleterre, 8vo, 1789; Nouveaux Intérêts de l'Europe depuis la Révolution Française, 1798; Considérations Théologiques sur les Moyens de réunir toutes les Eglises Chrétiennes, 8vo, 1798; Mé-

moires d'un Voyageur qui se repose, 3 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1806, which contain anecdotes of his life and travels.

DUTHEIL, (Francis John Gabriel de la Porte,) a learned Greek scholar, born at Paris, in 1742. He lost his father at an early age, and entered into the military service, which he gave up at the peace of 1763, for literary pursuits. In 1770 he was made a member of the Academy of Belles-Lettres, in return for his communications to that learned institution. In the same year he produced his translation of Orestes from Æschylus, with notes; which was followed, in 1775, by a version of the Hymns of Callimachus. The year following he went to Rome, where he remained till 1786, employed chiefly in examining the literary treasures of the Vatican and other libraries. On his return to Paris he was associated with M. de Brequigny, in the Collection of Charters, Documents, and Diplomas, relative to the History of France, 3 volumes of which appeared in 1791. He also published an edition of Brumoy's Greek Theatre; and engaged in a translation of Strabo, in conjunction with Gosselin and Coray. Only nine books were finished when Dutheil died, May 15, 1815. Since that time another volume of the Strabo has appeared.

DUVAL, (Andrew,) a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Pontoise, in 1564. He defended the opinions of the Ultramontanes, and was among Richer's greatest adversaries. He was superior general of the French Carmelites, senior of the Sorbonne, and dean of the faculty of theology at Paris. He died in 1638. He wrote De Supremâ Romani Pontificis in Ecclesiam potestate, 1614, 4to; a Commentary on the summary of St. Thomas, 2 vols, fol.—William Duval, his cousin, was professor at the colleges of Calvy and Lisieux, then at the royal college in Paris, and afterwards doctor of physic. He published Hist. du Collége Royal, and an edition of Aristotle, 1619, 2 vols, fol.

DUVAL, (Peter,) geographer royal of France, born at Abbeville, in 1618. He studied geography under his maternal uncle, Sanson, and wrote several works upon the science, and constructed maps, which were once in great estimation. He died in 1683.

DUVAL, (Nicholas,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague, in 1644. He was a pupil of Nicholas Wieling, and afterwards visited Rome, where he studied under Pietro da Cortona. On his return to Holland he was employed by king William III. at Loo, and was made director of the Academy of the Hague, the ceiling of the principal saloon of which is painted by him. He attended the king to England, and was entrusted by him with the cleaning and repairing of the Cartoons of Raffaelle at Hampton Court. He died in 1732.

DUVAL, (Valentine Jameray,) a man of extraordinary talents, born, in 1695, in the little village of Artonay in Champagne. At the age of ten he lost his father, who was a poor labourer. He hired himself with a peasant of the village, and even in the employment of keeping the poultry-yard he drew the attention of his youthful associates, and guided their innocent sports. In the winter of 1709 he travelled towards Lorraine, and in the cold journey he was attacked by the small-pox, under which he must have sunk but for the timely assistance of a shepherd near Monglat. Recovered from this dreadful malady he went to Clezantine, a village on the borders of Lorraine, where he continued two years in the service of another shepherd, and then became an attendant on brother Palemon at the hermitage of La Rochette, near Deneuvre. From this peaceful abode he was soon removed to the hermitage of St. Anne, near Luneville, and there employed in the service of four hermits, and in acts of charitable hospitality, he learnt to write, and read with eagerness the books which his indigent abode afforded. His activity was here employed in the pursuit of game, which he sold and converted to the increase of his books; and his accidental finding of a seal belonging to Mr. Forster, an English gentleman resident at Luneville, which he very honourably advertised, procured him new and solid advantages. Forster rewarded his honesty, and assisted him in the purchase of books and of maps, and his library soon increased to four hundred volumes. Here, while one day engaged deeply in the study of a map at the foot of a tree, he was found by the attendants of the princes of Lorraine, and the pertinent and very sensible remarks which he made on the inquiries of his illustrious visitors, led them to promise him their protection, and introduced him to Leopold, duke of Lorraine, who placed him under the care of the Jesuits of Pont-a-Mousson. In 1718 he visited Paris in the suite of his patron, and at his return became his librarian, and also professor of history at Luneville. In this new office Duval distinguished him-

self greatly; he was attended by several Englishmen, and particularly by Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, whose genius and manners he admired, and whose future eminence he prophetically announced. He now found himself raised to comfortable independence, and in the fulness of his heart he showed his gratitude to the hermits of St. Anne, his benefactors, by rebuilding and adorning their residence, and enabling them to extend their charities. On the death of Leopold, in 1738, he followed his son Francis, who exchanged the duchy of Lorraine for the grand duchy of Tuscany; but though Florence afforded him many comforts from the salubrity of its climate, and the rich treasures of its libraries, he yet sighed for his native land. Francis, on his marriage with the heiress of Austria, soon gratified his wishes, and when removed to Vienna, he called his attendant near his person, and gave him the care of his collection of medals. In this situation Duval lived respected and beloved, and in 1751 he was nominated preceptor to the young prince Joseph, but respectfully declined the offer. He enjoyed good health from the temperance of his habits, and the hard mode of life to which he had inured himself, and devoted himself to the cultivation of literature and to a correspondence with his friends, especially with madame de Guttenberg, lady of the bed-chamber to the empress, a woman whose understanding was similar to his own, and whose goodness of heart, like his own, was displayed in frequent acts of benevolence and charity. In 1752 Duval visited Paris, and was honourably received by the learned; and on his return, passing by Artonay, his native village, he purchased the house which the indigence of his sister had sold, and built on the spot where he was born a neat house, which he appropriated to the residence of the public schoolmaster of the place. He died on the 3d of September, 1775. It may be truly said, that he was one of those extraordinary men who, notwithstanding the disadvantages of low birth, and the many obstacles they have to encounter, emerge from obscurity by the natural force of their own genius. To a sound judgment, improved by study and reflection, he united great knowledge and strict virtue, which endeared him to all those with whom he was acquainted. At the imperial court he always lived like a philosopher, in the greatest simplicity. The whole year, through the various changes of fashion which took place in the world, made no alteration in his arrangements. His domestic, who was his friend rather than his servant, he always sent home in the evening to his wife, and then prepared his light supper himself in his apartment over a large spirit lamp. After his death, M. de Koch, secretary of legation at Petersburg, his intimate friend, collected and published his works, which one cannot read, and particularly the account of his life written by himself, without entertaining great esteem and affection for the benevolent and candid author. They are entitled Œuvres de Valentin Jameray Duval, precédées des Mémoires sur sa Vie. Avec figures. St. Petersburg and Strasbourg, tom. ii. 1784-8. Duval carried on an epistolary correspondence for thirteen years with a young Russian lady of great genius, mademoiselle Anastasia Solocoff, who was a Circassian by birth, educated at Paris, at that time a lady of the bed-chamber to Catharine II., and married afterwards to the Russian colonel von Ribas. Their letters will bear a comparison with those of a Sevigné, a Ninon, a Badet, and a Voltaire; and form an interesting work, which cannot be perused with indifference by any reader of taste. Some account of Duval may be found in Calmet's Histoire de Lorraine, tom. iv. contenant la Bibliothèque de Lorraine, p. 952, *et seq.*

DUVENÈDE, (Marc van,) a painter, born at Bruges, in 1674. He went in early life to Rome, and became a pupil of Carlo Maratti, with whom he remained four years. On his return to Flanders he was employed upon several grand works for the churches and convents. At Bruges, in the chapel of St. Christopher, is a capital picture by him of the Martyrdom of St. Laurence, and in the same town is another work of his, the Idolatry of Solomon. He died in 1729.

DUVERNEY, (Joseph Guichard,) a celebrated French anatomist, born at Feurs, in Forez, in 1648. After studying medicine at Avignon, he went to Paris, where his lectures were attended by thronging audiences, attracted by the exquisite beauty of his enunciation and gesture, as well as by his professional ability. In 1676 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and three years after was appointed professor of anatomy at the royal garden. His principal work is, Tr. de l'Organe de l'Ouie, Paris, 1683, with plates admirably engraved by Sebastian Le Clerc. He was also the author of

Traité des Maladies des Os, Paris, 1751, 2 vols, 12mo; of which an English translation appeared in 1762, 8vo; and his Œuvres Anatomiques, 2 vols, 4to, were published at Paris, 1761. He died in 1730.

DUVOISIN, (John Baptist,) a French prelate, born in 1744, at Langres, where he received his education at the Jesuits' college. He then studied at St. Sulpice, and afterwards at the Sorbonne, where he greatly distinguished himself, and took his doctor's degree. In 1792 he was made grand vicar and canon of the diocese of Laon, and in September of that year suffered deportation with several of his brethren. He fled to England, and thence to Belgium, and settled at length at Brunswick, where he supported himself by tuition. In 1802, on the re-establishment of religious worship, he returned to France, and was made bishop of Nantes, where his conduct recommended him to the favourable notice of Napoleon, who made him a member of the Legion of Honour, and created him a baron. He was one of the four bishops who were chosen to reside with the pope during his captivity at Savona and Fontainebleau, and earnestly supplicated the emperor to liberate the pontiff. He died in 1813. He wrote, Dissertation Critique sur la Vision de Constantin, Paris, 1774, 12mo; L'Autorité des Livres du Nouveau Testament contre les Incrédules, 1775, 12mo; L'Autorité des Livres de Moyse établie et défendue contre les Incrédules, 1778, 12mo; Essai Polémique sur la Religion Naturelle, 1780, 12mo; Démonstration Evangélique, 1800, 12mo. This last is a treatise designed to protect the members of the Roman Catholic Church against the sophisms of modern infidelity.

DWIGHT, (Timothy,) a popular American divine, of the Presbyterian persuasion, born in 1752, at Northampton, in Massachusetts. Intense study in early life brought on a weakness of sight, and an acute pain in the eyes, which made it impossible for him to read, during a period of forty years, for more than a quarter of an hour a day. His extensive information was chiefly derived from what was read to him. For the sake of his health, he used to make regular excursions, and he has given the result of his observations in his Travels in New England and New York, 4 vols, 8vo, 1823. In 1795 he was appointed president of Yale college. He was also professor of theology, and published a course of lectures delivered by him in that capacity, in 5 vols, 8vo, entitled, Theology explained and defended, in a series of Sermons. He had been for several years engaged in tuition, as teacher in a private seminary. He died in 1817. After his death two additional volumes of his Sermons were published, in 1827. His theological works have been often reprinted.

DYER, (Sir Edward,) a poet of the Elizabethan age, born about 1540. He was educated at Oxford, either in Balliol college or Broadgate's hall, when he discovered a propensity to poetry and polite literature, but left it without a degree, and travelled abroad. On his return he was taken into the service of the court. He now obtained considerable celebrity as a poet, and was a contributor to the English Helicon. Queen Elizabeth had a great respect for his abilities, and employed him in several embassies, particularly to Denmark in 1589; and on his return conferred on him the chancellorship of the Garter, on the death of Sir John Wolley, 1596, and at the same time knighted him. Sir Edward partook of the credulity of the times, studied chemistry, and was thought to be a Rosicrusian. He was at least a dupe to the famous astrologers Dee and Kelly. He wrote pastoral odes and madrigals, some of which are in England's Helicon, first published at the close of Elizabeth's reign, and republished in the Bibliographer. He died some years after the accession of James I.

DYER, DIER, or DEYER, (Sir James,) an eminent lawyer, born at Roundhill, Somersetshire, in 1511, and educated at Broadgate hall, now Pembroke college, Oxford, and removed to the Middle Temple, London, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1552 he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons; and in the following year he was made serjeant at law. In 1556 he was made one of the judges of the Common Pleas, in 1557 removed to the King's Bench, and in 1559 again restored to the Common Pleas, and the next January he was made chief justice of that court. He died at his seat of Stanton, in Huntingdonshire, in 1582. He wrote a large volume of Reports, published twenty years after his death, and reprinted often, and deservedly commended by Sir Edward Coke. He left also some other law tracts, and, for his learning and great excellence of character, fully merited the eulogium passed on him by Camden.

DYER, (William,) a nonconformist,

ejected from his living of Cholesbury, in Buckinghamshire, in 1662. He turned Quaker in the latter part of his life, and died in 1696, aged sixty, and was buried in Southwark. He wrote some sermons and theological tracts much in the style of Bunyan. They were reprinted in 1671.

DYER, (John,) an English poet, son of Robert Dyer, an eminent Welsh solicitor, was born in 1700. After receiving his education at Westminster school, under Dr. Friend, he was called home to be instructed in his father's profession. But a taste for poetry and the fine arts led him to cultivate versification and painting, and he became an itinerant artist, and wandered about South Wales and the parts adjacent. In 1727 he published his Grongar Hill; and, after travelling in Italy, for the purpose of refining his taste by a contemplation of the remains of antiquity there, he published, on his return, his Ruins of Rome, 1740. He soon after took orders, and had several ecclesiastical preferments. In 1757 he published his celebrated poem, The Fleece, of which Dr. Johnson relates this ludicrous story:—Dodsley, the bookseller, was one day mentioning it to a critical visitor, with more expectation of success than the other could easily admit. In the conversation the author's age was asked, and being represented as advanced in life, "He will," said the critic, "be buried in woollen." Dyer died in 1758. His character, as a writer, has been fixed by the three poems already mentioned. Of Grongar Hill, Dr. Johnson observes, that "the scenes which it describes are so pleasing, the images which they raise so welcome to the mind, and the reflections of the writer so consonant to the general sense or experience of mankind, that when it is once read, it will be read again." Dyer's poems were published in one volume, 8vo, in 1761.

DYER, (Samuel,) a learned writer, born about 1725, and educated at Northampton, under Dr. Doddridge. He afterwards studied under professor Hutcheson at Glasgow, and at Leyden, where he remained two years. In 1758 he undertook the revisal of the English edition of Plutarch's Lives. In this he translated anew only the lives of Demetrius and Pericles. In 1759 he became a commissary in the army in Germany, and continued in that station to the end of the Seven Years' War, when he returned to England, and on the formation of the Literary Club, (composed of Dr. Johnson and his friends) in 1764, he was the first member elected into that society. He died in 1772. Mr. Malone asserted, without a shadow of proof, that Dyer was the author of Junius's letters.

DYER, (George,) a classical scholar and miscellaneous writer, born in London, in 1755, and educated at Christ's Hospital, and at Emmanuel college, Cambridge. After taking his degree of B.A. he was employed as usher at a free grammar school at Dedham, in Essex, and subsequently as a private tutor. He then returned to Cambridge, and entered the family of his friend Mr. Robinson, the dissenting minister of St. Andrew's. He afterwards went to Oxford, and officiated as a dissenting preacher. From the year 1792, his residence was in London, where Dr. Priestley and Mr. Gilbert Wakefield were among his most influential friends. He published a volume, entitled Complaints of the Poor, which contained the result of his observations upon prison discipline; for which purpose he had personally examined all the prisons in and about the metropolis; an inspection which he repeated from time to time. He also edited two plays of Euripides, and the Greek Testament; but the greatest labour of his life was the share he had in Valpy's edition of the Classics, in 141 vols; being a combination of the Delphin, Bipont, and Variorum editions. With the exception of the preface, Dyer contributed all that was original in this work, upon which he was engaged from the year 1819 to 1830. He published, among other works, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Robert Robinson. Poems, 1792, 4to. The Poet's Fate, a Poetical Dialogue, inscribed to the Society for the Establishment of a Literary Fund, 1797. An Address to the People of Great Britain on the Doctrine of Libels and the Office of Juror, 1799. Four Letters on the English Constitution, 1813 and 1817. History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge; including notices relating to the Founders and eminent Men, 2 vols, 8vo, 1814. The Privileges of the University of Cambridge; together with additional observations on its Antiquities, Literature, and Biography, 1824, 2 vols, 8vo. He died in 1841.

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E.

EACHARD, (John,) an English divine, born in Suffolk, in 1636. He was admitted at Catharine hall, Cambridge, in 1653, was elected a fellow in 1658, and, in 1675, on the death of the celebrated Dr. Lightfoot, was chosen master in his place. In 1670 he published, though without his name, The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into, in a Letter to R. L. This had a rapid sale, and passed through six editions. It was attacked by several writers, and among others, by Dr. John Owen, in a preface to some sermons of W. Bridge. To this he wrote a reply. In 1671 he published Mr. Hobbes' State of Nature considered, in a dialogue between Philautus and Timothy, to which he afterwards added a second dialogue. In these he attacked the philosophy of Hobbes with great wit and humour. His works were published in 1774, in three volumes, 12mo, with a life written by Davies, with the assistance of Dr. Farmer and Dr. Johnson. It is said by Granger and Dr. Wharton, that the works of Eachard had evidently been studied by Swift. He died in 1697.

EACHARD. See ECHARD.

EADMER, or EDMER, a monk in the cathedral of Canterbury, in the twelfth century. In 1120 he was elected bishop of St. Andrew's by the particular desire of Alexander I., king of Scotland; but as Eadmer insisted on being consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury, whom he regarded as primate of all Britain, while Alexander maintained that no such pre-eminence existed, a dispute sprang up between them, which ended in the bishop elect returning to England. Wharton fixes his death in 1124. Eadmer wrote a history of the affairs of England, of his own time, from 1066 to 1122, in which many original papers are inserted, and many important facts, no where else to be found, preserved. This work has been highly commended both by old and modern writers, as well for its correctness, as for the regularity of the composition and purity of the style. The best edition is that by Selden, in 1623. Eadmer wrote the Life of St. Anselm, which has been often printed with the works of that prelate, and the lives of St. Wilfred, St. Oswald, St. Dunstan, and others.

EAGLESFIELD. See EGGLESFIELD.

EALRED. See ETHELRED.

EARLE, (Jabez,) a dissenting minister of some note, was born about 1676, and died in 1768.

EARLE, or EARLES, (John,) bishop of Salisbury, was born at York, in 1601. He was entered at Merton college, Oxford, in 1620; became chaplain to Philip earl of Pembroke, and afterwards chaplain and tutor to prince Charles, with whom he went into exile. He was on intimate terms with Walton's friend, Dr. Maley, afterwards bishop of Winchester, and lived a year with him at Antwerp, in the house of Sir Charles Cotterel, from whence he went to France, to join James duke of York. On the Restoration he was made dean of Westminster, in 1662 consecrated bishop of Worcester, and in the following year bishop of Salisbury. In 1665 he attended the king and queen, who had left London on account of the plague, to Oxford. He died in the same year. Earle wrote a copy of verses in praise of Beaumont, which is prefixed to the collection of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher. He translated into Latin the Eikon Basilike. He also translated into Latin Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, but it was destroyed by the carelessness of his servants. His principal work is his Microcosmographie, or a Peece of the World Discovered, in Essays and Characters; a work of great humour, and which throws much light on the manners of the times. No less than six editions of it were published in his life-time. An edition was published in 1811, at Oxford, by Mr. Bliss.

EARLE, (William Benson,) was born in 1740, and died in 1796. He was a great benefactor to the different charities of Bristol, Winchester, and Salisbury. In 1775 he reprinted, from a scarce pamphlet, An exact Relation of the famous Earthquake and Eruption of Mount Ætna in 1669, to which he added a letter to lord Lyttleton, containing a description of the eruption of Mount Ætna in

1766, of which he had been an eye witness.

EARLOM, (Richard,) a celebrated engraver, born in London, in 1742. Even in childhood he evinced an extraordinary taste for drawing. This increased with his advancing years, and he was placed with Cipriani, under whose care he made such rapid progress that he was employed by alderman Boydell, in 1760, to make drawings of the pictures in the splendid collection at Houghton. These drawings were shortly after exquisitely engraved in mezzotint by Earlom. In this branch of the art he was self-instructed, but he soon became a proficient. His engravings from the Libro di Verita of Claude are well known; they number upwards of 300 plates. This eminent engraver died in London, October 9, 1822.

EATON, (John,) reckoned by some the founder of Antinomianism, was born in 1575. He was admitted at Oxford in 1590, and was for some time minister of Wickham Market, in Suffolk, where he died in 1641. He published, 1. The Discovery of a most dangerous dead faith, 1641. 2. The Honeycomb of free Justification, 1642. For the latter work he was imprisoned in the Gate-house, in Westminster; and even Neal admits that he committed some mistakes in his assertions about the doctrines of grace.

EBBEN, a German monk of the twelfth century, wrote a life of St. Otho, bishop of Bamberg, the apostle of Pomerania, published in the Acta Sanctorum, vol. i.

EBBESEN, (Niels, or Nicolas,) a nobleman of Jutland, who lived at the latter end of the thirteenth century. He had a great share in clearing the province of the invaders, and the work was completed by Waldemar the Restorer. The exploits of Ebbesen have been celebrated by many of the Danish poets, and is the subject of a tragedy by M. Sander. He died about 1340.

EBED, (Jesu, or Abd Jeschona,) surnamed Bar Brika, born in Mesopotamia, about the middle of the thirteenth century, was made the Nestorian bishop of Isoba, or Nisobis, in 1286, and died in 1318. He is the author of a Catalogue in verse of Syrian writers, published by Abraham Echallensis, with a Latin version, at Rome, in 1653, and reprinted with a Commentary in the Bibliothèque Orientale of Assemani.—Another EBED JESU, who came to Rome in 1562, abjured his errors, and was reconciled to the Church, has been mistaken by some for the author of the Catalogue.

EBEL, (John Godefroy,) was born in Prussia, in 1768, and died at Zurich, in 1830. In his travels for the purpose of completing his medical education he came to Zurich, in 1790, and was so much pleased with Switzerland that he remained there three years, and examined it in the most complete manner. The result of his labours appeared in a work in German, a translation of which was published in France under the title of Guide du Voyageur en Suisse. He also wrote, 1. A Picture of the Mountaineers of Switzerland. 2. Thoughts on the Organization of the Terrestrial Globe and the violent Changes that have affected its Surface. 3. A Picturesque Tour by the new Roads of the Canton of Grisons.

EBERARD, duke of Friuli, died about 867. He married the daughter of Lothaire, from whom he received the investiture of his duchy.—His second son, BERANGER, became king of Italy.

EBERHARD, or EVRARD, surnamed Græcista, lived at Bethune, in Artois, in 1124, or 1212. This is all that is known of him. He wrote a work called Græcismus, formerly used in all the schools in France, Germany, and the Low Countries.

EBERHARD. See WURTEMBURG.

EBERHARD, (John Henry,) a German lawyer, was born in 1743, and died in 1772.

EBERHARD, (John Peter,) a physician, was born in 1727, and died at Halle, in 1779. He wrote some works in German on natural history and mathematics.

EBERHARD, (John Augustus,) was born in 1739. After having studied in the university of Halle, he became tutor in the family of the baron Von der Horst, who being called upon to fulfil high functions in the Prussian service, went to reside at Berlin. Here Eberhard devoted himself to the study of theology, and having much admired Semler, became eager to expand and propagate the views of that author. An opportunity was afforded him by the controversy which sprang up on the publication of Marmontel's Belisarius. Among those who had defended the conclusions of the Sorbonne, was a Calvinistic minister of Amsterdam, who wrote a commentary on the theory that the virtues of the heathen were but splendid vices. In reply to this, Eberhard published at Berlin, in 1772, his Apology for Socrates, or an Examination respecting the Doctrine relating to the Salvation of the Heathen.

The defence of Socrates, however, formed only a small part of this work, as he had for his object the effecting a great revolution in the opinions of his contemporaries on theological subjects. The publication of the work has been considered as the era from which that theology of the modern German divines called "neological" may be dated. This work was attacked by Ernesti and Lessing, and Eberhard was provoked into a second part of the Apology, which appeared in 1778. The first part of his Apology had in the meanwhile the effect of preventing his advancement in the Church, an object of his earnest desire. For six years he served a cure in the country on a miserably small stipend, in the hope that the unfavourable impressions that his work had caused might be removed. He expected, however, in vain; and at last, finding the obstacles insurmountable, accepted, in 1778, the chair of philosophy at Halle, then vacant by the death of G. F. Meyer. Eberhard and Platner were the staunchest defenders of the philosophy of Leibnitz, when that of Kant arose. From 1787 to 1795 Eberhard published a journal, entitled, The Philosophical Magazine, principally in opposition to the views of Kant. He also wrote An Attempt at a Universal Dictionary of Synonyms of the German Language, which appeared in six volumes, between 1795 and 1802. Guizot has given a sketch of the views of Eberhard in the preface to the Dictionnaire Universel des Synonimes de la Langue Françoise, published in Paris, in 1809. Between 1803 and 1805, he published, in four volumes, A Manual of Æsthetics for cultivated Readers of all classes of Society. He died in 1809. Besides the works before mentioned, he wrote, 1. A Guide to Natural Theology, 1781. 2. Amyntor. 3. A General History of Philosophy, 1787. 4. Archives of Philosophy, 1792-5. 5. Sketch of Metaphysics, 1794. 6. On the Forms of Government and their Improvement, 1793.

EBERSPERGER, (John George,) a geographical engraver, was born in 1695, and died at Nuremburg in 1760.

EBERT, (James,) a Hebrew scholar, professor of theology at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, was born in 1549, and died 1614. His son Theodore was professor of Hebrew in 1618.

EBERT, (David Frederic,) professor of oriental languages at Stettin, was born in 1740, and died in 1789.

EBERT, (John James,) a mathematician, was born at Breslau in 1737, and died in 1805. He was in his youth a friend of Gellert and Ernesti. He wrote a great many books of considerable merit in German for the instruction of youth.

EBERT, (John Gaspar,) a learned philologist, born in Silesia in the seventeenth century, devoted himself to the study of the literary history of his country, and published some works to illustrate it.

EBERUS, (Paul,) one of the early German reformers, born in Franconia, in 1511. He was educated at the university of Wittemberg, and was employed for some time as amanuensis by Melancthon, who held him in such high esteem that he consulted him on all important matters, and hence he got the name of "Philip's Repository." He was appointed professor of Hebrew at Wittemberg in 1556, and afterwards first pastor of the church there. After the death of Melancthon, he was regarded as the first of those of his followers who were called Crypto-Calvinists, from their being reserved as to their religious views. He was a man of great learning, and an eloquent preacher. He died in 1589. He wrote, 1. Expositio Evangelior. Dominicalium. 2. Calendarium Historicum. 3. Historia Populi Judaici a reditu Babylonico ad Hierosolymæ excidium. 4. Hymni sacri vernacule editi, which were written for the use of his church, where they long continued to be sung.

EBION. Some have supposed that a person of the name of Ebion lived about A. D. 72, was a disciple of Cerinthus, preached the doctrines of his master at Rome and in Asia, and was the founder of the sect of the Ebionites. Others say that there was no such person, and that it is merely an imaginary name; and the silence of Irenæus, and the testimony of Eusebius and Origen, render it probable that this is the case. Gibbon says that they were the same as the Nazarenes; but that that title being deemed too honourable for them by their adversaries, the name of Ebionites was inflicted on them. They maintained that Jesus Christ was a mere man, descended from Joseph and Mary, admitted no other Gospel but that of St. Matthew, which they had in Hebrew, but in a very imperfect state; used forged Acts of the Apostles and other apocryphal books; made Saturday and Sunday equally holidays, bathed after the manner of the Jews, and worshipped at Jerusalem. Being rejected by the Jews as apostates, and by the Christians as heretics, they did not long maintain an independent

existence; and though some traces of the sect may be found in the fourth century, they insensibly melted into the Church or the Synagogue. It has been said that it was with a view to Cerinthus and to these heretics that St. John wrote his Gospel.

EBKO, ECCO, or EYKE DE REPKOW, a Saxon nobleman of Anhault, who lived in the first half of the thirteenth century. He made a collection of the laws that constituted the Saxon code, which was entitled Sachsenspiegel, or the Mirrour of the Saxons. It has been said that it was originally composed in Latin, and translated into German. However this may be, there is no original Latin now in existence, and both the German and Latin versions that we possess were taken from the old German. This code was at once adopted by the people of North Germany, and many nations of the Sclavonian race, and was the model after which other collections of the same kind, such as the Schwabenspiegel, or the Swabian code, were formed. The court of Rome has often expressed its dislike of the Saxon code, as containing customs abhorrent to the Papal pretensions. Gregory XI. and the Council of Basle have marked some of such articles, which have been termed by canonists, *articuli reprobati.* This code has been printed upwards of twenty times; the best edition is that by Gærtner, published at Leipsic in 1732. It is a very valuable monument, and very important for the study of the history of the middle ages. This nobleman was also the author of the Saxon feudal law, published by Schilter at Strasburg in 1696, and a short chronicle of the history of the world from the creation to the reign of the emperor William of Holland.

EBLE, (John Baptist,) a French general, born in Lorraine about 1758. He entered the army at a very early age, and was noted as an admirable officer. In 1785 he was sent to Naples to form the artillery of that kingdom, after the model of that of France; but the French Revolution, the principles of which he had adopted, brought him back to France in 1792, where he was at once made a captain, the rank he had held at Naples. He was first employed in the army of the North, and served in the campaigns under Dumouriez, Pichegru, and Jourdan. He was made general of brigade in 1793. He had the direction of the sieges of Ypres, Nieuport, Nimeguen, and Graves, and had a great share in the conquest of Holland. In the beginning of 1797 he kept the fort of Kehl against the efforts of the whole Austrian army under the command of the archduke Charles. He was afterwards placed by Moreau at the head of the artillery, and took part in the brilliant campaign that terminated in the victory of Hohenlinden. He was employed under Massena in Portugal, and directed the operations of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the construction of the bridge of boats at Santarem. He was at the head of the bridge department in the Russian campaign, and was of great service in the passage of the Dniester. It was in a great measure owing to his skill, activity, and readiness, that Napoleon was able to effect the passage of the Beresina in the retreat from Russia. In a single night, with the bitter frost, the masses of ice, and the fire of the enemy to contend with, he made a wooden bridge over that river, and for three days had the care of this frail structure, which was continually breaking, and he repaired all the damage as it happened with the utmost promptitude. To him was committed the duty of setting fire to it after the passage of the army had been effected, which he delayed to the latest moment, and was the means of saving the lives of a great many who must otherwise have perished. He died a few days after from the fatigues he had undergone.

EBN. See IBN.

EBNER, (Erasmus,) was born in 1511, and died in 1577. He was a senator of Nuremberg, and represented it in the Convention of Smalcalde. He was of great service to his country and the cause of the Reformers, as well in the diets of the empire and the circles, as in all the conferences relating to religion. It was to him that the foundation of the university of Helmstadt was in a great measure owing.

ECCARD. See ECKHART.

ECCELIN DE ROMANO. See ROMANO.

ECCHELLENSIS, (Abraham,) a learned Maronite, a native of Eikel, who came to study at Rome, from whence he was summoned by the French king to assist Le Jay in the Polyglott Bible. He contributed the Syriac and Arabic of the book of Ruth, with a Latin version, and the Arabic of the third book of the Maccabees. He revised the Syriac and Arabic texts of Gabriel Sionita, and drew upon him the censures of that scholar and Flavigny, to which he wrote a reply in

1647, entitled Epistolæ Apologeticæ. This dispute had the effect of driving him from Paris to Rome. He published, among other learned works, 1. Linguæ Syriacæ, sive Chaldaicæ perbrevis institutio, Rome, 1628. 2. Chronicon orientale nunc primum Latinè donatum, cui accessit Supplementum Historiæ Orientalis, Paris, 1653. 3. Epistola ad Morium de variis Græcorum et Orientalium Ritibus. 4. Eutychius vindicatus, sive Responsio ad Seldeni Origines, 1661. He also made several translations from the Arabic into Latin.

ECCLES, (Solomon,) an English musician in the seventeenth century, was much admired for several years for his great excellence in his art. He burnt, however, his musical instruments for the purpose of reforming the religion of his country, became a Quaker, and committed so many fanatical follies as to become the object of ridicule to the whole town. He died at the close of the seventeenth century.

ECCLES, (John,) son of the preceding, was for many years a popular composer for the theatre, and after the death of Purcell, furnished it act tunes, dance tunes, and incidental songs in new comedies. Some of the songs and odes of Congreve were set to music by him. His airs for songs were reckoned among the best of the time. About 1698 he was appointed master of queen Anne's band. He died in 1735.

ECHARD, (Laurence,) an English historian and divine, born in Suffolk, in 1721. He took his degree of B.A. at Christ's college, Cambridge, in 1791; and took orders, and was presented to the livings of Welton and Elkinton, in Lincolnshire. In 1707 he became prebendary of Lincoln and chaplain to the bishop of the diocese, was installed archdeacon of Stowe in 1712, and was presented about 1722, by George II., to the livings of Rendlesham, Sudborne, and Alford, in Suffolk. He died in 1730. He wrote, 1. The History of Rome to Augustus; the fourth edition of which was published in 1699. 2. The History of the Empire from Augustus to Constantine; the second edition of which was published in 1699. 3. An Ecclesiastical History from the Nativity of Christ to Constantine, 1702. The sixth edition of this was published in 1722, and was regarded by dean Prideaux as the best of the kind then in the English language. 4. The History of England from the Time of Julius Cæsar to the End of the Reign of James I., dedicated to the duke of Ormond, 1707. 5. The History of England from James II. to the Revolution of 1688, 1718. His History of England was attacked by Calamy, who acknowledged, however, that it had great merit; and by Oldmixon, who allowed it no merit at all. It was well received, and passed through several editions. It was superseded by Rapin's history, and is now in but small estimation. There is one thing in it which has made him and his history notorious: he has given a contract made in form between Oliver Cromwell and the Devil, which he says was so strongly attested, that he thought himself obliged to insert it. 6. Maxims and Discourses of Tillotson, 1719. 7. History of the Revolution of 1688. 8. A Gazetteer, the eleventh edition of which was published in 1716. 9. A Description of Ireland, 1691. He also translated three plays of Plautus, and had a share in the translation of Terence.

ECHARD, (James,) was born at Rouen in 1644, entered the Dominican order in 1660, and died in 1724. He wrote, 1. S. Thomæ Summa suo Autori vindicata, 1708. 2. Scriptores ordinis Predicatorum recensiti, 1719—1721.

ECHARTSHAUSEN, (Charles d',) natural son of the count Charles of Haimbhausen, was born in 1752. He studied at the colleges of Munich and Ingoldstadt, and was nominated in 1784, by the elector of Bavaria, to be the keeper of the archives of the electoral house. The work by which he is best known is his, God is the Purest Love, which has been translated into most of the living languages, and of which sixty editions have been published in Germany. He died at Munich in 1803.

ECKART was abbot of Urangen in the diocese of Wurtzburg, under the emperor Conrad, in 1160. He wrote, 1. Libellus de Expeditione sacrâ Hierosolimitana, 1117. 2. Laterna Monachorum. 3. A Chronicle, printed by Browar. 4. Some Sermons and Homilies. There are many others of this name that have been noticed by biographers.

ECKHART, or ECKHARD, or ECCARD, (John George,) a German historian and antiquary, was born in Brunswick in 1674. He was secretary to the count de Flemming in Poland, and when in his service became acquainted with Leibnitz, by whose interest he was appointed professor of history at Helmstadt. He was afterwards professor at Hanover; but having contracted debts there, and being much embarrassed in his circumstances, he left that place secretly in

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1723, to escape from his creditors, and, as was generally believed, for the purpose of repairing his fortunes, professed himself Roman Catholic at Cologne. The pope was very proud of this new acquisition to the faith, and procured for him an advantageous place at Wurtzburg. Here he was the bishop's counsel, historiographer, and keeper of the archives and the library. He afterwards received letters of nobility from the emperor. He died in 1730. He wrote, 1. Historia Studii etymologici Linguæ Germanicæ, Hanover, 1711. 2. Corpus historicum Medii Ævi, Leipsic, 1723. 3. Origines Habsburgo-Austriacæ, Leipsic, 1721. 4. Leges Francorum et Ripuariorum, *ibid.* 1730. 5. Annales Franciæ orientalis et Episcopatus Warceburgensis, 1731. 6. De Origine Germanorum, 1730.

ECKHEL, (Joseph Hilary,) a native of Austria, born in 1737, was educated by the Jesuits, and became professor of rhetoric in the university of Vienna. His classical studies led him to take an interest in numismatics. After exhausting the excellent collection in the cabinet of the Jesuits, which was committed to his care, he proceeded to all within his reach, and by degrees acquired a considerable acquaintance with this interesting study. He made a journey to Italy in 1772, and diligently studied the cabinets there. He returned to Vienna in 1774, where he was warmly patronized by Maria Theresa, who appointed him director of the cabinet of medals, and professor of antiquities. He published, 1. Nummi veteres Anecdoti ex Musæis Cæsario Vindobonensi, Florentino Magni Ducis Etruriæ, Granelliano nunc Cæsareo, aliisque, Vienna, 1775. 2. Catalogus Musei Cæsarei Vindobonensis Nummorum veterum, Vienna, 1779. 3. Sylloge Nummorum veterum Anecdotorum Thesauri Cæsarei, Vienna, 1786. 4. Descriptio Nummorum Antiochæ Syriæ. 5. A small elementary work on coins, 1787. 6. Explanation of the gems in the Imperial Collection, 1788, a magnificent work. 7. Doctrina Nummorum veterum, 1792-98, in 8 vols. This is the best work that has been written on numismatics. He died in 1798, a few days after the publication of the last volume of his great work.

ECKHOF, (Conrad,) one of the most famous actors of the German stage, was born at Hamburg, in 1722. In 1775 he had the direction of the stage at Gotha committed to him, which he kept till his death, in 1778.

ECKIUS, or ECHIUS, (John,) was born in Suabia, in 1483. He was professor in the university of Ingoldstadt, and having some learning and talents and great zeal, he was chosen to be the champion of the Roman Catholics against the Protestants. In 1518 he disputed with Luther, at Leipsic, before George, duke of Saxony, on the supremacy of the pope, penance, purgatory, and indulgences. He disputed in 1519 with Carlostadius on free will. In 1538 he appeared at the diet of Augsburg, and argued against the Protestant Confession. In 1541 he disputed three days with Melancthon and other divines at Worms, concerning the continuance of sin after baptism; and again on the same subject at Ratisbon, to which place the contest was adjourned. He wrote a great many polemical tracts. Among his works are, A Manual of Controversies; A Tract against the Articles proposed at the Conference at Ratisbon; one on the mass; an Exposition of Haggai; and some Homilies. In his different contests, he acquitted himself creditably as a debater; but it has been thought that there were matters stirred in the course of the public disputes in which he was engaged, that had a great effect in spreading the Reformation through Germany. He died at Ingoldstadt in 1543.

ECKIUS, (Leonard,) a celebrated lawyer. He was in the confidence of the emperor Charles V., who employed him in several important matters. His reputation was such, that it was a common saying, "that what was settled without the advice of Eckius was settled in vain." Long after his death, people used to say in all difficult matters "if Eckius were here, he would clear it in three words." He died in 1550.

ECLUSE. See Lecluse.

ECLUSE DES LOGES, (Peter Mathurin de l',) doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1715. He is known principally for his edition of Sully's Memoirs. After Sully had retired from court, he occupied himself with writing his Memoirs. The first and second parts, containing the events between 1570 and 1610, were printed under his own eyes. Sully was deficient in the art of putting well together the incidents he narrated, his style was confused, and his writings were full of parentheses and obscure phrases. To reform these was the object of the abbe de l'Ecluse. He produced a new edition of the first and second parts of the Memoirs in 1745; Le grand Dessein de Henri IV.; and added also a Supplement to the Life of

Sully after his retreat. This was first published at Paris in 1745. He died in 1783.

ECOLAMPADE. See ŒCOLAMPADE.

EDDY, (J. H.) a geographer, born at New York, in 1784. At an early age he became totally deaf, and, being shut out from the enjoyment of society, devoted himself to science. He finally took up geography as his exclusive pursuit. He published an excellent map of the State of New York, and was engaged in a general Atlas of America at his death in 1817.

EDEBALI was born in Caramania in 1210 A.D. (606 A.H.) He founded a monastery in his native country, of which he was the principal, and his reputation for piety extended over the whole of Asia, so that his retreat was resorted to by numbers of devout Mussulmans. Othman, the founder of the Turkish empire, paid him frequent visits, and it was during one of them that he had that remarkable dream which was interpreted by Edebali as presaging his future power. Othman married the daughter of Edebali. This sage died in 1326 A.D. (726 A.H.)

EDELINCK, (Gerard,) an eminent engraver, born at Antwerp, in 1627. Colbert invited him to France in 1665, when Louis XIV. granted him a pension and apartments at the Gobelins. Edelinck as an engraver ranks next to Audran, though his style is of a different character. He died at Paris in 1707.

EDEMA, (Gerard,) a painter born at Friesland in 1652. He was a pupil of Albert van Everdingen, and visited England at an early age. His landscapes, in which he introduced waterfalls and rocky scenery, are much admired, but are far inferior to those of his master. Edema died at Richmond in 1700.

EDENIUS, (Jordan,) a doctor in theology, and a professor at Upsal, born in 1624. He maintained, in a controversy held in the presence of queen Christina at Upsal, against Steirnheilm, that Hebrew was a more ancient language than Gothic. The queen was so highly interested in the discussion, that she desired that the arguments on both sides should be collected and preserved. He died in 1666. He published, Dissertationes Theolog. de Christ Relig. Veritate, Abo, 1664; and Epitome Historiæ Eccles. Abo, 1681.

EDER, (George,) was born at Freysingen, in 1524, and died in 1586. He was several times rector of the university of Vienna. He published, Catalogus Rectorum et illustrium Virorum Archi-gymnasii Viennensis, Vienna, 1559, which is a complete history of the university of Vienna from the year 1257. This has been continued by other authors down to 1693. He also published several works on divinity.

EDGAR, king of England, was a son of Edmund I. The English having made an insurrection against his elder brother Edwy, placed him, then of the age of thirteen, on the throne. The death of Edwy very soon after confirmed his title. His reign is dated from 959. He died in 975, after a reign of sixteen years, in the thirty-third year of his age.

EDGAR ATHELING. Edmund Ironside, king of England, was killed in 1017. Canute sent the two sons of this monarch, Edwin and Edward, to his ally the king of Sweden, in order that they might be dispatched; but that king, not liking his commission, sent them on to Solomon king of Hungary, who received them with great kindness. Edwin died without children. Edward married Agatha daughter of the emperor Henry II., and sister-in-law of Solomon, and had by her Edgar Atheling, Margaret, and Christina. Edgar Atheling had therefore a clear title to the English throne. Edward and his children were sent for by Edward the Confessor at the latter end of his reign, and they accordingly came to England. In 1068, Edward and his sisters fled to Scotland, and were well received by Malcolm III., who afterwards married Margaret. Edgar Atheling died at a very advanced age.

EDGAR, king of Scotland, was the son of Malcolm III. and Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling. He was sent to England in 1093, on the death of Malcolm, that he might escape from the murderous hands of Donald VIII. He was called by his subjects back to Scotland in 1097, and reigned peaceably till his death in 1107.

EDGEWORTH, (Roger,) was born at Holt castle, on the borders of Wales. He went to Oxford about 1503, took a degree in arts in 1507, and was elected a fellow of Oriel college. He took orders, and was a noted preacher in the university and elsewhere. In 1554 he was made chancellor of Wells. He died about 1560. He published a volume, entitled Sermons, fruitful, godly, and learned, 1557. He wrote, Resolutions concerning the Sacraments; and Resolutions of some Questions relating to Bishops and Priests, and of other Matters tending to the Reformation of the Church made by King Henry VIII., which are inserted among

the records published in Burnet's History of the Reformation. He was very moderate in his conduct during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.; but when queen Mary succeeded, he took up the character of a violent Roman Catholic. Some curious extracts from his sermons may be found in Dibdin's Library Companion.

EDGEWORTH, (Richard Lovell,) was born at Bath, in 1744. His family had been settled in Ireland since the reign of queen Elizabeth, and before that time had been fixed, according to his own account, at Edgeworth, in Middlesex, now erroneously called Edgeware. In 1820 appeared The Memoirs of R. L. Edgeworth, Esq., begun by himself, and continued by his daughter, Maria. Mr. Edgeworth was sent to Oxford, but before he had completed the term of his study, and when about the age of twenty, he ran off to Scotland with, and married, Miss Elers, the daughter of a friend of his father. He soon after came to London, and entered himself at Lincoln's Inn; but if he ever had any intention of reading law, he never carried it into execution. He took a house at Hare Hatch, between Maidenhead and Reading, and employed himself principally in ingenious mechanical contrivances, for which he repeatedly obtained prizes from the Society of Arts. In 1774, on the death of his first wife, who was the mother of Maria Edgeworth, he married Miss Honora Sneyd, and on her death, in 1780, he married her sister, Elizabeth. At this period of his life ends his autobiography; the rest of his life is from the pen of his daughter. In 1782 he retired to his family estates in Ireland, and took up his residence at Edgeworth-town, near Longford, where the rest of his life was spent. Here he lived happily enough, interested in public affairs, occupied in the management of his property, bringing up and educating his family, and working at his inventions. About 1794, when he was at the age of fifty, he was elected a member of the Irish House of Commons, and married a fourth wife. He spoke in favour of the Union with England, but voted against it. He died at Edgeworth-town, on the 13th of June, 1817. He wrote, together with his daughter, 1. An Essay on Practical Education. 2. Essay on Irish Bulls. He published by himself, 1. The Construction of Roads and Carriages, 1813; a work containing many valuable suggestions, and which attracted considerable notice at the time. 2. Some works on Education. 3. Essays and Pieces published separately or in periodicals.

EDITH, (St.) the natural daughter of Edgar, king of England, by lady Wolfhild, was brought up in the monastery of Wilton, where she took the veil at the age of fifteen. It is said by her biographer, that Dunstan, after the death of her brother, Edward the Martyr, had a design to make her queen of England, and that she declined the flattering prospect. She died in 984. She is called St. Edith the Younger, to distinguish her from her aunt, St. Edith. One of her sayings has been reported, which does her some credit. "She was more curious in her attire than beseemed her profession, whereupon bishop Ethelwold sharply reproached her, who answered him roundly, that God regarded the heart more than the garment, and that sins might be covered as well under rags as robes." Her life was written by Goscelin, a monk, and has been published by Surius, by Mabillon, and in the Acta Sanctorum of the Bollandists.

EDMER. See EADMER.

EDMONDES, EDMONDS, or EDMUNDS, (Sir Thomas,) an English statesman, born at Plymouth, in 1563. He was introduced to court by his namesake, Sir Thomas Edmondes, comptroller of the queen's household, and initiated into public business by Sir Francis Walsingham, by whose recommendation he was employed by queen Elizabeth in several embassies. From 1592 to 1599 he was for the most part resident at Paris, as agent for the queen. Soon after his return to England, in 1599, he was sent to archduke Albert, governor of the Netherlands, with a letter of credence and instructions to treat of a peace. In 1603 he was knighted by James I., and in 1604 was appointed ambassador to the archduke at Brussels; and during his embassy there, promoted to the utmost of his power an accommodation between the king of Spain and the states-general of the United Provinces. He was recalled in 1609. In 1610, on the news of the assassination of Henry IV., he was sent in all haste as ambassador to that kingdom. He had a share in the negotiations respecting the proposed marriage of prince Charles with the sister of Louis XIII. in 1614. In 1616 Sir Thomas assisted at the conference of Loudun, between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants; and by his journey to Rochelle, disposed the Protestants to accept of the terms offered to them, and

was of great use in settling the pacification. He was a member of the Parliament of 1625, and that of the following year. In 1629 he was again ambassador to the French court, to carry the ratification of king Charles, and to receive the oath of Louis XIII. for the performance of the treaty of peace then just concluded between England and France. He died in 1639. He had great sagacity and industry, was attentive and alive to the motions of the courts where he resided, and punctual and exact in reporting them to his own. The French court had a dread of his experience and abilities; and the popish and the Spanish party held him in great horror as an able and zealous supporter of the Protestant interest. His letters and papers, in 12 vols, fol., were once in the possession of secretary Thurloe, and afterwards of lord-chancellor Somers. Several of them were published by Birch in his Historical Account of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels, between 1592 and 1617; and several of his letters, written in the early part of his political life, have been published by the same author in his Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth.

EDMONDES, (Sir Clement,) son of the preceding, was born in Shropshire, in 1566. In 1585 he became a member of All Souls college, Oxford, and in 1590 was elected fellow. After leaving the university he filled several offices about the court, and in 1617 was knighted. He published, 1. Observations on the first Five Books of Cæsar's Commentaries, 1660. 2. Observations on the Sixth and Seventh Books. 3. Observations on Cæsar's Commentaries of the Civil Wars. On these Ben Jonson wrote two epigrams. These observations on Cæsar's wars had reference to the military tactics of the day. He died in 1622.

EDMONDSON, (Henry,) a schoolmaster, who styled himself Henricus Edmundus ab Edmundo, was born in Cumberland, in 1607, and died in 1659. He entered Queen's college, Oxford, in 1622, and was afterwards elected a fellow there. He was for some time master of the free school of Northleach, in Gloucestershire. He published, Lingua Linguarum, London, 1655; and Homonyma et Synonyma Linguæ Latinæ conjuncta et distincta, 1661.

EDMONSON, (Joseph,) a writer on heraldry, was originally an apprentice to a barber, but afterwards became a herald painter, and was much employed in emblazoning arms on carriages. This led him to study heraldry as a science, and engaged him in genealogical researches, in which his progress was rapid and successful. In 1764 he was appointed Mowbray herald-extraordinary. He died in London, in 1786. His most famous work is his Complete Body of Heraldry, London, 1780, 2 vols, fol. He published also, 1. Historical Account of the Greville Family, with an Account of Warwick Castle, 1766. 2. A Companion to the Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, 1776. 3. Baronagium Genealogicum, or the Pedigree of English Peers, 1764-84, 6 vols, fol.

EDMONSTONE, a painter, was born in 1795, at Kelso, in Scotland, of parents who were in humble circumstances. He exhibited some paintings in Edinburgh which attracted considerable attention, and came to London in 1819, where he met with a flattering reception. He afterwards travelled in Italy, and made great progress in the studies of his profession. He returned to England in 1832, and would probably have risen to distinction had he not been cut off prematurely in 1835.

EDMUND THE MARTYR, was king of the East Angles, in 855, and was killed by the Danes in 870. Very little that is authentic is known of him, but there are legends in abundance. "His body," says Fuller, "was placed in a goodly shrine, richly adorned with jewels and precious stones, at Bury, in Suffolk. These all have vanished, whilst the name of St. Edmund will ever remain in that town's denomination."

EDMUND, king of England, was the son of Edward the Elder, and succeeded to the throne on the death of Athelstan, in 941. He was killed by Leolf, a robber, in the hall of his own palace, in 947, in the sixth year of his reign.

EDMUND II., king of England, surnamed Ironside, the son of Ethelred, succeeded to the throne in 1016. He was murdered at Oxford, in 1017, by two of his chamberlains, who were instigated to it by Edric.

EDMUND, (St.) archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Abingdon, in Berkshire. He was educated, first at the university of Paris, and afterwards at University college, Oxford. He is said to have been the first that taught logic at Oxford. Having attained to reasonable perfection in the knowledge of divinity, he applied himself to preaching, wherein he took great pains, namely, in the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, and Wor-

cester, until he was made treasurer of Salisbury. After the death of Richard Wethershed, archbishop of Canterbury, the monks of Canterbury elected in his stead Ralph Nevill, bishop of Chichester, chancellor of England, a man high in favour with the king. Gregory IX., however, refused to sanction the appointment, and requested the monks that were at Rome to choose Edmund, the treasurer of Salisbury; and though they refused to take any steps in the matter without conference with their brethren, and ascertaining the pleasure of their prince, Henry III., he sent the pall to England without more ado to Edmund. The king and the convent not objecting, Edmund was consecrated in 1234. Being continually vexed and thwarted in his plans, he went into voluntary exile to the abbey of Pontigny, in France. He removed from Pontigny to Soissy, where he died in 1242. Within six years after his death he was canonized as a saint by Innocent IV. He was buried at Pontigny, and is therefore sometimes called St. Edmund of Pontigny. He left behind him many writings. A book of Constitutions, written by him, is contained in Wilkins's Councils, and in the Bibliothèque des Pères.

EDMUND PLANTAGENET, or Woodstock, earl of Kent, was a son of Edward I. king of England, and was brother of Edward II. He was a virtuous but weak prince, and was engaged by his sister-in-law, Isabella, the wife of Edward II., and the king of France, to give countenance to the invasion of England, the sole object of which he believed was the expulsion of the Spencers. On the 24th of September, 1326, the earl of Kent landed in England, and pursued Edward II., who, having in vain attempted to rouse the citizens of London in his favour, had gone to Bristol. The king escaped however this time, and took refuge in Wales, but he was afterwards dethroned and murdered. Mortimer, in order to strengthen his cause, determined on the death of the earl of Kent. By his means Edmund was persuaded that his brother, Edward II., was still alive, and, in consequence of this belief, entered into some plan for his restoration. For this he was seized by Mortimer, accused before the parliament, and condemned to lose his life. He perished in 1330.

EDMUND DE LANGLEY, earl of Cambridge and duke of York, was the fourth son of Edward III. He was appointed, together with his brother, the duke of Lancaster, to the administration of affairs during the minority of his nephew, Richard II. In 1399 he was left guardian of the kingdom during the absence of Richard II. in Ireland, when the duke of Lancaster, afterward Henry IV., invaded England. He assembled a large army for the purpose of opposing the duke, but suffered himself to be prevailed upon by him to join his party. The consequence was, that the duke became master of the kingdom. He died in 1402.

EDRED, king of England, was the son of Edward the Elder, and succeeded to the throne in 946, after the death of his brother Edmund. He died in 955.

EDWARD, surnamed the Elder, king of England, was the son of Alfred, and succeeded his father in 901. He died in 925, and was succeeded by his natural son, Athelstan.

EDWARD THE MARTYR, king of England, was the son of Edgar, and succeeded his father in 975, at the age of fifteen. Elfrida tried to set up her son Ethelred, but the feelings of the people were in favour of Edward; and on his being crowned by Dunstan, all opposition was removed. He was stabbed, in 978, by a servant of Elfrida, by her orders. He was very popular with the English, who believed that miracles were performed at his tomb. It was from this that the name of Martyr was given him, though the circumstances of his death were unconnected with religion.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. On the death of Hardicanute, an opportunity was afforded the English of restoring the ancient Saxon line. Edward, the son of Edmund Ironside, was the rightful heir; but he being then in the distant land of Hungary, Edward, who was a brother of Edmund Ironside, and a younger son of Ethelred, was called to the throne. He began to reign in 1041. He died in 1066, and was the last of the Anglo-Saxon line of kings.

EDWARD I., king of England, succeeded his father, Henry III., in 1272. He was in Sicily, on his return from the Holy Land, when the news of the death of his father reached him. His character for ability had already been so impressed on the minds of the English, that they at once proclaimed him king, though absent, and all matters relating to the government were taken care of until his return. In 1276 he commenced the invasion of Wales, and in 1286 the conquest of that country was completed. In 1291 the candidates for the throne of

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Scotland submitted their claims to him, and he decided in favour of John Baliol. In 1296, on the refusal of John to obey his summons, he invaded Scotland, and apparently made a complete conquest of that country. In 1298, however, an insurrection, in which the famous Wallace distinguished himself, broke out. Scotland was a second time subdued in 1300; for a second time revolted in 1302; was a third time subdued in 1303, two years after which time Wallace was beheaded. For a third time, in 1306, Scotland revolted, and was in a state of insurrection at his death. There was war between England and France between 1293 and 1298. Edward I. died on his way to Scotland, on the 7th of July, 1307, and was succeeded by his son, Edward II.

EDWARD II., king of England, the only son of the marriage of Edward I. and Eleanor of Castile that survived his father, succeeded to the throne in 1307. In 1314 he assembled a large army for the purpose of making a complete conquest of Scotland, but was entirely defeated at Bannockburn, near Stirling, on the 25th of June, 1314. In 1325 the king was exposed to a conspiracy raised against him by queen Isabella and Mortimer, and to different insurrections, to which he could not make any effectual opposition. He was formally dethroned in 1326. He was delivered to lord Berkeley, Mautravers, and Gournay, on the terms that each should keep him in custody for a month in turns. When in the custody of lord Berkeley, at Berkeley castle, Mautravers and Gournay took advantage of the absence of that lord to enter the castle. They seized Edward, and murdered him by the insertion of a hot iron in his entrails. This horrible event took place on the 27th of September, 1327.

EDWARD III., king of England, succeeded his father in 1327, when at the age of sixteen. The earl of Lancaster, who had been appointed protector, was in 1330 thrown into prison by Mortimer. Edward being at this time in his eighteenth year, and feeling himself capable of governing, induced certain lords to enter into his views; and a scheme was concerted which ended in the death of Mortimer and the destruction of his party. From that time he enjoyed the full rights of sovereignty. The war with Scotland continued on from the reign of Edward II., and lasted, with but little intermission, until 1333, when the battle of Halidown hill, which was fought on the 19th of July in that year, reduced them to submission. The Scots again rose in 1346, but, were again reduced at the battle of Neville's Cross, fought on the 17th of October in that year. In 1337 Edward III. first laid claim to the crown of France, and in support of it invaded France in 1346. The battle of Cressy was fought on the 25th of August, 1346, and some time after Calais was taken. A peace was agreed upon in 1348. In 1356, Edward the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III., invaded France, and gained the battle of Poictiers, on the 19th of September. This war was concluded by the peace of Bretigni, in May 1360. In 1368 another invasion of France was made, but the English met with uniform ill fortune, and in 1370 retired from that country. In 1367 the Black Prince made an expedition into Spain, to support Peter, king of Castile. In 1376 the Black Prince died; and in 1377, king Edward III. died.

EDWARD IV., king of England, was the son of the duke of York, who was descended from Philippa, the only daughter of the duke of Clarence, who was the second son of Edward III. He was proclaimed king on the 5th of March, 1461, in the lifetime of Henry VI., who after having been restored in 1470, was, after the battle of Tewkesbury, fought on the 4th of May, 1471, thrown into the Tower, where he soon after died. In 1475 he invaded France; but not finding the support from his continental allies that he expected, concluded the peace of Pequigni, on the 29th of August in the same year. He died on the 9th of April, 1482.

EDWARD V., king of England, the eldest son of Edward IV., was but a child at his father's death. He was put to death with his brother, the duke of York, in the Tower, by order of the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., in the middle of the year 1483.

EDWARD VI., king of England, was the son of Henry VIII. and queen Jane Seymour, and succeeded to the throne in 1547, at the age of ten years. The earl of Hertford, afterwards duke of Somerset, was appointed protector. In 1547, the protector crossed the borders with an army for the purpose of forcing the Scotch into an union with the English, and gained the great battle of Pinkey, on the 10th of September in that year. In 1550, very soon after the disgrace of

the protector, the earl of Warwick concluded a peace with them. In that year also a war with France, that had broken out the year before, was terminated. In 1549 there were insurrections in Devonshire and Norfolk, arising from the grievances and distress of the poor. In 1552 the duke of Somerset was executed. The king died in 1553.

EDWARD, prince of Wales, called the Black Prince, was the eldest son of Edward III., and born in 1330. He died in 1376, in the forty-sixth year of his age. He married his cousin, Jane, the daughter of Edmund earl of Kent, who was called "La Belle," from her perfect beauty. There were two sons of this marriage; the eldest of whom, Richard, succeeded his grandfather, Edward III.

EDWARD PLANTAGENET, earl of Warwick, son of the duke of Clarence and Isabella, the daughter of the famous earl of Warwick, was born in 1475. Edward IV. allowed him the title of earl of Warwick, but refused that of duke of Clarence. When Henry VII. came to the throne he ordered the young prince to be confined in the Tower. In 1486, a report having been spread that he had escaped, the famous impostor, Lambert Simnel, assuming his name, got a party together for the purpose of claiming the throne. The king caused the young earl to be paraded through London, so that in a short time, in England, the imposture was detected. In 1499, Perkin Warbeck drew the earl into a plot, for which both were executed in the same year.

EDWARDS, (Richard,) one of the earliest of our dramatic writers after the reformation of the British stage, was born in Somersetshire, in 1523. According to Wood, he was a scholar at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1547 he was appointed a senior student of Christ Church, Oxford, then newly founded. In 1561 he was appointed, by queen Elizabeth, a gentleman of the royal chapel, and master of the singing-boys there; and when the queen visited Oxford in 1566 he attended her, and on that occasion composed his drama of Palamon and Arcite, which was performed before her majesty in the hall of Christ Church. He wrote dramas, contrived masques, and composed poetry for pageants. He died, some say in 1566, but writers are not agreed about the year. The best known of his poetical compositions is his Paradise of Daintie Devices. The part of the song, "When griping griefs," in Romeo and Juliet, Act iv. Scene 5, is from the Paradise of Daintie Devices. His English poems were printed in 1578, and have been lately reprinted in the Bibliographer.

EDWARDS, (Thomas,) the author of a well-known work, entitled Gangræna, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1605. He was soon after ordained a clergyman of the Church of England, but, as he said afterwards of himself, though he conformed, he was always a Puritan in his heart. He exercised his ministry at Hertford, and at several places in and about London; and was sometimes brought into trouble for non-compliance with the doctrines and discipline of the established Church. At length the declaration of the Parliament against Charles I. enabled him to renounce episcopacy at once, and to profess himself openly a Presbyterian. His satisfaction, however, lasted but a short time, for the Independents soon displayed towards the Presbyterians the same opposition and hatred that those two bodies had felt in common against the established Church. This raised the wrath, and called into action the pen of our divine. He established a correspondence all over the kingdom, and professed that he would resemble that tree spoken of in the Revelation, as yielding fruit every month, by continually producing some tractate or other. He delivered himself of sermons, prayers, praises, and discourses, and at last poured upon the "Sectaries," as he called them, the heavy artillery of his Gangræna, London, 1646. In time, however, he wore out the patience of the Sectaries, and in 1647, soon after the publication of the third part of his Gangræna, he was driven by them out of England. He retired to Holland, where he died in the same year. Edwards wrote, 1. Reasons against the Independent Government of particular Congregations, 1641. 2. Antapologia, or a full Answer to the Apologeticall Narration of Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Nye, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Bridge, members of the Assembly of Divines; wherein is handled many of the controversies of these times, London, 1644. With every allowance for the bigotry and credulity of Edwards, the Gangræna is admirably illustrative of the times, and of the character of the English Presbyterians.

EDWARDS, (John,) an English divine, and son of the preceding, was born at

Hertford, in 1637. In 1653 he entered St. John's college, Cambridge, then under the government of Dr. Anthony Tuckney, a Presbyterian of high character for learning, from whose particular exertions in his favour he afterwards obtained a fellowship. In 1661 he was ordained a deacon by Dr. Sanderson, bishop of Lincoln, and three years after took the duty of Trinity Church, in Cambridge. Here he attracted by his preaching many of the most eminent members of the university, and among others, Dr. Sparrow, master of Queen's; Dr. Beaumont, master of Peterhouse; and Dr. Pearson, master of Trinity, who highly applauded his pulpit performances. In 1668 he was chosen lecturer at Bury St. Edmund's, which, however, having left at the end of a year, he returned to St. John's. Here he contrived to quarrel with the master, and in a fit of disgust resigned his fellowship. He then entered himself as a fellow commoner of Trinity hall, and performed the regular exercises in the civil law. He afterwards became minister of St. Sepulchre, at Cambridge. He died in 1716, at the age of seventy-nine. He wrote some treatises in answer to parts of Mr. Locke's Reasonableness of Christianity, as delivered in the Scriptures.

EDWARDS, (Jonathan,) an English divine, born in Denbighshire, in 1629. He entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1659; and was elected a fellow of Jesus college in 1662, and principal in 1686. He died in 1712. He wrote, A Preservative against Socinianism.

EDWARDS, (George,) an eminent naturalist, born at Stratford, in Essex, was put apprentice to a tradesman in Fenchurch-street. It happened that, to serve some temporary inconvenience, the books of Dr. Nicholas, an eminent naturalist of the time, were removed to Edwards's room, and the apprentice, having taken advantage of the opportunity to read and study what had thus fallen in his way, became so attached to his new pursuit that he was spoilt for trade. Between 1716 and 1721 he travelled in Holland, Norway, and France, for the purpose of improving himself in natural history. After his return to England he painted birds, and obtained by his performances a comfortable subsistence and a large acquaintance. In 1733, by the recommendation of Sir Hans Sloane, he was appointed librarian to the College of Physicians. He published, 1. History of Birds, 1743—1751, 4 vols. 2. Gleanings in Natural History, 1758—1763, 3 vols. 3. A Collection of Essays on Natural History, 1766. He likewise contributed several papers to the Royal Society, which were inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1750 he received Sir Godfrey Copley's medal, which was conferred upon him in consideration of his History of Birds. He had the honour of being enrolled a member of many of the academies of science and learning in Europe. He died in 1773.

EDWARDS, (Thomas,) a critic, was born in London about 1699. He was a member of Lincoln's-inn, and was called to the bar, but he never practised. In 1747, Warburton published his edition of Shakspeare, with a preface and notes. This, Edwards, who had in 1744 written a tract reflecting upon Warburton, determined to attack, and he accordingly published 'The Canons of Criticism and a Glossary, being a Supplement to Mr. Warburton's edition of Shakspeare, collected from the notes in that celebrated work, and proper to be bound up with it.' This work became highly popular, and passed through a great number of editions. Edwards had carried out the intention of Warburton in a very different spirit from that which he intended. He framed from the notes and corrections of Warburton's Shakspeare a set of canons ridiculously absurd, each of which was confirmed and illustrated by examples taken from the edition in question. Warburton was enraged, and, to revenge himself, took advantage of his being editor of the Dunciad to hang on the two lines of Pope,

> "Her children first of more distinguished sort,
> Who study Shakspeare at the inns of court,"
> (*Dunciad*, iv. 567,)

an attack upon Edwards which was at once virulent and dull. Warton considered his canons excellent. Dr. Johnson, too, highly applauded them; but when a comparison was instituted in conversation between Warburton and Edwards as critics, he made use of one of his admirable illustrations to explain his views of the difference between them: "Sir, a fly may sting and tease a horse, and yet the horse is the nobler animal." To the seventh edition of the Canons, published in 1765, is annexed a small piece, entitled, An Account of the Trial of the letter Y; the object of which was to settle the orthography of the English language. In the same publication are contained fifty sonnets, after the manner of Spenser. He died in 1757, when upon

a visit to his friend Richardson, the novelist, at Parson's Green.

EDWARDS, (Jonathan,) an American divine, descended from English parents, who emigrated to America in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was born in 1703, at Windsor, in the province of Connecticut. In 1716 he became a student of Yale college, and received the degree of B.A. before he had completed his seventeenth year. After taking his bachelor's degree, he remained two years longer at the college, preparing himself for the ministry, and after the usual trials was licensed to preach. In August 1722, he was invited by a congregation of English Presbyterians at New York to be their minister; he returned home in the spring of 1723, and for some time he devoted himself to study. In the spring of 1724 he was appointed tutor of Yale college, and filled that office for two years. In September 1726, he accepted an invitation from the people of Northampton, in Connecticut, to become assistant to his mother's father, Mr. Stoddard, and was ordained his colleague in February 1727, when he was only twenty-four years old. Though he continued pastor of this congregation for twenty-four years, and was respected for his piety and learning, he was summarily expelled from his office by a very large majority of his congregation. The reasons of this extraordinary procedure are generally given out to be, that he had detected and exposed a combination of youths who had imported obscene books, and were corrupting each other with great eagerness; that these youths were connected with the best families of the place; that the parents were highly indignant at the exposure, and determined to expel their pastor; and that they used as a pretext for it, the circumstance of Mr. Edwards having refused to administer the sacrament to persons of notoriously loose lives. As Mr. Edwards's income depended solely on his church, he was by this act reduced to absolute poverty. He was, however, for some time supported by subscriptions sent him from Scotland, and by the contributions of such of his hearers as adhered to him throughout. In 1731 he accepted the appointment of pastor at a station of Indians at Stockbridge, in the western part of the bay of Massachusetts, about sixty miles from his former residence, and where also several Anglo-American families were then residing. It was in this comparative retirement that he composed his celebrated treatise, On the Freedom of the Will, and, indeed, the greater part of his works. At the latter end of 1757 he accepted the place of principal of New Jersey college, but soon after he commenced the duties of his office, he was carried off by the small-pox. He died on the 22d of March, 1758. Edwards is one of the greatest writers that America has produced, and one of the very few that has obtained a secure and permanent place in the literature of Europe. He published, besides the treatise already mentioned, 1. A Treatise concerning Religious Affections, 1746. 2. An Inquiry into the Qualifications for full Communion in the Visible Church, 1749. 3. The great Christian Doctrine of Original Sin defended, containing a Reply to the Objections of Dr. John Taylor, 1758. 5. A History of Redemption.

EDWARDS, (William,) an architect, a native of Glamorganshire, where he was born in 1719. His principal work is a bridge of one arch, which he constructed over the river Taffe. The span, or chord, of this bridge is 140 feet, being 42 feet wider than that of the Rialto. He was constantly employed at bridge-building in South Wales, and devised many important improvements in that branch of architecture. He died in 1789.

EDWARDS, (Thomas,) an English divine, born at Coventry, in 1729. He was entered at Clare hall, Cambridge, in 1747, of which he was afterwards elected fellow. His first publication was, A New Translation of the Psalms from the original Hebrew, 1755. The object of this work was to make Dr. Hare's system of the Hebrew metre better known. In 1759 he published The Doctrine of irresistible Grace proved to have no Foundation in the Writings of the New Testament. He next engaged in a controversy with Dr. Lowth. Dr. Lowth had published Metricæ Harianæ brevis Confutatio. Edwards, in defence of Hare, wrote, Prolegomena in Libros Veteris Testamenti Poeticos, sive Dissertatio in quâ, &c. 1762. Lowth, in the second edition of his Prælectiones, answered Edwards in a note added for that purpose. In reply to this, Edwards published Epistola ad doctissimum Robertum Lowthium, 1765; which Lowth answered by a work entitled, A larger Confutation of Bishop Hare's System of Hebrew Metre, 1766. Here the controversy ended. Edwards afterwards published an edition of some of the Idylls of Theocritus, with notes. He was elected master of the free gram-

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mar-school at Coventry in 1758, and in 1770 was presented to the vicarage of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, where he died in 1785.

EDWARDS, (Edward,) teacher of perspective in the Royal Academy, was born in London, in 1738. He was employed in 1763 by Boydell to make drawings for his publication of engravings from the old masters; and in 1773 was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. In 1775, through the kindness of a friend, he was enabled to visit Italy, where he remained for thirteen months. On his return he had various commissions from Horace Walpole, and other patrons of art; and in 1788 the Royal Academy appointed him teacher of perspective, on which he published a treatise in 1803. He died in 1806.

EDWARDS, (Bryan,) the historian of the West Indies, born at Westbury, in Wiltshire, in 1743. He was educated at Bristol, and in 1760 was sent to Jamaica to his uncle, Zachary Bayly, who took him under his immediate protection, engaged a tutor for him to reside in the house, gave him a share in the management of his property, and made him his heir. After a residence of some years in Jamaica, he returned to England, and in 1796 was returned to Parliament for the borough of Grampound. He published several tracts on West Indian questions; but his great work is his History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies, first published in 1793, in 2 vols, 4to; and again in 1801, in 3 vols, 8vo, with the addition of the History of St. Domingo. He died in 1800.

EDWIN, king of Northumberland, was the son of Aella, king of Deira. He came to the throne in 616, and was one of the greatest princes of the Heptarchy. He married Ethelburga, the daughter of Ethelbert, king of Kent, and by her means, he and his people were converted to Christianity. He perished in 653, in a battle against the king of Mercia.

EDWIN, (John,) a comedian, born in London, in 1749. He displayed at a very early age an inclination for the stage, and at the age of sixteen was engaged by the manager of the Manchester theatre. He played at first the parts of old men with great success. He afterwards had an engagement at the Dublin theatre, and from thence went to the Haymarket and Covent-garden. He had prodigious vanity, and fancied himself necessary for the happiness of the nation; but he was at the same time a generous, good-natured, and disinterested man. He died in 1794.

EDWY, king of England, the son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle, Edred, in 955. He married Elgiva, who met with the most cruel treatment from archbishop Odo and the monks. The English conspired against Edwy, and placed his younger brother, Edgar, on the throne. He died soon after, in 959.

EDZARDI, (Esdras,) born at Hamburgh, in 1629, was the son of a minister of the reformed church. He studied at Hamburgh, Leipsic, Wittemberg, and Basle, at the last of which places he had the advantage of the lectures of Buxtorf. He then returned to his native city, where he gave lectures in Hebrew. Great offers were frequently made him, but he refused them all to devote himself to two great objects, the converting the Jews to Christianity, and the bringing over the Roman Catholics to the reformed religion. He had great success, it is said, in the former, and none in the latter. He died at Basle, in 1708. He wrote, De Præcipuis Doctrinæ Christianæ Capitibus adversus Judæos et Photianianos.—His sons, SEBASTIAN and GEORGE ELEAZAR, were both professors in the same university.

EECKHOUT, (Gerbrant Vander,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam, in 1621. He was a pupil of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated with great success. He excelled in portrait painting, but, like his master, was deficient in elegance and grace. Two of his best pictures are in the collection at Dusseldorff, Christ among the Doctors, and Simeon with Christ in his arms. Eeckhout died in 1674.

EECKHOUT, (Anthony Vander,) a painter, born at Brussels, in 1656. He studied in Italy for several years, and afterwards visited Lisbon, where he was warmly patronized. He was assassinated, in 1695, it is supposed, by some rival artist envious of his prosperity.

EFFEN, (Juste van,) born in 1684, and died in 1735. He published, at Utrecht, The Misanthrope, a periodical, after the manner of Addison's Spectator; and contributed largely to another periodical, called The Literary Journal of the Hague.

EFFIAT, (Antony Coiffier, marquis of,) a marshal of France, born in 1581. He was employed by Rishelieu in diplomacy, war, and politics; and discharged with great ability all the duties imposed

upon him. In 1624 he was sent to London as ambassador-extraordinary, for the purpose of negotiating a marriage between Charles I. and Henrietta of France. On his return he was appointed superintendent of the finances; and in that capacity presented, in 1626, to the Assembly of the Notables a statement of the finances of the kingdom. In 1630 he served with distinction in Piedmont; and in 1631 was made a marshal, with the command of the army of Alsace. He died, however, the year after. He had three sons — MARTIN, CHARLES, and HENRI; and a daughter, MARIE, who all figured more or less in French history. He wrote, among other things, 1. l'Etat des Affaires des Finances, présenté en l'Assemblée des Notables, 1626. This may be found in the Mercure Français. 2. Discours de son Ambassade en Angleterre. 3. Lettres sur les Finances, which are in the Factums of Saguez. Lord Bacon had a great esteem for Effiat, and left him a legacy.

EGBERT, king of Wessex, one of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy. Under him these kingdoms were united together. This important epoch in the history of England has been fixed at the year 827. Egbert died in 838.

EGBERT, or ECBERT, archbishop of York, was the brother of Eadbert, king of Northumberland. He procured the archiepiscopal pall to be restored to his cathedral, and erected a famous library at York. This has been mentioned honourably by Alcuin, who was for some time keeper of it. William of Malmesbury called it "omnium liberalium artium armarium nobilissimam bibliothecam." It was burnt, with a great part of York, in the reign of Stephen. He died in 767. He wrote, 1. Dialogus de Ecclesiasticâ Institutione. This was printed by Warton, in 1693, and has appeared in different editions of the Councils. 2. Constitutiones Ecclesiasticæ. Several copies of this exist in manuscript, but portions only have been hitherto published.

EGENOD, (Henry Francis,) a lawyer, born at Orgelet, in 1697. He opposed some of the principles laid down by Dunod in his commentary on the Coûtume de Franche Compté, but in so judicious and modest a manner as to obtain the friendship of that writer. He wrote some works on legal and historical questions. He died in 1783.

EGERTON, (Thomas,) baron of Ellesmere, viscount Brackley, was born in Cheshire, about 1540. In 1556 he was entered at Brazennose college, Oxford; whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn, and soon became very eminent in his profession. Queen Elizabeth appointed him solicitor-general in June 1581, and attorney-general in June 1592, on which latter occasion she knighted him. In April 1594 he was appointed master of the rolls; and in May 1596, on the death of Sir John Puckering, lord keeper. In May 1603 he waited upon James I., then on his way to London, at Broxbourne, in Hertfordshire, on which occasion the king confirmed him in his offices. He soon after resigned the office of master of the rolls. On the 19th of July the king created him baron of Ellesmere; and on the 24th of that month, the day before his coronation, he constituted him lord high chancellor. On the death of Dr. Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, he was unanimously elected chancellor of the University of Oxford. On the 7th of November, 1616, he was advanced to the dignity of viscount Brackley. He died at York House, in the Strand, on the 15th of March, 1617, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was buried at Doddleston, in Cheshire. Lord Ellesmere had a fine face and person. "All Christendom," says Fuller, "afforded not a person that carried more gravity in his countenance and behaviour than Sir Thomas Egerton, insomuch that many have gone to chancery on purpose only to see his venerable gait, (happy, adds he, they who had no other business there), and were highly pleased at so acceptable a spectacle." His picture is drawn to the life, in the habit of lord chancellor, setting in a chair, in the gallery belonging to the Bodleian Library. Lord Ellesmere was highly esteemed in his time. When he was promoted to the office of lord keeper, "every one conceived mighty hopes of his fair and equable conduct;" and these expectations he amply fulfilled. "He was," says Wood, "a grave and prudent man, a good lawyer, just and honest, and of so quick an apprehension and profound judgment, that none of the bench of his time went beyond him. His memory was much celebrated by epigrams when he was living, and, after his death, all of the long robe lamented his loss." It was an ordinary speech in his mouth, that frost and fraud end in foul. Bacon tells the following of him in his Apophthegms: "My lord chancellor Ellesmere, when he had read a petition which he disliked, would say, What, you would

have my hand to this now? and the party answering Yes, he would say further, Well, so you shall, nay, you shall have both my hands to it; and so would with both hands tear it in pieces." Lord Ellesmere held the seals from 1596 to 1617, a period of twenty-one years. He was succeeded in his titles by his second son, John, afterwards created earl of Bridgewater. The third earl was created duke of Bridgewater. The title of duke expired with the celebrated projector of the canal that bears his name; and that of earl with the eccentric prebendary of Durham.

EGERTON, (John,) bishop of Durham, a descendant of lord Ellesmere, was the son of Henry Egerton, bishop of Hereford, and born in London, in 1721. He was a member of Oriel college, Oxford, and spent six or seven years at that university. He was collated to the living of Ross, in Herefordshire, in 1745, was consecrated bishop of Bangor in 1756, of Lichfield and Coventry in 1768, and of Durham in 1771. He was a very excellent prelate, and discharged the duties of his high office in the most admirable manner. He had the talent of returning very ready and dexterous answers to impertinent questions; and the following has been given as an instance:—He was once asked by a gentleman what he inherited from his father, what was his wife's fortune, and what was the value of his living at Ross? He answered to the first question, not so much as he expected; to the second, not so much as was reported; and to the third, more than he made of it. He published only three occasional sermons. He died in 1787.

EGGELING, (John Henry,) a German antiquary, born in 1639, was professor of history at Bremen. He discharged the duties of a mission on which he was sent to Vienna so ably, that in 1679 he was appointed secretary of the great council at Bremen. He died in 1713. He wrote, 1. De Miscellaneis Germaniæ Antiquitatibus Dissertationes, 1694—1700. 2. De Numismatibus quibusdam Neronis, &c. Disquisitio. 3. Mysteria Cereris et Baccchi in Vasculo ex uno Myche.

EGGESTEYN, (Henry,) a printer at Strasburg, in the fifteenth century, whom some have supposed to have been the disciple and associate of John Mentel, or Mentelin. Some of his editions are highly valued, either as interesting specimens of the art, or as "editiones principes."

EGGLESFIELD, EAGLESFIELD, or EGLESFELD, (Robert,) the founder of Queen's college, Oxford, was descended from a good family in Cumberland. He was confessor of queen Philippa, and enjoyed the friendship and confidence both of her and of Edward III. After his death, queen Philippa became the patroness of the college, contributed largely to it, and procured several advowsons for it from the king. Egglesfield died in 1349.

EGIDIO, or EGIDIUS. See GILLES.

EGIL, or EIGIL, a scald or bard of Iceland of the tenth century. In a battle in Northumberland, he killed a son of Eric, surnamed Blodæxe, or Bloody Axe, the exiled king of Norway, but afterwards falling into the hands of that prince, he was told to prepare for instant death. He begged that he might redeem his life by an extempore recitation, and being allowed an attempt, he chanted a long ode, reciting the exploits of Eric, full of strong images and warlike sentiments. As may be expected in such stories, his life was spared. This ode has been preserved, and is called Hufud Lansnar, or the Ransom. A Latin version of it has been published in the Literatura Danica Antiquissima, of Olaus Warmius, Amsterdam, 1636. Many of the fragments of the poetry of Eigil have been published in the Eigla, or Eigils-Saga, Iceland, 1782. Some extracts are given in the Antiquitates Scandicæ of Johnstone.

EGINE, (Paul of.) See PAUL.

EGINHARD, or EGINARD, a celebrated historian of the ninth century. He received in early life the instructions of Alcuin, by whom he was recommended to Charlemagne, who made him his secretary. After the death of Charlemagne, he passed into the service of Louis le Debonnaire, who entrusted to him the education of his son Lothaire. He afterwards became the abbot of the monastery of Fontenelle, over which he presided for seven years. He died in 839. He wrote, 1. Vita et Gesta Caroli Magni, a very popular work. It is divided into two parts; the first containing the history of the wars of Charlemagne, the second an account of the domestic life of that prince. It has been often printed, and has been translated into French and German. 2. Annales Regum Francorum ab ann. 741 ad ann. 829. These were generally attributed to Adhemar, but Duchesne has shown that Eginhard was the author. 3. Eginhardi Epistolæ. These are contained in the collection of French

historians, by Duchesne, vol. ii. 4. De Translatione SS. Martyrum Marcellini et Petri. 5. Breviarium Chronologicum ab Orbe condito ad 809.

EGINTON, (Francis,) an English painter on glass, of the eighteenth century. He has left many works, which display a great deal of talent in this branch of art. Among others may be noted the Resurrection in the cathedral of Salisbury, and also in the cathedral of Lichfield; the Conversion of St. Paul in the church of St. Paul at Birmingham; and Christ bearing the Cross, at Wanstead in Essex. He died in 1805.

EGIZIO, (Matteo,) born in 1674. He was for some time secretary of the city of Matalona, and in 1735, when the prince Della Torella was sent by the king of the Two Sicilies to the French court, Egizio went as secretary to the embassy, and rendered himself highly agreeable to Louis XV. He was a distinguished scholar, and remarkable for his skill in explaining ancient monuments, and wrote several tracts, chiefly on these subjects. He died in 1745.

EGLANTINE. See FABRE.

EGMOND, (Charles d',) born at Graves, in 1467, was the son of Adolphus, duke of Guelderland. (See ADOLPHUS.) He began his military career at the age of seventeen, under Engilbert of Nassau, and it was not until 1492 that he received the oaths of allegiance of the principal lords of Guelderland at Nimeguen. The emperor Maximilian made more than one attempt to gain this duchy by force, but he was on all occasions baffled and defeated by D'Egmond. In 1507 he marched into Brabant, took many cities, with the pillage of which he enriched his soldiers, and penetrated as far as the province of Holland, but was stopped however in his plans and conquests by the league of Cambray. In 1511 the inhabitants of Utrecht, having revolted against their bishop, implored the aid of D'Egmond, who took up their cause with ardour. In vain did Margaret of Austria, who then governed the Netherlands, attempt to stop his progress. He was besieged in Venloo in 1513 by an army composed of English and Austrians, but the English having been three times repulsed, left the siege and retired to their ships, and D'Egmond having defeated the Austrians, entered Holland, burnt one of the suburbs of Amsterdam, destroyed the fleet, and marched safely back to Utrecht. In 1514, the following year, he took Groningen, and ravaged Friesland, but his operations were stopped by a treaty which was concluded by the mediation of France. After this he maintained a war in Friesland for upwards of seven years, but was finally subdued by Charles V., and compelled to do homage to that monarch for his duchy. He died in 1538.

EGMOND, (Lamoral, count d',) prince of Garre, one of the principal lords of the Low Countries, was born in 1522. He accompanied Charles V. in his expedition into Africa, and was made a knight of the order of the Golden Fleece in 1546. He commanded the cavalry at the battle of St. Quintin in 1557, and on that occasion charged the French with the greatest fury, and in a moment all their men at arms, the pride and the strength of the French troops in that age, gave way and fled with the greatest precipitation. In 1558 he attacked the French at Gravelines with great impetuosity, and with the aid of the English fleet, gained that great battle. He endeavoured, though a staunch Catholic himself, to moderate between the people of the Low Countries, then in a very unquiet state, and the duchess of Parma, who then governed those provinces. His connexion, however, with the prince of Orange rendered him an object of suspicion to Philip II. When the duke of Alva was sent into the Low Countries, he found them in a very disturbed state, and determined to try the effect of the severest measures, and some of the greatest and most influential nobles of the country bled on the scaffold. Among others, D'Egmond and De Horn were arrested, carried to Brussels, and on the 4th of June, 1568, condemned to death by the duke. D'Egmond was taken out on the 5th of June, and met his death with great fortitude and constancy, and a few minutes after the fatal stroke had fallen, his place was taken by De Horn. The square where the execution took place was filled with groans, and many ran and kissed the scaffold, and dipped their handkerchiefs in the blood of D'Egmond. The French envoy, who was present at this miserable spectacle, wrote to the French court, "I have seen that head fall on the scaffold that twice made France tremble." This tragedy was the signal of a general revolt, which, after thirty years of a sanguinary war, ended in the separation of the seven United Provinces from the house of Austria.

EGMOND, (Philip, count d',) the son of the preceding, attached himself to the service of Philip II., and was sent by him

to the assistance of the League. As he entered Paris, the chief magistrate in an address to him made some complimentary allusions to his father, but the unnatural son replied, "Talk not of him, he deserved his death." He fell, in 1590, at the battle of Ivry.

EGNAZIO, or EGNATIUS, (Battista,) a learned Italian, born at Venice, of poor parents, about 1743, was a pupil of Politian. His real name was Giovanni Battista Cipelli, but, according to the fashion of the time, as soon as he became distinguished he changed it to Egnatius. He opened a school when only of the age of eighteen, and met with great success. In 1515 he was sent by the state to Milan to compliment Francis I. In 1520 he was elected professor of eloquence at Venice; and so high was his reputation, that pupils resorted to him from all parts of Italy, and he frequently addressed an audience of upwards of five hundred. He died in 1553. He published, 1. De Romanis Principibus vel Cæsaribus, Cologne, 1519. This contains the lives of the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to Palæologus, and from Charlemagne to Maximilian. 2. De Exemplis Virorum illustrium, compiled after the manner of Valerius Maximus. 3. Some orations, espistles, and panegyrics.

EHRENPREUS, (Charles, count d',) a senator of Sweden, was born in 1692, and died in 1760. He accompanied Charles XII. to Bender in the character of secretary, and was one of the principal promoters of literary and scientific societies formed in Sweden after the death of that monarch.

EHRENSCHOELD, (Nicholas,) a Swedish admiral, born in 1674. In 1714 he had the command of a Swedish fleet of twenty ships of the line and some frigates in the Gulph of Finland, when the Russian fleet of a greatly superior force made its appearance. A battle ensued off the island of Elend, in which the Swedish fleet was beaten, after a very gallant resistance. In the battle the czar, who served as vice-admiral, caused his ship to be laid alongside of that of the Swedish admiral, and after a severe engagement took it. This was the first naval battle that the Russians had ever gained, and the victory was celebrated at St. Petersburg with great rejoicings. Peter treated his prisoner with great respect. Ehrenschoeld, on his return to his country, filled a high post in the naval service of Sweden. He died in 1728.

EHRENSWÆRD, (Augustus, count d',) field-marshal of Sweden. He presented, about 1750, to the States of Sweden a plan for the formation of a fleet of ships, of transport and gun-boats, for the debarkation of troops and the defence of the coasts, which was adopted, and proved to be of great service, especially in the war of 1788. He also planned the great works at Sveaborg, in the Gulph of Finland, a description of which may be seen in Maltebrun's Geography. They afterwards fell into the possession of Russia, to whom they now belong. He died in 1773.

EHRET, (George Dionysius,) an ingenious botanical painter, the son of the prince of Baden Durlach's gardener, was born in 1710, and very early showed a taste for drawing, and painting the flowers of the garden. Such was his proficiency, that, whilst a very young man, he had painted 500 plants with a skill and accuracy that was almost unexampled, under the disadvantages of a total want of instruction. His merit, however, procured him an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Trew, of Norimberg, who immediately purchased the whole 500 paintings, and generously gave him double the price at which the young artist had modestly valued them. He afterwards visited France, and resided some time at Montpellier, where he taught his art to a lady of fortune, who rewarded him generously, and, on his wish to remove, paid his expenses to Lyons and Paris. At the latter city he became known to Jussieu, and was for some time employed to paint the plants of the royal garden. After visiting London he returned to the continent, and in 1736 was employed in the garden of Mr. Clifford, where Linnæus found him, and gave him some instruction. His fine taste and botanical accuracy appear to have been first publicly displayed in the figures of the Hortus Cliffortianus, which appeared in 1737. About 1740 he returned to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. His principal patrons, for whom he painted many hundred plants, were Taylor White, Esq., Dr. Mead, Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Fothergill, and Ralph Willet, Esq. of Merly. Many of these paintings were executed on vellum; and engravings were made from his paintings for various works, particularly Dr. Trew's Planta Selectæ, and Brown's History of Jamaica. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1757. He died in 1770.

EICHHORN, (John Godfrey,) a celebrated German oriental scholar, born in

the principality of Hohenlohe Œhrengen, in 1752. In 1775 he was appointed professor of oriental literature at Jena; in 1788 professor of philosophy in the university of Gottingen; and in 1811 professor of theology there. The following are among his principal writings:— 1. De Antiquis Arabum Monumentis, 1775. 2. A History of the Commerce of the East Indies before Mahomet, 1775. 3. Introduction to the Old Testament. 4. Introduction to the Apocrypha, 1795. 5. Introduction to the New Testament. 6. A Commentary on the Apocalypse, 1791. 7. A History of Modern Languages, forming a part of the History of Literature. 8. Universal History, 1818. 9. Repertory of Biblical and Oriental Literature, 1778—1786. 10. General Library of Biblical Literature, 1787—1801, being a continuation of the last mentioned. 11. The Hebrew Prophets. 12. Origin and History of the House of Guelph, from 449 to 1054, 1817. 13. A History of the three last Centuries. 14. A History of the Nineteenth Century.

EICKHORN, (Henry,) a German physician, wrote several lectures on the smallpox, and died in 1832.

EISENMENGER, (John Andrew,) born in Manheim in 1654, was professor of Oriental languages in Heidelburg in 1670, and died there in 1704. He published at Frankfort in 1700 a work entitled Judaism Unveiled, the object of which was to convince the Jews of their folly in preferring the oral to the written law, the traditions of men to the precepts of God, and the Talmud to the Holy Scriptures. With this view he took great pains to collect all the fables, allegories, and contradictions in the Talmud, and other rabbinical works, and inserted them in this book. The Jews obtained three imperial mandates from Vienna against the sale of this work, but at length the king of Prussia published it at his own expense at Konigsberg in 1711, and gave a part of the impression to the family of Eisenmenger. An abridgment of it in English was published at London in 1740, by the Rev. John Stehelin, under the title of The Traditions of the Jews.

EISENSCHMID, (John Gaspard,) a celebrated mathematician, was born at Strasburg in 1656, and died there in 1712. He published many papers in the collections of the Academy of Sciences, and in the journals of Paris, and a treatise on the weights and measures of the Romans, Greeks, and Hebrews.

EKINS, (Jeffery,) an English divine, was a native of Cheshire, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. He became rector of Sedgefield, afterwards of Morpeth, and lastly dean of Carlisle. He wrote a poem on the nuptials of George III. and queen Charlotte, inserted in the Cambridge verses on that occasion. He also translated from the Greek of Apollonius Rhodius The Loves of Medea and Jason, 4to, 1771. He died in 1791.

ELBEE, (Gigot d',) a Vendean general, born at Dresden in 1752. He came to France, and was naturalized there in 1757, and served some time in the French army, but in 1783 resigned his commission, married, and went to live in retirement near Beaupréau in Anjou. In 1791 he quitted France, but after the passing of the law which enabled emigrants to return, he came back to his residence. In March 1793 the peasants about Beaupréau having risen, requested Elbee to put himself at their head. His party was joined by those of Bonchamp de Cathelineau, and De Stofflet, and the united body obtained some successes. When Larochejaquelin joined them, the Vendeans made a very formidable appearance, and the insurrection assumed the form of a civil war on a large scale. Elbee's courage, which was of the quiet resolute kind, was very great, but his views were narrow, and he had little acquaintance with men or business, and no conception of a great plan. At length the Vendeans determined on having a general-in-chief, and Cathelineau was elected to that post; but he having been killed soon after at Nantes, Elbee was chosen in his place. The Vendeans fought in separate bodies, each having its leader, and the nature of their fighting did not admit of the rules and tactics of regular warfare. About the end of July the Vendeans lost the battle of Luçon, and on the 12th of August they renewed their attack on that place, but without success. The Vendeans were finally beaten at Chollet, and Elbee was mortally wounded. He was removed by his friends to the island of Noirmoutier, which was shortly after taken by the republicans. The half-dead general was wearied and teazed with questions and insults by his enemies, who, when they had had enough of this sport, took him in a litter to the public square and shot him.

ELCI, (Angelo, count d',) a learned Tuscan, born at Florence, in 1764, devoted himself from an early age to litera-

ture. Having made himself master of the classical authors of Greece and Rome, he read the best writers of France and England, in order to make a fair comparison between the productions of ancient and modern genius. He came to a conclusion in favour of the ancients; and so strongly did he feel, that he could hardly speak of or hear about modern literature with patience. When the French invaded Italy he retired to Vienna, where he led a learned life, and collected a very valuable library. He died at Florence in 1824. He left his collection to the Laurentian Library at Florence, and the grand duke erected an additional building for its reception. He published a magnificent edition of Lucan, Vienna, 1811.

ELDON. See SCOTT.

ELEANOR, of Guinne, queen of France, and afterwards queen of England, was the daughter of William IX., the last duke of Aquitaine. William, on departing for a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James of Gallicia, declared that she should succeed to the inheritance of his dominions if she married prince Louis, the eldest son of Louis the Fat. The condition was complied with, and the marriage was celebrated with great pomp at Bordeaux in 1137. In the same year the prince succeeded to the throne of France, by the death of his father, under the title of Louis VII. In 1147 Louis VII. went to Palestine on the second crusade, and was accompanied by his queen. Her intrigues however disgusted her husband, and led to a divorce in 1154. In the following year she married Henry of Normandy, afterwards Henry II., and brought him that great extent of country between the Lower Loire and the Pyrenees. She figures a good deal in English history. She is said to have fomented the rebellion of her sons Geoffry and Richard against their father, and was seized and imprisoned as she was attempting to escape to France, and remained in confinement some years, but was set at liberty on the accession of Richard I. She went to Navarre, and procured for him as a wife Berengaria, the daughter of the king of that country, and when Richard was in prison in Germany, proceeded there with a ransom. After his death, she supported her son John to the prejudice of her grandson Arthur. She died in 1202. According to some writers she is said to have taken the veil in 1202, at the abbey of Fontevrault, and to have died there in 1204. Mr. Stodhard, in a tour in Normandy, discovered the statues of queen Eleanor, Richard I., and John, lying neglected in an old building near the abbey church of Fontevrault. By his exertions they were rescued from inevitable destruction, and are now preserved at that place. An application was made by the English government to that of France for their removal to Westminster Abbey, but it was refused.

ELEUTHERIUS, a Greek by birth, and originally of Epirus, was elected pope in 177. He lived under Marcus Aurelius, and died in the reign of Commodus, in 192. He combated with great zeal the errors of Valentinian. He has been honoured by the Church as a martyr, not on the ground of having suffered for the faith, but like many others for having strongly contended for it. Bede tells us, though the story is doubtful, that Lucius king of Britain sent to him for some missionaries to instruct him and his nation in the Catholic faith.

ELIAS LEVITA, one of the most able critics and grammarians that the Jews have produced, was born in Italy in 1472. In 1504 he taught Hebrew at Padua, but that city having been taken and pillaged in 1509, he went to Venice, where he remained three years. In 1512 he went to Rome, where cardinal Gilles took him under his especial patronage and protection. In 1527, on the famous sack of Rome, he was obliged to retire again to Venice, whence the invitation of Fagius drew him to Isny. He returned, however, to Venice, where he died in 1549. M. Dekossi says that the courtesy which he displayed to the Christians, whom he instructed, drew upon him great hatred and reproaches from the Jews. Father Simon says that all who wish thoroughly to understand Hebrew, must be acquainted with his writings. He had the acuteness to discern that the greater part of the Jewish traditions were ridiculous fables, and also the courage to reject them as such. Father Simon says, "Solus Elias Levita inter Judæos desiit nugari." He published, 1. Massorah, or Traditio Doctrinæ, Venice, 1538. This work laid the foundation of the great reputation of Elias. He affirmed in it that the Hebrew vowel points, the origin of which had been assigned to the age of Ezra, ought to be referred to the sixth century. 2. A Commentary on the Grammar of Moses Kimchi, Pesaro, 1508. 3. A Chaldaic, Talmudic, Rabbinical, and Targumic Lexicon, Isny, 1541. 4. The Chapters of Elias, Pesaro,

1520. 5. Several treatises on Hebrew Grammar.

ELIAS, (Matthew,) a painter, born near Cassel, in 1658. When very young he evinced an extraordinary taste for the arts. This by chance attracted the notice of Corbeen, an eminent painter of Dunkirk, who took him under his charge. Elias made rapid progress in the art, and went to Paris at the age of twenty, where he soon acquired a considerable reputation. His best pictures are in the churches at Dunkirk, where he died in 1741.

ELICKMANN, (John,) a physician, born in Silesia in the seventeenth century, practised medicine at Leyden, where he died in 1639. Salmasius asserts that he knew sixteen languages, and was the best Persian scholar in Europe. He maintained that the German and Persian languages had a common origin. He wrote, 1. De Usu Linguæ Arabicæ in Medicina, 1636. 2. De Termino Vitæ secundum mentem Orientalium, 1639. Salmasius published a translation made by him of the picture of Cebes, with the Arabic and Greek versions, to which was added an ample preface.

ELIEN. See ÆLIAN.

ELIEZER, a name prefixed to a Hebrew work, entitled, The Chapters of Eliezer. The Jews affirm that this was written in the first century, but father Morin has proved that it first appeared in the seventh. The author of it assumed the ancient name of Eliezer to give currency to his work. Vorstius translated it into Latin, and published it in 1644.

ELIO, (Francis Xavier,) a Spanish general, who defended his country against the French, and at the restoration of Ferdinand VII. was appointed governor of Valencia; but when the revolution took place, in 1820, part of the population rose against the governor, and, declaring him guilty of tyrannical acts, he was tried by a military commission, and sentenced to death, September 3, 1822. When Ferdinand recovered his authority in 1823, the proceedings were reversed, and a pension was granted to Elio's widow and family.

ELIOT, (John,) generally called the Apostle of the North American Indians, was born in 1604, and educated in the university of Cambridge. He embarked in 1631 for America, became pastor of an Independent church at Boston, but afterwards went to Roxburg in New England, where the rest of his life was spent. In 1646, having learnt the language of the Indians, he commenced his scheme of converting them to Christianity. He preached to them, collected them into societies, and formed them into congregations, established schools and places of worship, and engaged schoolmasters and pastors in the service. He was ardent in his benevolent purposes by large contributions sent to him from England, and all that he himself received from his own congregation was distributed by him among them. He translated the Bible into the language of the Six Nations. This was printed first at Cambridge in New England in 1664, and afterwards, shortly before his death, with corrections, by Mr. Cotton, his fellow-labourer in the Indian mission. This was the first translation of the Scriptures that had ever been attempted in the Indian language. He published an Indian Grammar, 1666, and the Logic Primer for the use of the Indians, 1672. He used to write periodically accounts of the progress of the gospel among the Indians in New England, which were regularly sent to London. He was not forgetful, in his benevolent exertions, of the whites; for he was the means of establishing a free grammar-school at Roxburg, which was eminently beneficial to the interests of learning in the New England States. The unexpected success of Eliot drew the attention of the parliament and people of England to the necessities of the colonies, and hence arose the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He died in the latter end of 1689, at the age of eighty-six.

ELIOTT, (George Augustus Bacon Heathfield,) born in 1718, was the youngest of nine sons of Sir Gilbert Eliott of Stobbs, in Roxburghshire. At an early age he was sent to the university of Leyden, and from thence to the military school at La Fere, in Picardy, conducted by the celebrated Vauban. He afterwards made a military tour on the continent, for the purpose of studying the different fortified towns, and was for some time a volunteer in the Prussian army, then celebrated for its discipline. All this was accomplished before he had reached his eighteenth year, about which time he returned to Scotland. He served first as a volunteer in the 23d regiment of foot, next in the engineer corps at Woolwich, and was afterwards appointed adjutant of the 2d troop of horse grenadiers, with which he served in Germany, and was wounded at the battle of Dettingen. On his return to England, he was selected to raise a regiment of light horse, which was

called "Eliott's" after him, and was a pattern both in discipline and appointment to the many dragoon regiments afterwards raised. He was brigadier general in the expedition to the coast of France, and in the campaign in Germany, and was second in command in the expedition against the Havannah in 1762. After the peace, upon a request of Eliott to the king at a review in Hyde-park, his regiment was made a royal regiment, with the title of "the 15th, or the king's royal regiment of light dragoons." In 1775 he succeeded general A'Court as commander of the forces in Ireland, but from some misunderstanding he did not stay long enough in that country to unpack his trunks. He was then appointed to the command of Gibraltar, and for three years, 1780, 1781, and 1782, maintained that fortress against the whole force of Spain. On his return to England he was made a knight of the Bath, and on the 14th of June, 1787, was elevated to the peerage by the title of lord Heathfield, baron Gibraltar, and was allowed to take the arms of the fortress. He died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1790, in the 73d year of his age. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, by whom he had a son, Francis Augustus, who succeeded him in his estates and peerage. The second lord Heathfield died without issue in 1813, when the barony of Heathfield expired. The estates devolved to his nephew, Sir Thomas Drake.

ELISEE, (Marie Vincent Talachan,) generally called Father Elisée, was born at Lagny, in 1753, and died in 1817. He entered the house of the Frères de la Charité at an early age, and made great progress in the study of medicine. Having emigrated in 1792, he attached himself to Louis XVIII., followed him to Poland and to England, and after the Restoration, accompanied him to Paris, and had apartments in the Tuileries allowed him. He was the last of those Frères de la Charité who used to devote themselves with great zeal to the medical profession, and who have invented many useful instruments.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, wife of Edward IV., was the daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, afterwards lord Rivers, and Jaqueline of Luxembourg, duchess of Bedford. She was married to Sir John Gray of Graby, by whom she had children; but her husband having been killed at the second battle of St. Albans in 1461, and his estates forfeited, she went to live with her father, at his seat at Grafton in Northamptonshire. In 1464 king Edward IV. being in that part of the country on a hunting expedition, came to Grafton to pay a visit to the duchess of Bedford. Elizabeth took advantage of the opportunity to throw herself at his feet and implore him to pity her impoverished condition. The king was struck with her beauty, and offered her marriage. The ceremony was celebrated privately at Grafton, and after a time made public. While this affair was going on, the earl of Warwick had concluded a treaty for the marriage of the king with Bona of Savoy, sister of the queen of France, and when the news reached him, he naturally took disgust at the rash proceeding, and afterwards turning against him, was the principal cause of his expulsion from the kingdom in 1470. Edward returned however in 1471, and died in 1482. After his death, the queen retired to the sanctuary at Westminster, with her second son, the duke of York, and her daughters. The duke of York was taken from her in 1482, and, as is generally supposed, was, together with his brother Edward V., murdered by Richard III. In 1486, the year after the accession of Henry VII., her eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was married to that king, by which alliance the lines of York and Lancaster were united. In the year of the troubles caused by Lambert Simnel, the king seized her, forfeited all her lands and revenues, and confined her in the nunnery of Bermondsey, where she died in 1488. The cause of his violent proceeding is one of the problems of English history. Lord Bacon says she was so treated upon dark and unknown reasons, and no less strange pretences, and that it was almost thought dangerous to visit her. She was buried at Windsor, next to Edward IV. She contributed to the foundation of Queen's college, Cambridge.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, wife of Henry VII., the eldest daughter of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Gray, was born in 1466. She was married to Henry VII. in 1486, and was the mother of prince Arthur and Henry VIII. She was treated by the king with coldness and neglect. She died in childbed in the Tower in 1502, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, was born at Greenwich, on the 7th of September, 1533. According to the custom of the time, she was early instructed in the learned languages, first

by Grindal, and afterwards by Roger Ascham. She likewise acquired an accurate acquaintance with Italian, Spanish, and French, which she spoke with correctness and fluency. She was educated by Grindal, who died when she was about seventeen, in the principles of the Protestant religion, and is said to have studied theology, under that able divine, with uncommon diligence. By the last will of her father, she was nominated third in order of succession; but by the influence of the duke of Northumberland, she was by an act of Edward VI. excluded from the crown, to which nevertheless she attained on the death of her sister Mary. During the reign of her sister she was treated with the utmost severity, and was imprisoned, first in the Tower (11th of March), and soon after (19th of May) at Woodstock, where, though kept in safe custody, she was treated with respect. In April 1555, she was, at the intercession of Philip II. of Spain, removed to the royal palace at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire. Her sufferings and her principles endeared her to the nation, and she became so extremely popular that it was, in a short time, deemed impolitic to put any restraint upon her. When set at liberty, she chose study and retirement, and was very submissive to the will of her sister. Attempts were made to draw her into some declarations respecting her religion, which might be laid hold of; but in every instance she acted with so much prudence and caution as to give her enemies no advantage of that kind, and seemed to comply with the external forms of the established religion, though it was well known she was attached to that of the Reformation. Elizabeth was at Hatfield when she heard of her sister's death, November 17, 1558, and hastening up to London, was received by the multitude with universal acclamations. At first she retained thirteen of her sister's counsellors; but, in order to balance their authority, she added eight who were known to be attached to the Protestant interest, namely, the marquis of Northampton, the earl of Bedford, Sir Thomas Parry, Sir Edward Rogers, Sir Ambrose Cave, Sir Francis Knolles, Sir Nicholas Bacon, whom she created lord keeper, and Sir William Cecil, secretary of state. With these counsellors, particularly Cecil, she frequently deliberated concerning the means of restoring the Protestant religion, and by his advice, her first measure was to recall all the exiles who had fled from her sister's tyranny, and give liberty to all prisoners who were confined on account of religion. She next published a proclamation by which she forbade all preaching without a special licence. She also suspended the laws so far as to have a great part of the service read in English, and forbade the host to be any more elevated in her presence. A parliament soon after, in 1559, sanctioned these acts of the prerogative, and public worship was first performed in English throughout the kingdom on Whit Sunday, the 8th of May, 1559. The first important political measure of her reign was the negotiation for peace between France, Spain, and England, which terminated in the final abandoning of Calais. But although peace seemed thus restored, a ground of quarrel soon appeared of a most serious nature. As Elizabeth had been declared illegitimate by Henry VIII., Francis, king of France, who had espoused Mary queen of Scots, began to assume the title of king of England, in right of his wife; and the latter seemed so far from declining this empty appellation, that she assumed the arms of that kingdom. It was natural, therefore, that Elizabeth should conclude that the king of France intended, on the first opportunity, to dispute her legitimacy, and her title to the crown. She therefore conceived a violent jealousy against the queen of Scots, which ended at length in the death of the latter. Elizabeth had scarcely been proclaimed queen, when Philip II., king of Spain, who had married her predecessor, and who still hoped to obtain over England that dominion of which he had failed in espousing Mary, immediately dispatched orders from the Low Countries to the duke of Feria, his ambassador at London, to make her proposals of marriage. These, however, she rejected, and Philip appears to have felt the repulse, and resolved to resent it openly. Matrimonial alliances had been previously proposed to her by the duke of Angoulême, by the lord Seymour of Sudley, by Frederic, the eldest son of Christian III. of Denmark, and by Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy. The threatened hostilities of Philip now led Elizabeth to look out for an alliance that might support her against so dangerous an adversary. The duke of Anjou had long made pretensions to her hand; and though he was younger by twenty-five years, he took the resolution to prefer his suit in person, and paid her a private visit at Greenwich. A day was appointed for the solemnization of their nuptials; but as

the time approached, Elizabeth became more and more irresolute, and at length declared against changing her condition. Her life was now harassed with plots against her, and several conspiracies were formed, for which some, particularly Francis Throgmorton and William Parry, were condemned and executed. Such attempts, incited by the popish party, served to increase the severity of the laws against persons of that communion. Popish priests were banished the kingdom; those who harboured or relieved them were declared guilty of felony; and many were executed in consequence of these laws. Babington's conspiracy was, perhaps, yet more formidable; but being discovered, the conspirators were executed, and the fate of Mary, queen of Scots, was precipitated by the share, or supposed share, she had in it. The whole course of events and the position which she occupied had already caused Elizabeth to be looked upon as the head of the Protestant interest throughout Europe, as much as she was at home. When the dispute, therefore, between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots, or Reformed party in France, came to a contest of arms, in 1562, the latter immediately applied for assistance to the queen of England, who concluded a treaty with them, and sent them succour both in men and money. And when the people of the Netherlands rose in revolt against the oppressive government of Philip II., although she refused the sovereignty of their country, which they offered to her, she lent them money, and in various other ways openly expressed her sympathy. On the other hand, Philip, although he refrained from any declaration of war, was incessant in his endeavours to undermine the throne of the English queen. Nor was that insidious foe less active in making preparations for the invasion of England. Every part of his dominions resounded with the noise of armaments. The marquis of Santa Croce was destined to command the fleet. The duke of Parma was to conduct the land-forces, twenty thousand of whom were on board the fleet, and thirty-four thousand more were assembled in the Netherlands, ready to be transported into England. The most renowned nobility and princes of Italy and Spain were ambitious of sharing in the honour of this great enterprise; and the Spaniards, ostentatious of their power, arrogantly denominated their navy the Invincible Armada. The greater part, however, of this prodigious fleet was dashed to pieces on the coast which it came to assail. Soon after this Elizabeth became the ally of Henry IV., in order to vindicate his title, and establish him firmly on the throne of France, and for some years the English auxiliaries served in France, while several naval expeditions, undertaken by individuals, or by the queen, raised the reputation of England to an extraordinary height. At this period Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, the queen's favourite, highly distinguished himself. (See DEVEREUX.) In 1601, Elizabeth held a conference with the marquis de Rosni, better known in history as the celebrated Sully, for the purpose of establishing, in concurrence with England, a new system of European power, with a view of controlling the vast influence of the house of Austria, and producing a lasting peace. The queen, having suppressed an insurrection in Ireland, and obliged all the Spanish troops sent to its assistance to quit the island, turned her thoughts towards relieving the burdens of her subjects; she abolished a number of monopolies, and became extremely popular. But the execution of her favourite, the earl of Essex, gave a fatal blow to her happiness. She remained for days sullen and immoveable, "feeding," says the historian, "her thoughts on her afflictions, and declaring life and existence an insufferable burden to her." Ten days and nights she lay upon the carpet, leaning on cushions which her maids brought her, and her physicians could not persuade her to allow herself to be put to bed, much less to make trial of any remedies. Her end was now visibly approaching; and the council being assembled, sent the keeper, admiral, and secretary, to know her will with regard to her successor. She answered with a faint voice, that, as she had held a regal sceptre, she desired no other than a royal successor. Cecil requesting her to explain herself more particularly, she replied, that she would have a king to succeed her, and who should that be, but her nearest kinsman, the king of Scots? Being then advised by the archbishop of Canterbury to fix her thoughts upon God, she replied, that she did so, nor did her mind in the least wander from him. Her voice soon after left her; her senses *failed*; she fell into a lethargic slumber, which continued some hours, and she expired without a farther struggle, in her palace at Richmond, on the 24th of March, 1603, in

the seventieth year of her age, and forty-fifth of her reign. Camden gives the following account of the condition and employments of Elizabeth at an early period of her life, in the introduction to his history of her reign. "She was both," he says, "in great grace and favour with king Edward, her brother, as likewise in singular esteem with the nobility and people; for she was of admirable beauty, and well deserving a crown, of a modest gravity, excellent wit, royal soul, happy memory, and indefatigably given to the study of learning; insomuch as before she was seventeen years of age she understood well the Latin, French, and Italian tongues, and had an indifferent knowledge of the Greek. Neither did she neglect music, so far as became a princess. With Roger Ascham, who was her tutor, she read over Melanchthon's Common-Places, all Tully, a great part of the histories of Titus Livius, certain select orations of Isocrates (whereof two she turned into Latin), Sophocles's Tragedies, and the New Testament in Greek, by which means she both framed her tongue to a pure and elegant way of speaking," &c. It appears from what Ascham himself tells us in his Schoolmaster, that Elizabeth continued her Greek studies after she ascended the throne: "after dinner," (at Windsor Castle, 10th of December, 1563,) he says, 'I went up to read with the queen's majesty: we read there together in the Greek tongue, as I well remember, that noble oration of Demosthenes against Æschines for his false dealing in his embassage to king Philip of Macedonia." She was the author of the following works:—1. The Mirror, or Glass of the Sinful Soul, translated from the French when she was eleven years old. This is dedicated to queen Catharine Parr. 2. Prayers and Meditations, dedicated to her father, and dated at Hatfield, 1545. 3. A Dialogue from Xenophon, between Hiero and Simonides. 4. Two Orations of Isocrates, translated into Latin. 5. Latin Oration at Cambridge. 6. Latin Oration at Oxford. 7. Comment on Plato. 8. Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, translated into English, 1593. Translations of Sallust's Jugurthine War, of Plutarch de Curiositate, Horace's Art of Poetry, and of a play of Euripides. With her general learning she united an uncommon readiness in speaking the Latin language, which she displayed on three orations; one delivered in the university of Cambridge, and two in Oxford. An extraordinary instance of her ability in this way was exhibited in a rapid piece of eloquence with which she interrupted an insolent ambassador from Poland. "Having ended her oration, she, lion-like, rising," says the historian, "daunted the malapert orator no less with her stately port and majestic departure, than with the tartness of her princely chekes; and, turning to the train of her attendants, said, 'God's death! my lords! I have been forced this day scoure up my old Latin, that hath long laid rusting.'" She had considerable skill in music, and wrote a beautiful hand, as her MSS. in the public libraries sufficiently attest.

ELIZABETH, queen of Bohemia, wife of Frederic, the eldest daughter of James I. and Anne of Denmark, was born in 1596. She was married in 1613 to Frederic, then Elector Palatine. In 1619 the states of Bohemia offered him the crown, which he rashly accepted. By the battle of Prague, November 1620, he lost not only Bohemia, but his hereditary dominions, and fled first into Silesia, and afterwards to the court of the prince of Orange. Elizabeth accompanied him in all his wanderings, and shared all his troubles. In 1632 Frederic died. At the peace of Westphalia, their son, Charles Louis, being restored to a part of the dominions of his father, Elizabeth went to reside in the Palatinate, but in 1660 came to England with her nephew Charles II. She died in London in 1652, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Sophia, one of her daughters, was married to Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and was the mother of George I.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Frederic V., king of Bohemia and Elizabeth of England, was born in 1618. She was devoted to study, and attained to a great proficiency in philosophy and languages. She prevailed upon Descartes to reside at Leyden for the purpose of instructing her, and that philosopher assures us that she was the only person he ever met with that thoroughly understood his works. Wladislas IV. king of Poland, sought her in marriage, which offer she declined, to the great displeasure of her family, in order that her studies might not be interfered with. She afterwards retired to the Lutheran abbey of Hervoyden, and died there in 1680.

ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA, queen of France, wife of Charles IX., daughter of the emperor Maximilian and Mary of Austria, the daughter of Charles V., was born in 1554. Great pains were taken

with her education, and she was one of the most virtuous and accomplished princesses of her time. The marriage between her and Charles IX. was planned by Catharine de Medicis in 1561, and though it was at first opposed by Philip II. the queen-mother succeeded in her object. The marriage was celebrated with great pomp at Mezieres, on the 26th of November, 1570. The queen made her entry into Paris in March 1571. Elizabeth was kept out of politics and all affairs of government by the queen-mother, Catharine. The massacre on the eve of St. Bartholomew was only known by her on the morning following, and she was deeply affected at the intelligence. She was left a widow in 1575, at the age of twenty-one. There was issue of the marriage only one daughter, who died early. Having built a monastery called St. Clair, at Vienna, she retired to it, and spent the rest of her days there. She died in 1592.

ELIZABETH, (Philippine Marie Helene de France, Madame,) sister of Louis XVI., was the youngest child of the dauphin, the son of Louis XV., and born at Versailles in 1764. She lost both her parents before she could have known them, and was committed to the care of the countess de Marsan, for whom she always retained the deepest affection. She had a character at once strong and amiable, and devoted herself to the duties of her station. She distinguished by her favour only those of irreproachable character, and strongly attached to herself all about her. She often stole from the attractions of the court, and spent many happy hours at the establishment of St. Cyr, and in the retirement of a house she possessed at Montreuil. It was here that the learned Lemonnier gave her lessons in botany, a study that she delighted in. Before the Revolution she took no part in politics, but after the year 1789 she devoted herself to the royal cause, advised the king to oppose the Revolution while he had power to do it, and had a share in all the plans that were going forward. She refused to emigrate when she had the opportunity, in order to devote herself to the royal family, whose sufferings she soothed, and whose insults and disgrace she shared. She partook of all the fatigues, dangers, and humiliations of the journey to Montmedy, and, after the return to Paris, took advantage of her being less watched than the others, to keep up a correspondence with her brothers, who were in other countries. On the 20th of June, 1792, when the populace broke into the Tuileries, she stood at the right hand of the king, and did not flinch from the imminent peril to which she was exposed. She was conducted to the Temple with the king and queen and their children; and when, one by one, all were taken from her but her niece, she did not resign herself to despair, but gave her time and mind to the education of that princess. Her captivity lasted for twenty-one months, and terminated by her death on the scaffold on the 9th of May, 1794, in the thirtieth year of her age.

ELIZABETH CHRISTINA, queen of Prussia, wife of Frederic the Great, was the daughter of Ferdinand Albert, duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, and was born in 1715. The queen of Prussia, mother of Frederic, was anxious for an English alliance, to which old Frederic, his father, being extremely averse, he forced this marriage on his son in 1732. A curious account of the wedded life of the pair is given in lord Dover's Life of Frederic the Great. They never lived together. Frederic had his occupations, wars and literary pursuits; while she had her court at Berlin. Frederic had always a great respect for her, and paid her a formal visit once a year, on which occasion, for that day only, he laid aside his boots, and appeared in shoes and an old pair of black silk stockings, kept for the purpose, which, for want of garters, hung about his legs in wrinkles. She survived her husband some years, and died in 1797.

ELIZABETH PETROWNA, queen of Russia, the daughter of Peter the Great and Catharine I., was born in 1709. During the life of Peter, a negotiation had commenced for her marriage with Louis XV., and was not finally given up until the marriage of that king with the Polish princess. Peter II. succeeded Peter the Great. On his death, Anne, duchess of Courland, was chosen to be queen, who, by her will, disposed of the empire to Iwan, the son of Anne, her niece, the wife of Antony Ulric of Brunswick. On the death of the empress Anne, her niece caused herself to be proclaimed regent during the minority of Iwan. During the discussions about the succession after the death of Peter, Elizabeth had kept herself retired, and was never suspected of ambitious designs. A surgeon of the name of Lestocq, who was much in her confidence, urged her to make an attempt to obtain the crown,

and to his pressing she at last acceded. On the night of the 6th of December, 1741, Elizabeth, accompanied by Lestocq and Woronzou, appeared before the Preobrajenshi guards, and made them an address, which was received by them with acclamations and oaths of fidelity. She proceeded thence to the palace, seized the regent, her husband, and the young king, and the next day caused herself to be proclaimed empress. She was a bitter enemy to Frederic the Great, the hostility having originated in her indignation at some sarcastic speeches he had uttered about her personal appearance. She had the talents for government of her father. She was extremely licentious, but at the same time superstitious, and rigidly strict in religious observances. She was much beloved by the Russians, who gave her the name of the Clement. She founded the University of Moscow, and the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg. She died in 1761, after a reign of twenty years.

ELIZABETH ALEXIEUNA, empress of Russia, wife of the emperor Alexander, was daughter of the grand duke of Baden, and born in 1779. She was sent for by Catharine, the grandmother of Alexander, to St. Petersburg, in 1793, and having embraced the Russian religion, and changed her original name of Louisa Maria Augusta to that of Elizabeth Alexieuna, was married to that prince in October in the same year. She was a most elegant and accomplished person, and had a remarkably sweet disposition, but, at the same time, possessed great courage and firmness, which she displayed in the troubles of Russia, in 1812. She suffered many years from a complaint for which the air of St. Petersburg was dangerous, and was recommended by her physicians to try Taganrog, in the south of Russia. The climate of that place had apparently a beneficial effect; but the illness and death of the emperor, whom she attended night and day, put a complete stop to all hopes of restoration. After his death she set out to join the mother of her husband, but the journey was too much for her, and she died at Beleffe, between Orel and Kalouga, on the 16th of May, 1826.

ELLENBOROUGH. See LAW.

ELLER, (John Theodore,) born at Pleskau; became in 1735 first physician to Frederic the Great, king of Prussia, and was one of the most eminent members of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, where he died in 1760. He wrote, 1. Physiologia et Pathologia Medica, 1748. 2. Observationes de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis, 1762. He contributed many valuable papers to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, which were afterwards collected and published in 1764.

ELLIGER, (Ottomar,) an artist, was born at Gottenburg, in 1633. His father, wishing to make him a scholar, endeavoured to engage him in the study of languages, but no advice or remonstrance, even with the aid of chastisement, would turn him from painting, for which he had a violent inclination, to the required pursuits. One day a beggar in great distress implored charity of old Elliger and his wife, and in the course of his pitiable tale displayed a considerable acquaintance with different languages. The mother upon this exclaimed, "Since I see there are men of learning in indigence as well as painters, I don't think that it signifies to what profession my son applies himself, so let him be a painter." His father came over to the same opinion, and the youthful Ottomar was from that time left to the indulgence of his taste. He was placed at the school of Daniel Legers, at Antwerp, and having acquired there a great reputation, was made principal painter to the court of Prussia by Frederic the Great. The king delighted in his company, and used to pay him frequent visits. His works are in great request in Germany. The time of his death is not known.

ELLIGER, (Ottomar,) son of the preceding, was born at Hamburgh, in 1666. He learnt painting first under his father, and then under Lairesse. His paintings are remarkable for accurate representations of Egyptian, Roman, and Grecian architecture. He painted two large pictures for the elector of Mentz, who wished to attach him to his court, but whose offers the independent artist declined. He afterwards became a drunkard, and died in 1732.

ELLIS, (Clement,) an English divine, born in Cumberland, in 1630, was the son of the steward of the bishop of Carlisle. He was a servitor at Queen's college, in 1649, and afterwards became a fellow. He or his father had probably suffered for the royal cause, for Clement received, while at college, several donations towards his subsistence, which he afterwards discovered to have come from Dr. Jeremy Taylor and Dr. Hammond, being part of the collections of money put into their hands for the support and maintenance of such as had been

plundered or oppressed by the government. He was appointed a prebendary of Southwell in 1693, and died in 1700. He published, 1. The Gentile Sinner, or England's brave Gentleman characterised, in a Letter to a Friend, 1660. 2. A Catechism. This was reprinted in 1738 by the Rev. John Veneer, and to this edition a life was added. 3. The Vanity of Scoffing, in a Letter to a witty Gentleman. 4. Christianity in Short, or the Short Way to be a good Christian.

ELLIS, (John,) a well-known character of his time, and a writer of verses, was born in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in 1698. He was put to a wretched school in Dogwell-court, Whitefriars, which afforded him little more than mere reading and writing, but he made up for the defects in his education by his cleverness and assiduity. He fortunately obtained a situation with one Taverner, an eminent scrivener in Threadneedle-street, where in due time he became a clerk, afterwards a partner, and lastly obtained the business for himself. He was the last of the profession of scriveners, which is one of the London companies. Fortunately for his fame he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson. Boswell says, "I remember he (Dr. Johnson) once observed to me, 'It is wonderful, sir, what is to be found in London. The most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed was at the table of John Ellis, a money scrivener behind the Royal Exchange, with whom I at one period used to dine generally once a week.'" In a visit to Oxford he became acquainted with Dr. King, who introduced him to his pupil, lord Orrery. Ellis after this visited Oxford occasionally, and neither the doctor nor the lord "ever came to London without visiting Ellis, or asking him to visit them." He was an indefatigable versifier, translated a great deal of Latin into English verses, and wrote poetical epistles, squibs, and light pieces. He died in 1791. There is a good portrait of him in the hall of the Scriveners' Company.

ELLIS, (John,) a naturalist, born about 1710, was bred to mercantile pursuits, from which he was drawn by his love for natural history. He had a collection of corallines sent him from Anglesea, which having arranged upon paper, and long contemplated and studied, he concluded to be animals. He communicated his views to some members of the Royal Society, who confirmed him in them. He determined on making further observations, and went, in 1752, to the Isle of Sheppey, accompanied by Mr. Brooking, an artist; and in 1754 to the Sussex coast, with Ehret, the botanical painter, on which occasions collections were formed and drawings made. He published the result of his labours in 1755, in a work entitled, An Essay towards a Natural History of Corallines, with many plates, after the designs of Ehret. His opinions were opposed by Baster, a Dutch physician, but his arguments were refuted by Ellis, and the question has long been considered as settled and beyond dispute. Ellis was far from being in good circumstances, but the lord chancellor Northington procured him a place, which himself described as "making him happy and easy, and not requiring him to leave London." He died in 1776. He wrote, among other things, 1. An Historical Account of Coffee, with a Botanical Description of the Tree. 2. Directions for bringing over Seeds and Plants. 3. The Natural History of many curious and uncommon Zoophites. This was published after his death by Sir Joseph Banks. He left his collections to the British Museum.

ELLIS, (William,) born about the end of the seventeenth century, a farmer at Little Gaddesden, in Hertfordshire, had a great reputation as an agriculturist, and was resorted to from all parts of the kingdom for advice. He published many works on agriculture, which, though they contain much valuable matter, are stuffed with great follies and absurdities, and are written in an execrable style.

ELLIS, (George,) was born in 1745. He was a contributor to the celebrated satires of the day, The Rolliad, and the Probationary Odes, in which Mr. Pitt was sharply attacked. He accompanied lord Malmesbury to Lille, in 1797, and on his return, having joined Mr. Pitt's party, was introduced to that statesman, who received him with the utmost cordiality and good humour. He afterwards had a share in the celebrated Anti-Jacobin. He was a great friend of Sir Walter Scott, who thus speaks of him in his diary:—"George Ellis was the first converser I ever saw. His patience and good breeding made me often ashamed of myself, going off at score upon some favourite topic." Scott addressed the 5th canto of Marmion to him. He died in 1815. He published, 1. Specimens of early English Poetry, 1790. A new and improved edition was published in 1801. This is a very excellent and valuable col-

lection. 2. Specimens of early Romances. 3. Essay on the Formation and Progress of the English Language.

ELLIS, (George James Welbore Agar, Baron Dover,) was born January 14th, 1797, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1818 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Heytesbury. In the parliament of 1820 he sat for Seaford; in that of 1826 for Ludgershall; and in that of 1830 for Oakhampton. He seldom took a very conspicuous part in debates upon great political questions, but applied himself to every subject which involved the cause of learning, and the fine or useful arts. In 1824, when the sum of 57,000*l.* was appropriated to the purchase of Mr. Angerstein's pictures, as the foundation of a National Gallery, Mr. Ellis was the first who suggested this design, and was one of the most earnest and enlightened of its advocates. On the formation of earl Grey's administration, in November 1830, Mr. Ellis was selected to succeed viscount Lowther as chief commissioner of Woods and Forests. This office, however, he resigned only two months after, on account of his delicate health. His literary studies were chiefly directed to the investigation of history, particularly that of his own country. His first published production was, The true History of the State Prisoner, commonly called the Iron Mask, extracted from Documents in the French Archives. In 1828 he published Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England. In 1829 he edited The Ellis Correspondence, 2 vols, 8vo, consisting of letters written between January 1666, and December 1688, by various persons to his ancestor, Mr. John Ellis, who was secretary of the Revenue at Dublin; and illustrative of the same period as the Diaries of Evelyn and Pepys. In 1831 he published a Life of Frederic the Great, King of Prussia, in 2 vols, 8vo. His last literary task was that of editing the Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann. A small volume of Lives of the most eminent Sovereigns of modern Europe, written for the instruction of his son, has also been published since his death. Besides these works, he was the writer of some articles in the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, as well as in the Annuals, Magazines, and other periodicals. In July 1831 he received his title of peerage by patent; and in 1832, on the resignation of the bishop of Salisbury, he was elected president of the Royal Society of Literature. By way of an anniversary address, he prepared for the Society an historical memoir; the subject of that for 1832 was the death of King Richard the Second; and of that for 1833, the Gowrie Conspiracy. The latter he did not read in person, his health being then so impaired as to prevent his attendance. He died in July 1833.

ELLISTON, (Robert William,) a celebrated actor, born in London, in 1774. He was educated at St. Paul's school, and was destined for the Church, but his taste for the stage, first called out, it is said, by the applause he received at the school speeches, defeated the intentions of his father. He left school and wandered to Bath, where he made his *début* in 1791, as Tressel, in Richard III., but unable to obtain a permanent situation, he repented of his proceedings, and wrote a letter to his uncle, who was master of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, supplicating his intercession. He was allowed to return to his family, but his theatrical taste refused to be controlled, and in 1793 he again fled to Bath, where he appeared as Romeo, and finally adopted the stage as his profession. In 1796 he carried off from Bath Miss Rundall, a teacher of dancing; and in June in that year appeared at the Haymarket theatre, London. He also played at Drury-lane and Covent-garden, but more frequently at the Haymarket, where, in 1803, he became Mr. Colman's principal performer and acting manager. After the burning of Drury-lane theatre he took the Circus, which he called the Surrey theatre; but on the rebuilding of Drury-lane he again entered the company of that theatre, and on the opening night delivered the address written by lord Byron for the occasion. In 1819 he became lessee of Drury-lane, and continued there until 1826, when he became bankrupt. After some speculations in the Olympic theatre, he again undertook the superintendence of the Circus, where he acted many characters until shortly before his death, which occurred in 1831. There are some admirable reminiscences of him by Charles Lamb, in the second volume of his prose works.

ELLWOOD, (Thomas,) well known as the friend of Milton, was born in Oxfordshire, in 1639. He published some very curious memoirs of himself, stated by Warton to be "filled with idle rambles and adventures, foolish scraps of poetry, and fanatical opinions, except the

parts that relate to Milton, and the description of Bridewell and Newgate, then the usual receptacles of preaching apprentices, and frequently more full of saints than felons." Taste in books changes, and these memoirs would probably be now pronounced to be one of the most interesting and entertaining volumes that have come down to us from those times. He must be pronounced a fanatic; for he would rather have lost his head than pull off his hat as a mark of respect, and would sooner have been sold for a slave than call himself "the humble servant" of any friend or person in authority. He wrote, An Alarm to the Priests, or a Message from Heaven to forewarn them. He had "an intimate acquaintance and strict friendship ab ipsis fere incunabilis, at least a teneris unguiculis," with Isaac Penington and his family, to which it was in a great measure owing that he took up with great zeal the opinions of the Quakers. The most fortunate circumstance in his life was his recommendation to Milton, "as a person who, for the advantage of his conversation, would read to him such Latin books as he thought proper," an employment to which he attended every "afternoon, Sundays excepted." His health, however, suffered from the London air, and after some time he went to Chalfont, where he found an asylum in the house of his friend Isaac Penington, whose children were committed to his tuition. When the plague broke out in London, in 1665, he took a "pretty box" for his "master" Milton, as he always calls him, at Chalfont, and waited on him on his arrival. In this visit the following interesting incident took place, thus related by himself:—"After some common discourses, he (Milton) called for a manuscript of his, which, being brought, he delivered to me, bidding me take it home with me and read it at my leisure, and when I had so done return it to him with my judgment thereon. When I came home and set myself to read it, I found it was that excellent poem which he entitled Paradise Lost. After I had read it through," continues he, "with the best attention, I made him another visit, and returned him his book, with due acknowledgment of the favour he had done me in communicating it to me. He asked me how I liked it, and what I thought of it, which I modestly, but freely, told him; and after some further discourse about it, I pleasantly said to him, Thou hast said much here of Paradise Lost, but what hast thou to say to Paradise found? He made me no answer, but sat some time in a muse, then brake off that discourse and fell upon another subject." After his return to London, Ellwood went to wait on him there, "which I seldom failed of doing when my occasions took me to London, and he showed me then his second poem, called Paradise Regained, and in a pleasant tone said, This is owing to you, for you put it into my head by the question you put to me at Chalfont, which before I had not thought of." Ellwood died in 1713. He was the author of a Sacred History of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols, fol.; a poem on the Life of David; and Memoirs of his own Life. He also edited George Fox's Journal.

ELLYS, (Anthony,) a divine, born in 1693, was entered at Clare hall, Cambridge. In 1725 he was presented by lord chancellor Macclesfield to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Gloucester, and in 1752 was promoted to the see of St. David's. He died in 1761. He wrote, 1. A Plea for the Sacramental Test, 1736. 2. Remarks on an Essay concerning Miracles, by Mr. Hume, 1752. 3. Tracts on the Liberty, Spiritual and Temporal, of Protestants in England, 1763. 4. Tracts on the Liberty, Spiritual and Temporal, of Subjects in England. The two last-mentioned are collections of tracts, and form one great and elaborate work, which had been the principal object of the bishop's life. The first vindicates the establishment of the church of England against the objections of the dissenters and the Roman Catholics; the second relates to the British constitution. They were not published until after his death.

ELLYS, or, as it is sometimes spelt, Ellis, (Sir Richard,) a great-grandson of Hampden, an eminent biblical scholar. He published at Rotterdam, in 1728, Fortuita Sacra quibus subjicitur Commentarius de Cymbalis. The epithet "fortuita" is used as denoting that the explanations of the several passages in the New Testament, of which the volume partly consists, casually offered themselves. He was a munificent patron of men of learning; and frequently contributed to the cost of the publication of their works. The Wetsteins dedicated to him their edition of Suicer's Thesaurus Eccles., and Gronovius his of Ælian. Horsley's Britannia was also dedicated to him. M. Mattaire, in his Senilia, addressed many verses to him. He died

in 1742. He entailed his estates on the Hobarts and the Trevors, and his residence at Nocton, in Lincolnshire, was the chief seat of the earl of Buckinghamshire.

ELMACIN, or ELMAKYN, (George,) known in the East under the name of Ibn Amid, was born in Egypt in 1223, and died in 1273. He was a Christian. He was ketib, or secretary, to the court of the sultans of Egypt, a post generally filled by Christians. He is the author of an Arabian history, well known in Europe, commencing from the creation to the thirteenth century. Erpenius translated into Latin, and published a part of this work under the title of Historia Saracenica, quâ Res gestæ Muslimorum inde a Muhammide usque ad initium Imperii Atabecæi explicantur, Leyden, 1625. This history begins with Mahomet, and ends with the year 512 Heg. (1118 A.D.) The manuscript at Heidelberg, from which Erpenius made his translation, goes down so far as 573 Heg. (1197 A.D.;) but the death of Erpenius prevented his continuing it to the end. It was published under the superintendence of Golius, who added a preface. Reiske has pointed out many errors and mistakes of Erpenius; but it should be borne in mind, that he had only one manuscript to work from, and that a faulty one, and that oriental critical scholarship was then but in its infancy.

ELMENHORST, (Geverhart, or Gerhart,) a critic, died in 1621. Voetius calls him "Virum diligentissimum et diffusissimæ lectionis." He published notes on Arnobius, on the treatise of Gennadius, De Ecclesiasticis Dogmatibus, and on Minucius Felix. He edited Proclus and Sidonius Apollinaris.

ELMSLEY, (Peter,) born in 1773, was educated at Westminster, and afterwards entered Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1797. He served for some time the small chapelry of Little Horksley, in Essex; but having, on the death of his uncle, Peter Elmsley, the well-known bookseller, succeeded to a large fortune, he devoted himself to literary research, and especially to Greek philology. He resided for some time at Edinburgh, and was on intimate terms with the distinguished individuals that in 1802 set on foot the Edinburgh Review. After his return from Edinburgh, he lived for some time in London, but in 1807 retired to St. Mary's Cray, in Kent. In 1816 he set out on a tour to Italy, in order to avail himself of the assistance that the great European depositories of manuscripts could afford; and after his return, in 1817, took up his abode at Oxford. The whole of the winter of 1818 he spent in the Laurentian library at Florence. In the spring of 1819 he accepted a sort of commission from the English government, jointly with Sir Humphrey Davy, to superintend the development of some of the papyri found at Herculaneum. The experiment, however, having proved to be wholly abortive, he returned to England in 1820, and from this time lived almost entirely at Oxford. He was appointed principal of Alban hall, and Camden professor of history in 1823. He died in March 1825. He was intimately conversant with the history of religious opinion, and with all the details, however trifling, connected with the several churches of Christendom, and was deemed one of the best ecclesiastical scholars of the time. He had a great knowledge of the civil usages and institutions of different countries, and of history in general. The works of Elmsley are, 1. Articles in the Edinburgh Review; No. 4, On Heyne's Homer; No. 5, On Schweighauser's Athenæus; No. 35th, On Blomfield's Prometheus; No. 37th, On Porson's Hecuba. 2. Article in the 38th Number of the Quarterly Review, On Lord Clarendon's Religion and Policy. 3. The Acharnenses, 1809. 4. Œdipus Tyrannus, 1811. 5. Heraclidæ, 1815. 6. Medea, 1818. 7. Bacchæ, 1821. 8. Œdipus Coloneus, 1823. These editions established his fame throughout Europe as a judicious critic and a consummate master of the Greek language.

ELOY, (Nicholas Francis Joseph,) a physician, born at Mons, in 1714. He wrote, 1. Thoughts on the use of Tea, 1750. 2. An Historical Dictionary of Ancient and Modern Medicine, Mons, 1778, in 4 vols. 3. A Treatise on the Use of Coffee. He died in 1788.

ELPHINSTON, (William,) an eminent Scotch prelate and statesman, born at Glasgow, in 1431, or, according to another account, in 1437. He was educated in the newly-erected university of Glasgow, and in the twentieth year of his age became M.A. He then applied himself to the study of divinity, and was made rector of Kirkmichael. After continuing four years in this situation, he went to Paris, where he acquired such reputation in the study of the civil and canon law, as to attract the attention of the university; and he was advanced to

the professorship of civil and canon law, first at Paris, and afterwards at Orleans, where his lectures were attended by a great concourse of students. After nine years' study in France, he returned home at the earnest solicitation of bishop Muirhead, who made him parson of Glasgow, and official of his diocese; and as a mark of respect he was chosen rector of that university in which he had been educated. After the death of his patron, he was made official of Lothian, by archbishop Schevez, of St. Andrew's; and at the same time was called to parliament, and to a seat in the privy-council. He soon became conspicuous as an able politician and skilful negotiator. In this capacity he was employed by James III. on an embassy to Louis XI. of France, in conjunction with Livingstone, bishop of Dunkeld, and the earl of Buchan. The French monarch was so charmed with his conduct and conversation, that he loaded him with valuable presents. When he returned home, he was made archdeacon of Argyle, in 1479, and soon after bishop of Ross; and in 1484 he was translated to the see of Aberdeen. His address in negotiation induced the king to send him as one of the commissioners from Scotland to treat of a truce with England, and a marriage between his son and the lady Anne, the niece of Richard III. On the accession of Henry VII. bishop Elphinston was sent to his court, with other ambassadors, to arrange the terms of a truce, which was accordingly settled for three years on July 3, 1486. The discontent of the nobles threatening to involve the country in a civil war, Elphinston mediated between them and the king; but finding it impossible to reconcile their jarring interests, he went to England about the latter end of 1487, to solicit the friendly interposition of Henry, as the ally of the Scottish king, who advanced him to the office of lord high chancellor of Scotland, which he enjoyed until the king's death, when he retired to his diocese. During the time he remained at Aberdeen he was occupied in correcting the abuses that had prevailed in his diocese, and in composing a book of canon law. But he was not long permitted to enjoy the calm of retirement, and was again called to the parliament that assembled at Edinburgh, October 6, 1488, to assist at the coronation of James IV. He was next sent on an embassy to the emperor Maximilian, with a proposal for a marriage between the king and Margaret, the emperor's daughter. In his way home he settled a treaty of peace and amity between the states of Holland and the Scotch. In 1492 he was made lord privy-seal, and the same year appointed one of the commissioners on the part of Scotland, for the prolongation of the truce with England. The distractions of the state being appeased, he found leisure to attend to an object that he had long meditated, and which engrossed much of his thoughts. Religion and learning had been the chief pursuits of his life, and he wished to diffuse the influence of both over the north of Scotland. For this purpose he applied to the king to solicit the papal authority for the foundation of the university of Aberdeen, which was granted by a bull from pope Alexander VI., dated February 10, 1494. The college, called King's college, in Old Aberdeen, was, accordingly, erected in 1506. Besides the erection and endowment of the college, bishop Elphinston left ample funds to build and to support a bridge over the river Dee, and the sum he bequeathed for these two objects was 10,000 pounds Scots. He wrote a book of canons, some lives of Scottish saints, and the history of Scotland, from the rise of the nation to his own time, which is now preserved among Fairfax's MSS. in the Bodleian library. The death of James IV., who lost his life at Flodden-field, where the better part of the Scotch nobility shared a similar fate, so afflicted the mind of Elphinston, that he died soon after, broken hearted, at Edinburgh, on the 25th of October, 1514, while negotiations were pending with the court of Rome for his elevation to the primacy of St. Andrew's.

ELPHINSTON, (Arthur, Lord Balmerino,) was born in 1688. In the reign of queen Anne, he had the command of a company in lord Shannon's regiment; but on the accession of George I. he joined the earl of Mar, under whose standard he fought at the battle of Sheriffmuir. He afterwards served in the French army, but returned home in 1733. In 1744 he joined the chevalier de St. George, who appointed him captain of his second troop of life-guards. At the battle of Culloden he fell into the hands of the duke of Cumberland, was committed to the Tower, and on the 29th of July, 1746, was brought to trial in Westminster hall, together with the earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, both of whom pleaded guilty. The earl of Cromarty was pardoned; but the lords Balmerino and

Kilmarnock were executed on Tower-hill on the 18th of August following.

ELPHINSTON, (John,) a celebrated naval officer, was born in 1720, in the Highlands of Scotland. He entered the British navy at an early age, and acquired a great reputation for skill and courage. He was one of the officers placed by England at the disposal of Catharine empress of Russia, for the purpose of forwarding her plans on Turkey. He went to Russia about 1768, visited the harbours, superintended the various works, and contributed a great deal to the getting the Russian navy in a proper state of preparation. In the latter end of the year 1769 he took leave of the empress with an oath that he would take Constantinople, and conducted a Russian squadron to England, to wait for the spring. He did not, however, waste his time when here. He disciplined the sailors, manœuvred his ships, and omitted nothing that might help him to put his grandiloquent threats into execution. In April 1770, he sailed for Greece, where he was joined by another squadron under admiral Spiritoff. Here a quarrel broke out. Elphinston claimed the right that his ship should bear the admiral's flag; but Alexis Orloff, who had the supreme command of the whole operations by land and sea, determined that that honour should be given to Spiritoff. While this was going on the news came that the Turkish fleet was off Scio. The Russian fleet was instantly in pursuit. A fierce battle ensued, and lasted till night, to the manifest advantage of the Russians. The Turkish fleet having then retired to the bay of Cisme, it was blockaded, and by the orders of Elphinston, most gallantly carried out by a British officer, burnt by means of a fire-ship. Elphinston then pressed the forcing of the Dardanelles; but Orloff, who detested him, seeing that this success would raise Elphinston's reputation to the highest pitch, refused to accede to the proposal. Elphinston then, with only his own ship, having passed the batteries, anchored in the strait; but being unsupported, he was obliged to rejoin the main fleet. The Turks took the alarm, and in a short time the Dardanelles were rendered impregnable. Elphinston, in a fit of rage, drove his ship on a rock, and proceeded to St. Petersburg, to pour out his complaints against Orloff. The empress, however, was not then in a mood to listen to them, and he departed for England, where he died in 1774.

ELPHINSTONE, (James,) a miscellaneous writer, born at Edinburgh, in 1721. He was educated at his native city, and was living there when the Rambler was coming out in single papers in London. He took charge of an edition of these essays, which followed progressively the London edition. He made translations of some of the mottoes to these papers, which were adopted by Dr. Johnson in a subsequent edition. This commendation gave him a fatal conceit of his powers of translation. He was much noticed and respected by Dr. Johnson, who addressed letters to him occasionally, two of which are given by Boswell. In 1751 he came to England, and set up a school at Kensington. He also published a translation of Martial, which was ridiculed by the wits of the day. In 1786 he published a work entitled 'Propriety ascertained in her Picture,' in which he endeavoured to establish a system of spelling according to pronunciation; and in 1794 he published, in six volumes, a selection of letters to his friends, with their answers, spelt in the new way. He died in 1809.

ELPHINSTONE, (George Keith, viscount Keith,) a distinguished naval officer, born in Scotland in 1746. After receiving a suitable education at Glasgow, he entered the service in February 1762, on board the *Gosport*, commanded by captain Jervis, afterwards earl of St. Vincent. He subsequently served in the *Juno*, *Lively*, and *Emerald* frigates, until the year 1767, when he sailed to China. In 1769 he proceeded to India, with commodore Sir John Lindsay, by whom he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Soon after his return to England, whither he had been sent with important despatches, he was appointed to the flag-ship of Sir Peter Dennis, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean; and in 1772 was advanced to the rank of commander, in the *Scorpion*, of 14 guns. His commission as post-captain bears date March 11, 1775; and his first appointment as such appears to have been to the *Marlborough*, of 74 guns, stationed at Portsmouth, from which ship he soon after removed into the *Pearl*, and afterwards into the *Perseus* frigate, and served in her on the coast of America, under lord Howe and admiral Arbuthnot. At this time he was returned as knight of the shire for the county of Dumbarton. At the reduction of Charlestown he commanded a detachment of seamen on shore. He was also present at the attack on

Mud Island, November 15, 1777. On his return to England, with admiral Arbuthnot's despatches, he was appointed to the *Warwick*, 50. In 1780 he was again elected to represent his native county. In January, 1781, he captured the *Rotterdam* Dutch ship of war, 50. During the remainder of the war he was employed on the American station, under admiral Digby. On the 11th of Sept. 1782, the *Warwick*, in company with the *Lion*, *Vestal*, and *Bonetta*, off the Delaware, captured *L'Aigle*, a French frigate, 40, and 600 men, commanded by the count de la Touche. At the general election in 1786, captain Elphinstone was chosen representative in parliament for Stirlingshire. In 1793, soon after the war broke out with France, he was appointed to the *Robust*, 74, and sailed with lord Hood to the Mediterranean, and assisted at the reduction of Toulon, on the 28th of August in that year. He also distinguished himself by the skill with which he conducted the re-embarkation of the troops at that port on the 18th of December following. On the 12th of April, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the Blue; and on the 4th of July, to that of rear-admiral of the White, in which capacity he hoisted his flag on board the *Barfleur*, 98, in the Channel fleet. On the 30th of May he was created a knight of the Bath. In January 1795, hostilities being about to take place between Great Britain and the Batavian Republic, he shifted his flag to the *Monarch*, 74, and sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, having under his command a small squadron destined for the reduction of that settlement. On the 1st of June following he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral. On the 4th of September he was joined by fourteen sail of Indiamen, having on board a large body of troops, under the command of major-general Alured Clark. Upon this accession of strength, it was determined to make an attack upon Cape Town; on the morning of the 14th the army began its march; and on the 16th, M. van Sluyskin, the Dutch commander, surrendered. This conquest being secured, Sir George Keith Elphinstone proceeded to the Indian seas, and in a very short time captured Ceylon, Cochin, Malacca, and the Moluccas. On the 18th of August, 1796, he captured, off Saldanha Bay, a Dutch squadron, commanded by admiral Lucas, who had been despatched for the recovery of the Cape. He arrived at Spithead, January 3, 1797, and on the 7th of March following, he was raised to the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of baron Keith of Stonehaven Marischal. In the month of May, the same year, he superintended the naval preparations at Sheerness against the mutineers at the Nore; and for a short time commanded a detachment of the Channel fleet. He afterwards proceeded, in the *Foudroyant*, 80, to the Mediterranean station, as second in command, under the earl of St. Vincent, whom he joined at Gibraltar in December 1798. On the 14th of February, 1799, he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the Red, and soon after returned to England. In November 1799, he sailed from Plymouth in the *Queen Charlotte*, 100, to resume the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, which had been resigned to him by the earl of St. Vincent, in consequence of ill health. Early in 1800 he proceeded to Malta, and ordered Nelson to cruise to windward with three sail of the line, while he himself remained with the flag-ship and a small squadron at the mouth of the harbour of La Valetta. This judicious arrangement produced the capture of *Le Généreux*, 74. In March he anchored at Leghorn, for the purpose of cooperating with the Austrian army against the French, under the command of general Massena, who occupied the city and territory of Genoa. In the beginning of June the French general was obliged to capitulate, being reduced to the greatest extremity for want of provisions, occasioned by the vigilance and severity of our sea blockade. On the 4th of September following, the island of Malta surrendered to a detachment of lord Keith's fleet. When it was determined to wrest Egypt from the hands of the French by force, Sir Ralph Abercrombie was nominated to the command of the expedition by land, while the fleet was entrusted to lord Keith, who greatly distinguished himself in the subsequent important operations. In 1801 he was advanced to the rank of admiral of the Blue, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and on the 5th of December, 1801, was created a baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of baron Keith, of Banheath, county of Dumbarton. He was also presented by the corporation of London with the freedom of that city; and the grand seignor conferred on him the order of the Crescent, which he established to perpetuate the memory of the services rendered to the Ottoman empire by the British forces.

On the re-commencement of hostilities, in 1803, he was appointed commander-in-chief of all his majesty's ships employed in the North Sea, and in the English Channel. In the beginning of October 1803, he made an experiment on a small scale, with a new mode of attack on the gun-vessels in Boulogne, which, to a certain degree, succeeded, and without any loss being sustained on our part. On the 9th of November, 1805, he was raised to the rank of admiral of the White; and in 1812 he succeeded Sir Charles Cotton in the command of the Channel fleet. In May 1814 he was created a viscount of the United Kingdom. During the period of the second invasion of France by the allied powers, he commanded in the Channel, and by the judicious arrangement of his cruisers secured the person of Napoleon Buonaparte. Lord Keith died on the 10th of March, 1823, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

ELRINGTON, (Thomas,) a distinguished mathematician and classical scholar, born in Ireland. In 1781 he was elected a fellow of Trinity college, Dublin; and in 1794 he was chosen the first Donellan lecturer, when he took for the subject of his lectures, The Proof of Christianity derived from the Miracles recorded in the New Testament. These lectures were printed in Dublin, in 8vo, 1796. In 1795 he was chosen professor of mathematics; and on the 25th of December, 1806, he was presented to the rectory of Ardtrea, in the county of Tyrone, and diocese of Armagh. In 1811 he was appointed provost of Trinity college. In the year 1820 he was consecrated bishop of Limerick; and he was translated, in 1822, to the see of Leighlin and Ferns. He published an edition of Euclid, enlarged with notes, which is now the text book in the Dublin University. He also published an edition of Juvenal, illustrated by notes critical and explanatory. He likewise wrote, Reflections on the Appointment of Dr. Milner as the political agent of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, 1809, 8vo; The Clergy of the Church of England truly ordained, 1809, 8vo; and some other pamphlets. He died at Liverpool, in July 1835, from the effects of sea sickness, and his remains were deposited in the vaults of Trinity college, Dublin.

ELSHEIMER, (Adam,) a painter, born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in 1574. He was at first a pupil of Uffenbach's, and then went to Rome, where he acquired a great reputation. He painted principally landscapes and night pieces. His best works in this country are at Petworth, in Sussex, the seat of the earl of Egremont. Elsheimer died in 1610.

ELSHOLTZ, (John Sigismond,) an eminent Prussian botanist, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, in 1623, and died in 1688. He was appointed by Frederic William of Bradenburgh to be his first physician, and director of the botanical garden at Berlin. He published, 1. Flora Marchica. 2. A work on matters belonging to gardens, in which he treats of flowers, shrubs, tools, &c. This was much esteemed in Germany, and passed through many editions. 3. A Treatise on Aliments. In this he discusses vegetable and animal food, sauces, seasonings, &c.

ELSNER, (James,) a divine, was born in Prussia, in 1692, and died in 1750. He was appointed in 1722 rector of the college of Joachimsthal, at Berlin, and preacher at the Metropolitan Reformed church. The works on which his reputation principally depends, are those by which he has endeavoured to explain and illustrate the New Testament, by profane authors and the monuments of antiquity. They are, 1. Observationes Sacræ in Novi Fœderis historicos Libros: tomus i. Libros historicos complexus; tomus ii. Epistolas Apostolorum et Apocalypsin complexus. This work gave rise to a controversy with Stoer. 2. The Epistle of St. Paul to the Philippians explained. He also wrote, A new Description of the State of the Greek Church in Turkey, and other works on theology and antiquities.

ELSTOB, (William,) an antiquary, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1673, was the son of a merchant there. He was admitted of Catharine hall, Cambridge, but afterwards went to Oxford, and was elected a fellow of University college. He was appointed rector of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, in London, where he resided till his death. He published, in 1703, an edition of Ascham's Latin letters at Oxford. He wrote An Essay on the great Affinity and mutual Agreement between the two professions of Law and Divinity. He formed a design of producing an edition of the Saxon laws, with great additions, and a new Latin version; together with notes of various learned men, and a prefatory discourse on the origin of the English laws, and their progress down to the Magna Charta. He had made some pro-

gress in his scheme, when it was cut short by his death, in 1714. It was carried into effect by Dr. Wilkins, in 1721.

ELSTOB, (Elizabeth,) sister of the above, was born at Newcastle, in 1683. She lived with her brother during his residence at Oxford, followed him to London, and assisted him in his antiquarian undertakings. By the encouragement of Dr. Hickes, she undertook a Saxon homilarium, with an English translation, notes, and various readings; but the scheme failed for want of funds. She published a Saxon grammar in 1715, the types for which were cut at the expense of lord chief justice Parker. After her brother's death she fell into difficulties, but was taken by the duchess-dowager of Portland into her family, where she remained until her death, in 1756.

ELSYNGE, (Henry,) an English writer, born at Battersea, in 1598, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and by the influence of archbishop Laud, obtained the place of clerk of the House of Commons. Whitelock, who knew him well, says of him, that he was very dexterous in taking and expressing the sense of the house, and also a great help to the speaker and the house in stating questions and drawing up orders. It was said that more reverence was paid to Elsynge's stool than the speaker's chair. He desired to resign his place in December 1648, on the ground of ill health; he acknowledged, however, to his friends, that it was because he would have no hand in the king's death. He died in 1654. He wrote, 1. The Ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments in England, 1663. This has been often reprinted. 2. A tract concerning the Proceedings in Parliament. This is still in manuscript. It was bequeathed by Sir Matthew Hale to Lincoln's-inn Library, where it now is.

ELVIUS, (Pierre,) a Swedish astronomer, born at Upsal, in 1710. He travelled in Sweden in 1743, for the purpose of examining the different hydraulic works; and it was by his suggestion that an observatory was built at Upsal. After his death a treatise was published, written by him, on the effects of water power. He died in 1749.

ELWES, (John,) a well-known miser, about whom many curious anecdotes have been told, was born in London, in 1714. His name was originally Meggot, which he changed for Elwes, on succeeding to a large property left to him by his uncle, Sir Harvey Elwes. He was chosen member for Berkshire in 1774, and died in 1789, bequeathing the vast fortune of 500,000*l.*, besides entailed estates, to his two natural sons.

ELYE, (Elias,) established the first printing press in Switzerland, in 1470. There are two works extant printed by him, of the date of 1473. It is said that Ulrick Gering, the first printer at Paris, was his pupil.

ELYOT, (Sir Thomas,) an ingenious writer, born in Suffolk, and educated at St. Mary's hall, Oxford. He was employed by Henry VIII. in an embassy to Rome, in 1532, about the divorce, and several other negotiations. He died in 1546. He is the author of several works, which were highly approved of in their time. 1. The Governor. This has been very often printed. The object was to instruct men, especially great men, in good morals, and to reprove their vices. King Henry read and highly praised this treatise. 2. Of the Education of Children. 3. The Banquet of Sapience. 4. De Rebus memorabilibus Angliæ. 5. A Defence, or Apology for Good Women. 6. Bibliotheca Eliotæ. 7. The Castle of Health. There is a good deal of information respecting him in Strype's Eccles. Memorials.

ELYS, or ELISEUS, (Edmund,) was educated at Balliol college, Oxford, was A.B. about 1655, and was alive in 1693. He was a voluminous writer, and the friend of Henry More, Barlow, Bentley, and other eminent men.

ELZEVIR, a name borne by several eminent printers. The real name of this family, which originally came from Liege, or Louvain, was Elzevier.—Louis, the first of the name who is known, was a bookseller at Leyden, and retired from business about 1617. — Matthew, his eldest son, born in 1565, was a bookseller at Leyden in 1618.—Isaac, the eldest son of Matthew, was the first of the family who was a printer.—Bonaventure, another son of Matthew, entered into partnership with his brother Abraham, in 1626, at Leyden, and they continued together until 1652. It was from their press that the editions which have rendered the name of Elzevir so famous proceeded. They had the character of being greedy of gain, and have been much complained of on that account by many of the men of letters of the time. Abraham died in 1652, and Bonaventure did not long survive him. In 1653 their books were sold. A catalogue was published under the title of, Catalogus vario-

rum et insignium in quavis Facultate Materiâ et Linguâ Librorum Bonaventuræ et Abrahami Elzevir quorum Auctio habebitur Lugduni Batavorum in Officinâ defunctorum ad diem 16 April stilo novo et sequentibus, 1653. This business was carried on by John, the son of Abraham, and Daniel, his cousin, and afterwards by the widow of John, for some years. A sale of their books took place in 1659. The Daniel mentioned just above was the son of Bonaventure, and born in 1617. He left his cousin John in 1655, and set up at Amsterdam. He died in 1680; and after his death, his business was carried on by his widow. There are catalogues of Daniel's books extant.

EMADI, a famous Persian poet, lived at Scheheriar, in the reign of Malek II., a sultan of the race of the Seljouks. He published a Divan, that is, a collection of verses, which has acquired for him the title of the prince of poets. He died 673 A.H.

EMANUEL, a famous Hebrew poet, lived at Rome in the twelfth century. He published Mechabberoth, or poetical compositions. According to the abbé Andrès, the stricter rabbis regard him as a libertine and a blasphemer, and look on him as the Voltaire of the Hebrews; but there are many Hebrew critics who consider this censure unjust. He wrote commentaries on many of the books of Scripture.

EMELRAET, a painter, born at Brussels, about 1612, resided at Antwerp, and painted principally for different churches of the Low Countries.

EMERSON, (William,) was born at Hurworth, near Darlington, in 1701. He was remarkable for the eccentricity of his character, and for his mathematical talents. He published several mathematical treatises, which are now deservedly neglected. He died in 1782.

EMERY, (Michel Particelli,) superintendent of the finances in France, was descended from an Italian family which had settled at Lyons in the fifteenth century. He came to Paris, where his abilities became known to Richelieu, who employed him on several occasions. After the death of that minister his reputation grew, and he was appointed superintendent of the finances by Mazarin. He was active and fertile in resources. He invented new taxes, and brought great sums into the treasury. He had the indiscretion, in one of his schemes, to attack the privileges of the Parliament, but that body was too strong for him, and Mazarin was obliged to sacrifice him. He was dismissed from his post and sent away from Paris to his estates, where he died in 1630.

EMERY, (James Andrew,) a French divine, born at Gex, in 1732. He was joined in 1809 to the commission appointed to answer different questions relating to the Church, and took a bold and independent part in the business, and refused to sign the conclusions of the 11th of January, 1810. On other occasions he spoke out on the troubles of the Church, and the insults offered to the pope, but he had the good fortune not to offend Buonaparte. He died in 1811. He wrote, about 1764, 1. L'Esprit de Leibnitz. 2. L'Esprit de St. Thérèse. The object of these works was to show that the greatest of the modern philosophers have believed in revelation. He afterwards wrote, 3. Christianisme de François Bacon. 4. Pensées de Descartes.

EMERY, (John,) an eminent comic actor, was born at Sunderland in 1777, and was educated at Ecclesfield, in Yorkshire. His success upon the London stage, especially in personating rustic characters, was very great. He died in 1822.

EMILIUS, or EMILI, (Paulus,) a native of Verona, was recommended by Stephen Poncher, bishop of Paris, to Louis XII. as a person well qualified to write the history of the kings of France. He was accordingly invited to Paris, was presented to a canonry in the cathedral there for his maintenance, and soon after retired to the college of Navarre to compose his work. He published the first four books probably about 1516, under the title of De Rebus gestis Francorum Libri IV. He afterwards added two; and at his death, in 1529, four more books were found, the last in an imperfect state. The whole history, which extends to the fifth year of the reign of Charles VIII., was published at Paris, in 1539. This history was very highly esteemed at the time, but it has been superseded by the labours of subsequent historians, who have had the advantage over Emili of being natives of France. It was continued by Arnauld Duferron in a very inferior manner.

EMLYN, (Thomas,) born in 1663, had the reputation of being one of the most eminent divines of the Arian persuasion in England. He published, at Dublin, A Humble Enquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ, for

which he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment. On his return to England, complaints were made of him and his book to archbishop Tenison, who, however, was not disposed to molest him. He was on intimate terms with the celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke, and after his death published Memoirs of the Life and Sentiments of that divine. He died in 1743. His life has been written by his son. The titles of his numerous controversial works may be found in the Biog. Brit.

EMLYN, (Henry,) a distinguished architect, born in 1729. He planned and superintended the architectural repairs that took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, during the reign of George III. He died in 1815.

EMMET, (Thomas Addis,) the son of a physician in Dublin, was born in 1763. He was called to the bar, but instead of following his profession, became one of the most active and conspicuous leaders of the "United Irishmen." Being apprehended by order of the privy council, he made a full confession before the committee of the Irish House of Commons; and after having been kept for some time in confinement in Scotland, was permitted, at the signing of the treaty of Amiens, to withdraw to France. He afterwards went to New York, where he rose to great distinction in the profession of the law. He died in 1827.

EMMET, (Robert,) younger brother of the above, was born in 1780. He was convicted of attempting to introduce disaffection and rebellion in Trinity college, Dublin, and was, with others, expelled in 1798. He became after that time an object of suspicion to the government, and left Ireland. He returned, however, after the repeal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. He was gifted with considerable abilities, and a very ready elocution, but had a disordered and distempered imagination. On Saturday, the 23d of July, 1803, he started a fresh rebellion, with no other means than a small quantity of gunpowder, a few pikes, a proclamation, an unfinished constitution, and a mere rabble of the lowest orders of the people at and about Dublin. After murdering, in the most wanton and unprovoked manner, lord Kilwarden, the chief justice of Ireland, and a few soldiers and volunteers, the wretched mob was dispersed by a handful of men and a few shots, and the Rebellion was at an end. There was a good deal of interest thrown over the fate of Emmet, from his romantic attachment to the daughter of Mr. Curran. He might have escaped after the miscarriage of his insane conspiracy, and got out of the kingdom, but he lingered about her abode, and was in consequence apprehended. Mr. Curran then first discovered the correspondence between Emmet and his daughter, and waited instantly on the attorney-general with all the papers he had found. Emmet was executed soon after. It is with reference to this melancholy story that Mr. Moore wrote his song, "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps."

EMMIUS, (Abbo,) a German divine, born in East Friesland, in 1547. He was successively rector of the colleges of Norden, of Leer, and of Gröningen. In 1614, after having filled the last-mentioned office twenty years, the magistrates of Gröningen changed their college into an university, and made him rector and professor of Greek and history. William Louis of Nassau, governor of the province, had a great respect and esteem for him, often consulted him, and seldom failed to follow his advice. He was on intimate terms, and corresponded with Dousa, Heinsius, Thuanus, Scaliger, and many of the most eminent scholars of the day. His knowledge of history appears to have been very wonderful. He was not only acquainted with the great features, but had also a perfect knowledge of the minutest details, the figures, situations, and magnitudes of cities and forts, the directions of rivers and roads, the windings of mountains, &c. With all his abilities he had great modesty and piety; and all the institutions over which he presided prospered under his guidance. He published, 1. Opus Chronologicum Novum, 1619. To this were added some genealogical works connected with the history of Rome. 2. Decades Rerum Frisicarum. In this work he cleared the history of Friesland from the idle tales with which it was disfigured. 3. Vetus Græcia illustrata. In this he has given the geography and history of Greece, and the forms of government of each state. It was published by Gronovius in his Antiquitates. He had controversies on theological matters with Daniel Hoffman. He died in 1625.

EMO, (Angelo,) a member of one of the most illustrious families of Venice, was born in 1731, and died in 1792. He entered the sea service in 1751, and was vice-admiral in 1765. He was frequently engaged with pirates, and in 1767 forced the dey of Algiers to sign an advantageous

treaty for his state. He also filled several civil offices in the government with distinction. He died at Malta. The senate, mindful of his great services, ordered a monument to be erected to his honour, and Canova, to whom the commission was given, refused to take any payment for it.

EMPEDOCLES, an eminent philosopher of Agrigentum, in Sicily, lived in the 84th Olympiad, about 444 B.C. After the death of his father, who was a wealthy citizen, he acquired great influence by espousing the popular party, and was in such high esteem that he ventured to assume several of the distinctions of royalty—a purple robe, a golden girdle, a Delphic crown, and a train of attendants. He had a great acquaintance with natural philosophy, which enabled him to perform what the ignorant people looked on as miracles. The fragments of his verses, which are dispersed through various ancient writers, were collected by Henry Stephens, and inserted in the Poesis Philosophica. An admirable edition of them has lately been published in Germany by Sturz. Gorgias Leontinus was his pupil. The story that he threw himself into the burning crater of Mount Etna is a fiction. The particulars of his death are uncertain, but it has been supposed that he went to Greece, and died there.

EMPEREUR, (Constantine l',) was professor of Hebrew at Leyden, in 1627, and died in 1648. He was on intimate terms with Daniel Heinsius and the Buxtorfs, and corresponded with archbishop Usher. He published, 1. Talmudis Babylonici Codex Middoth Heb. cum Versione et Comment. 2. Porta anterior, sive de Legibus Hebræorum Forensibus cum Vers. et Comment. 3. Clavis Talmudica Hebræa et Lat. 4. Versio et Notæ ad Josephi Jechiadæ Paraphrasin in Danielem. 5. Itinerarium Benjaminis Tudelæ. Heb. et Lat.

ENDELECHIUS, or SEVERUS SANCTUS, a rhetorician and poet, was the author of an eclogue, entitled, De Mortibus Boum. He died about 409.

ENEAS. See ÆNEAS.

ENFIELD, (William,) a dissenting divine, born in 1741, at Sudbury, in Suffolk. He was educated at the academy at Daventry, and on leaving it, in 1763, was elected minister of a congregation at Liverpool, where he spent seven years. In 1770 he took a share in the conduct of the dissenting academy at Warrington, but, though no assiduity was wanting on his part to fulfil his duties, the disease of the institution was radical and incurable, and led to its dissolution in 1783. In 1785 he accepted an invitation from a dissenting congregation at Norwich; and here, in the instruction of pupils, in literary pursuits, and in performing the duties of his chapel, the rest of his life was spent. He died at Norwich, in 1797. He published, 1. An Abridgement of Brucker's History of Philosophy. 2. The Preacher's Directory. 3. The English Preacher. 4. Biographical Sermons on the principal Characters of the Old and New Testament. 5. The Speaker. This is a selection of pieces for reading and reciting, and was once in every boy's hands, and is still extensively used. Though the humblest of his publications, it is the one of all that has rendered his name well known and familiar. He also contributed a great deal to Dr. Aikin's Biography. After his death, Dr. Aikin published a selection of his Sermons, and added a life.

ENGEL, (John James,) was born in 1741, and died in 1802. He was professor of belles-lettres at Berlin, and had for some time the direction of the theatre there. He wrote, 1. The Grateful Son. 2. The Page. These are comedies, and obtained for him a great reputation as a dramatic author. 3. The Philosopher of the World. This is a collection of pieces on different questions of philosophy, morals and literature. 4. The Theory of the Mimetic Art. 5. The Mirror of Princes. 6. Laurence Stark, a romance.

ENGEL, (Charles Christian,) a younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1752, and died in 1801. He wrote a treatise entitled, 'We shall see each other again.' This contained a theory of the nature of the soul, how it exists after its separation from the body, and how it communicates with other souls that it has known on earth. It produced a great sensation in Germany at the time.

ENGELBRECHT, (John,) a German Lutheran, born at Brunswick in 1599. After working as a clothier, he became, in 1622, a fanatical visionary, and gained the attention of the vulgar by his pretended intercourse with spirits. He gave out that he had received divine letters from above, and was called "the mouth of the Lord." He died, neglected and despised, in 1641.

ENGHELBRECHTSEN, (Cornelius,) was born at Leyden, in 1468, and died there in 1533. He was the first of his countrymen that painted in oil, and has

been considered one of the greatest painters of his age.

ENGHELRAMS, (Cornelius,) a painter, born at Mabires, in 1527, and died in 1583. His works are dispersed through the principal towns in Germany.

ENGHIEN, (Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, Duke of,) born at Chantelli, in 1772, was the son of the duke de Bourbon, and the grandson of the prince de Condé. In 1789 he left Paris, and took an active part in the different campaigns, from the time of the commencement of the war with France until 1802. After the disbanding of the army of the prince of Condé, in which he had served, he fixed his residence at Ettenheim, in the electorate of Baden. He was residing here in the beginning of 1804, certainly for the legitimate purpose of being ready to take advantage of any movements that might be made in his favour, but without any participation in the meditated attempts on the life of Buonaparte. He lived in great privacy, and amused himself principally with hunting. A pension allowed him by England was his only means of support. On the evening of the 15th of March in this year, a body of French soldiers, acting under the direction of Caulaincourt, afterwards duke of Vicenza, suddenly entered the territory of Baden, a power with which France was in profound peace, and surrounded the chateau where the prince resided. The force was too great to be resisted, and the prince was seized, carried to Strasburg, and separated from the gentlemen of his household, with the exception of his aide-de-camp. For three days he remained a close prisoner, but on the 18th he was obliged to rise, and dress himself hastily, being only then informed he was about to commence a journey. He was transported to Paris, where he arrived on the 20th, and, after having been committed for a few hours to the Temple, was transferred to the castle of Vincennes. The midnight of the day after he arrived there, he was brought before a military commission of eight officers, having general Hulin for their president. It was supposed that even these men, tools as they were of Buonaparte, relented, and that Savary, then chief of the police, who stood behind the president's chair, controlled their sentiments of compassion. At length they reported their opinion, that the duke was guilty, and the report being sent to Buonaparte, the court received for answer their own letter marked with the words, "Condemned to death." Sentence was then pronounced, and, with a very short delay, carried into execution. At six in the morning, just as day had dawned, the prince was conducted by torch-light down a stair to a postern which opened on the castle ditch. Savary was in attendance, and gave the fatal word; the party of soldiers fired, and the victim fell. He was instantly, dressed as he was, thrown into a grave that had been prepared before sentence had been given. There was a thrill of horror through Europe when these events became known, but the different powers were not then in a situation to exact vengeance. Of this horrible murder there has been but one opinion from the period of its perpetration to the present time.

ENGLEFIELD, (Sir Henry Charles,) an eminent antiquary and astronomer, born in 1752. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries; and in the Transactions of the former, and the Archæologia of the latter, are many of his communications. His separate publications are, Tables of the apparent Places of the Comet in 1661, 4to. On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets, 4to. A Walk through Southampton, 8vo. Description of the Beauties and Geological Phenomena of the Isle of Wight, fol. Sir Henry was a Roman Catholic, and defended the principles of his communion from the charges brought against it in a Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters. He died in 1822.

ENGLISH, (Hester,) a French woman by extraction, lived in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was eminent for her beautiful penmanship. Some of her performances are extant both in public libraries and private collections, and are remarkable for the exquisite beauty of their execution.

ENNIUS, an ancient Latin poet, was born at Rudiæ, a town of Calabria, in A.U.C. 514, or B.C. 237. He instructed M. P. Cato in the Greek language, in Sardinia, and came to Rome under his patronage. He had a house on the Aventine hill, and by his talents and agreeable qualities gained the friendship of the most eminent persons of the age. He had the freedom of the city granted him. He attended Fulvius in the war against the Ætolians and Ambraciotæ, and Torquatus in the campaign in Sardinia, and distinguished himself by his valour. He died at the age of seventy, and was interred in the sepulchre of the Scipios, by Scipio Africanus, who erected a statue

to him there. He was the first of the Romans who wrote heroic verse. He wrote the Annals of Rome, which were very highly esteemed, and many other works; of these, however, only fragments remain. They were collected by the Stephenses, and afterwards published by Jerome Columna, a Roman nobleman, with a commentary and life, in 1590. An edition, with improvements, was published in 1707 by Hepelius, a professor at Rotterdam.

ENNODIUS, (Magnus Felix,) descended from an ancient family in Gaul, was born at Arles, about 473. When about the age of sixteen he lost his aunt, who had brought him up, and was reduced to great necessity, from which, however, he was retrieved by a marriage with a lady of rank and fortune. He enjoyed for some time all the pleasures that wealth and ease could afford him, but in time he and his wife came to the determination of devoting themselves to religion. She went into retirement; and he entered into orders, and was ordained a deacon of the Roman Church. In 503 he presented to the synod of Rome an apology for the Council there, which had the year before absolved pope Symmachus. The whole controversy was a disgraceful one; and this apology has been termed by Mosheim, to be truth disguised under the seducing colours of a gaudy rhetoric. About 507 he pronounced, according to Gibbon, a sonorous and servile oration at Milan, or Ravenna, in praise of Theodoric, and was afterwards rewarded with the bishopric of Pavia, about 511. He was appointed to negotiate an union between the Eastern and Western Churches: an undertaking attended with some danger; for it appears that the emperor, for some reason or other, ordered him to be put into a ship at Constantinople, which was not seaworthy, and forbade him to land on any part of Greece. He arrived, however, safely in Italy, and died at Padua, in 521. Though he applied himself principally to divinity, he prosecuted, at his leisure hours, poetry and oratory, and his writings gained him great reputation. Among his works are, 1. Panegyricus Theodorico Regi Ostrogothorum dictus. 2. Apologia pro Symmacho et quarto Consilio Romæ. 3. Vita S. Epiphanii. 4. Vita S. Antonii. 5. Many tracts, hymns, and miscellaneous writings.

ENT, (George,) a physician, born at Sandwich, in Kent, in 1604, and educated at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge. He had great practice as a physician, was chosen fellow, and afterwards president, of the College of Physicians, and knighted by Charles II. He was very intimate with the celebrated Dr. Harvey, and defended his great discovery by a work entitled, Apologia pro Circulatione Sanguinis contrâ Æmilium Parisanum, 1641. He died in 1689.

ENTICK, or ENTINCK, (John,) a miscellaneous writer, born in 1713. He styled himself The Rev. John Entinck, M.A., but it does not appear whence he derived his orders or his degree. He spent a considerable part of his life in writing for booksellers, who engaged him for the heavy works that they brought out in numbers. Under such auspices he wrote, A Naval History; A History of the Seven Years' War; and A History of London. This last was an enlarged edition of Maitland. He also compiled a Latin and an English dictionary, and a spelling dictionary, of which great numbers have been sold. He was one of Mr. Wilkes's patriots, and wrote in a paper called the Monitor, for which he was taken up under a general warrant. He, however, prosecuted the messenger, and recovered 300*l.* damages. After this he published a new edition of his London, professedly an enlarged and improved one, but, in fact, only the old one, with long accounts of Wilkes's doings, and the sufferings of his adherents. He died in 1773.

ENTINOPUS, an architect, who, on the invasion of the Visigoths in 405, took refuge in the marshes of the gulph of Venice, and there built a house. In 413 there was a second invasion under Alaric, and on this occasion several inhabitants of Padua fled also to the marshes, and built houses about that of Entinopus. It is said that a fire took place in this cluster about 420—that while it was raging, Entinopus made a vow that if his own escaped he would dedicate it to religious worship—that it remained untouched, that he was true to his promise, and that, after much improvement and embellishment, he dedicated it to St. James. It stands on the Rialto; for it was from this humble origin that the magnificent city of Venice arose.

EOBANUS HESSUS, (Helius,) a Latin poet of Hesse, was born in 1488, and died at Marpurg, in 1540. He gave instruction in literature at Marpurg, and was loaded with favours by the landgrave of Hesse. He translated Theocritus and the Iliad into Latin verse, and wrote eclogues, and a poem called De Tuendâ

bonâ Valetudine. He was called the German Homer.

EPAMINONDAS, a famous Theban, distinguished himself by saving the life of Pelopidas, in a battle with the Arcadians, and the strictest friendship sprung up between them. He gained the battle of Leuctra, in 371 B.C., against the Lacedemonians. A war having broken out between Elea and Mantinea, the Thebans, under the command of Epaminondas, took the part of the former. He attempted to surprise Sparta and Mantinea, but failed in the enterprise. He engaged the enemy, however, in 363 B.C., at the battle of Mantinea, obtained a great victory, but was mortally wounded, and died soon after. He was one of the most illustrious men of his age.

EPEE, (Charles Michel de l',) a French abbé, of great and untiring benevolence, born at Versailles, in 1712, and celebrated for the extraordinary success that attended his exertions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. He died in 1789, and was succeeded in his school by the abbé Sicard. He wrote, Institution des Sourds et Muets par la Voie des Signes Méthodiques, a translation of which was published in London, in 1801.

EPHIPPUS, a comic poet, lived at Athens some years after Alcibiades. He was one of the authors of the middle comedy. There are remaining, however, of his works but a few fragments.

EPHORUS, a Greek orator and historian, a native of Cumæ, or Cyme, in Æolia, lived about 352 B.C. He was a pupil of Isocrates, and was persuaded by him to write a history of Greece. He accordingly composed a work in thirty books, commencing after the fabulous periods, and extending down to the twentieth year of Philip of Macedon. This, however, as well as all the other works of Ephorus, have perished. He died about 300 B.C.

EPHRAIM, or EPHREM, (St.) a Christian writer of the fourth century, was born at Nisibis, in Mesopotamia, became a pupil of St. James, bishop of Nisibis, and was carried by him to the Council of Nice. In 363, when Nisibis was ceded by the emperor Jovian to the king of Persia, Ephraim came to Edessa, embraced a monastic life, and retired to a cavern in one of the mountains near that place, where he composed most of his works. He obtained a high character for sanctity, and was resorted to in his retreat by a great number of pious persons. After residing here many years he went to visit St. Basil, then bishop of Cesarea, in Cappadocia, and contracted a great friendship with him. He was ordained a deacon by that bishop, the highest ecclesiastical degree that he attained. He returned to Edessa, where he was earnestly pressed to suffer himself to be made a bishop; but thinking himself unworthy of that honour, in order to escape the entreaties of the people, he ran into the market-place and pretended to be mad. On their desisting at the time on that account, he fled into some retired place, where he remained until another was chosen. He died in 379. He wrote a commentary on nearly all the books of the Old Testament, which is extant, and one on the New Testament, which has been lost. He wrote also a great number of hymns, odes, tracts, sermons, and discourses. He wrote in Syriac and Greek. A complete edition of his works, with prolegomena, notes, and prefaces, was published at Rome, in 1736 and following years, in six volumes; the first under the editorship of Joseph Assemani, and the five others under that of a Jesuit named Father Benedict.

EPHRAIM, or EPHREM, an Armenian patriarch of Sis, in Cilicia, was born in 1734, and died in 1784. He wrote a great number of verses, which were held in great esteem by the Armenians.

EPICHARMUS, an ancient poet and philosopher, was born in the island of Coos, and lived about 440 B.C. He was carried into Sicily when but three months old, and lived in Syracuse the greater part of his life; he has generally been called the Sicilian. He was a disciple of Pythagoras. Aristotle attributes to him the invention of comedy. He wrote, according to some, fifty-five, according to others, thirty-five plays, of which not one is extant. A few fragments have been collected, which are to be found in the Comicorum Græcorum Sententiæ. Besides his plays he wrote a great many treatises on philosophy and medicine. He lived on terms of friendship with king Hiero, but, it is said, he afterwards fell into disgrace. Pliny says that it was the opinion of Aristotle that Epicharmus added the letters θ and χ to the Greek alphabet. He died at the age of ninety, according to Laertius; of ninety-seven, according to Lucian.

EPICTETUS, a philosopher, lived in the first century. He was born at Hieropolis, in Phrygia, and was sold as a slave to Epaphroditus, one of Nero's domestics. He obtained his freedom by some means

or other, and came to Rome, where, in a small hut, with barely the necessaries of life, he devoted himself to philosophy. Having well stored his mind by solitary study, he learnt rhetoric of Rufus, and then set up as a teacher of philosophy. He was banished with the rest of the philosophers from Italy by Domitian, and retired to Nicopolis, where he also taught philosophy and obtained a great reputation. It is uncertain whether he returned to Rome, but the respect which the emperor Adrian is known to have entertained for him, renders it probable that he did. The time of his death has been the subject of much learned discussion. Lardner places it A.D. 109. Epictetus wrote nothing himself. What was given to the world as his, was drawn up by Arrian from notes which his followers had taken of his lectures. The philosophy of Epictetus is of the Stoic school, but less harsh and extravagant than the generality of that sect. Arrian published, 1. Dissertations on the Philosophy of Epictetus, in eight books, of which but four are extant. 2. Enchiridion, or the Manual of Epictetus. Simplicius has written a commentary on the Enchiridion. A great number of the sentences of Epictetus have been preserved by Antoninus, Gellius, Stobæus, and others.

EPICURUS, the celebrated philosopher, was an Athenian of the Egean tribe, and born at Gargettus, near Athens, in the third year of the 109th Olympiad, or 344 B.C. His father and mother were of honourable descent, but being reduced to poverty, went with a colony of Athenians to the island of Samos. Epicurus remained here until his eighteenth year, and then removed to Athens, was driven thence by the tyranny of Perdiccas, passed one year at Mitylene, where he set up a school of philosophy, and four at Lampsacus, where he also taught with some success, and when about thirty-six years old returned to Athens. Finding the public places in the city already occupied by other sects, he purchased a pleasant garden, where he taught his system of philosophy; and hence the Epicureans were called the philosophers of the garden. His lectures were attended by vast numbers from different parts of Greece, and even from Egypt and Asia; but his more immediate disciples, and those regularly admitted into his school of philosophy, who were of a limited number, formed a sort of community among themselves, and their friendship and mutual attachment has been described by Cicero as unequalled in the history of mankind. If Pope's rule,

"His can't be wrong whose life is in the right,"

were applicable to philosophical systems, there would be no fault to find with that of Epicurus. In his own conduct he was exemplary for temperance, continence, and virtue; and he enjoined on his followers, severity of manners, and a strict government of the passions. He died of the stone, in the second year of the 127th Olympiad, or B.C. 271, in the seventy-third year of his age. After his death a respect was paid to his memory by his disciples little short of idolatry. His birthday was celebrated as a festival, his maxims and precepts were committed to memory, his image was engraven on their cups and rings, was hung up in their chambers, and carried about their persons. Very long after his death there was a body of Epicureans that hung together, and Cicero says that in his time they lived together in the strictest bonds of amity. He is said to have written a greater number of works from his own invention than any other Grecian philosopher, but nothing is now extant but a compendium of his doctrine preserved by Laertius, and a few fragments dispersed among ancient authors. His philosophical system was most bitterly attacked from the time of his death by the Stoics, who, in their zeal against his doctrines, did not refrain from falsehood and calumny.

EPIMENIDES, a philosopher and poet, of the city of Cnossus, in Crete, lived in the sixth century before Christ. Many fabulous stories have been told of him, and it is not easy to separate the false part of his history from the true. He was the first who introduced the consecration of temples, and the purification of countries, cities, and even private houses. He was regarded throughout Greece as a man inspired. In the 46th Olympiad, during a plague, the Athenians sent for him to perform a lustration. When the Athenians offered a magnificent reward, he demanded only a branch of the sacred olive that grew in the citadel. He died, according to Laertius, at the age of 157, but according to the Cretans, at the age of 299. The Cretans paid him divine honours after his death. Some have reckoned him one of the seven wise men, in the place of Periander. Laertius has enumerated the titles of many of his writings. St. Paul quotes a line written by him of the Cretans.

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EPINAY, (Madame Louise Florence Pétronille de la Live d',) was the daughter of a gentleman of Flanders, who was killed in the service of the king of France. By way of recompense, an eligible match was found for the daughter, and she was married to the eldest son of a very rich financier. Her husband, however, treated her with unfeeling brutality, and she was separated from him when very young. She afterwards lived on terms of intimacy with almost all the literary persons of distinction at Paris. She formed an attachment for Rousseau, and loaded him with gifts. She was so far deluded by his declamations in praise of a country life, that she built him, in 1756, a cottage in the valley of Montmorency. This was called the Hermitage, and was long visited with almost devout feelings by his admirers. Rousseau however fell violently in love with a sister-in-law of Mad. d'Epinay, and into a violent fit of hostility against his benefactress. Mad. d'Epinay published, in 1781, Les Conversations d'Emilie, the fifth edition of which was published in 1788, and which has been translated into several languages. The French Academy awarded a prize to this work in January 1783. She died in the April of the same year. She wrote some memoirs with feigned names, containing the history of her life, which she deposited with the famous Grimm, who diverted her affections from Rousseau. On Grimm's death, his secretary sold the MS., the feigned names were exchanged for the real ones, and the work was abridged and published in 1818, in 3 vols, 8vo, under the title of Mémoires et Correspondance de Mde d'Epinay.

EPIPHANIUS, a Christian writer, born about 320, at Besanduce, a village of Palestine. His youth was spent among the monks of Egypt, but after a time he returned to Palestine, founded a monastery near his native village, and presided over it. About 367 he was elected bishop of Salamis, afterwards called Constantia, the metropolis of the island of Cyprus. Epiphanius took up a violent animosity against the writings of Origen, and entered into a fierce dispute on the subject with John, bishop of Jerusalem. He engaged Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, in the contest, and that prelate, in a council held in 399, caused the books of Origen to be condemned, and persecuted all the monks that were suspected of holding his memory in veneration. Epiphanius followed his example, and in a council, held in 401, procured a similar condemnation. He wrote to St. Chrysostom, then patriarch of Constantinople, enjoining him to take the same measures, but not being able to prevail on him by letter, he went to that city to try what he could do in person. The calm decision, however, of Chrysostom, the discountenance of the empress Eudoxia, and some discourse with Ammonius and his companions, followers of Origen, who had been banished by Theophilus, tempered his zeal, and he resolved on a return to Cyprus without having effected anything. He died on his passage home in 403. Epiphanius wrote a great deal. His principal work is his account of the different heresies, before and after the coming of our Saviour. The best edition of his works is that by Petavius, in Greek and Latin, Paris, 1662, Cologne, 1682.

EPIPHANIUS, surnamed the Scholastic, a native of Italy, was born about 510. At the request of Cassiodorus, he translated into Latin the histories of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret. They were first printed at Augsburgh, 1472, and have been often reprinted since.

EPISCOPIUS, (Simon,) whose real name was Bisscop, was born at Amsterdam in 1583. After passing through the Latin schools at Amsterdam, he went in 1602 to study at Leyden, where he became acquainted with Arminius, and imbibed his opinions. He attended that divine in his last illness, and had many conferences with him on religion and the state of the Church. He was ordained in Holland in 1610, and became minister of a village near Rotterdam. He was one of the deputies at the conference held at the Hague in 1611 before the states of Holland between six Remonstrant or Arminian, and six Anti-remonstrant ministers. In 1612 he was chosen professor of divinity at Leyden in the room of Gomarus. The Arminian party, of which he was now regarded as the head, was unpopular at once with the ecclesiastical and civil authorities, and with the people. The ministers who professed their opinions met with discouragement from their brethren and the government, and their lives were sometimes in danger from popular fury. The synod of Dort, in 1618, refused to allow a conference with the Arminians, expelled them from the assembly, deposed them from their functions, and caused them to be banished from the territories of the commonwealth. Episcopius went to Antwerp, and afterwards to France; but in 1626, the times

being more favourable, he returned to Holland, became minister of the Remonstrant church at Rotterdam, and in 1634 rector of the Remonstrant college at Amsterdam, in which post he continued until his death. He died in 1643. His life was published by Limborch at Amsterdam in 1701, and is a work of great interest. He first digested under a regular system the opinions of Arminius, and his learning and genius have given him a place next to the founder of the sect. He wrote a great many treatises on the subjects of difference between the Arminians and the Calvinists, and between Protestants in general and the Roman church. His works were collected and published at Amsterdam, 1665—1671, and at Leyden in 1678.

EPO, (Boetius,) a celebrated lawyer, born in Friesland in 1529, taught jurisprudence at Louvain and Paris, was the first professor of law at the university of Douay, wrote several works on law, and died 1599.

EPPONINA, or EPONINA, the wife of Julius Sabrinus, who joined Civilis during Vespasian's reign in a conspiracy, which had for its object a revolt of the Gauls from the Roman empire. Sabrinus at the head of the Lingones met with a signal defeat. He then hastened to one of his country houses, set it on fire, and retired into some subterranean refuge constructed for the purpose, and known only to two faithful freedmen, through whom he spread a report that he had perished in the flames. This came to the ears of his wife, Epponina, and affected her so severely, that for three days and nights she took neither food nor sleep. Sabrinus, fearing that she would die of grief, caused his secret to be communicated to her, with the caution not to intermit the show of grief. She kept up appearances, occasionally joining him in his retreat, and used her utmost efforts, but in vain, by means of the friends of her husband, to procure a pardon for him. In about nine years the whole was discovered, and husband and wife were brought before Vespasian. In vain did Sabrinus make the most touching appeal to him for pardon, and in vain did Epponina shower down prayers and invectives. It was too serious a crime to be passed over; both were condemned to death, and executed in 78 A.D.

EPREMENIL, (J. J. Duval d',) was the son of a member of the council of Pondicherry, and born there in 1746. He came to France with his father in 1750, and when of the proper age devoted himself to the study of jurisprudence, and in time became one of the most eloquent and eminent members of the parliament of Paris. He was an enthusiastic advocate for the privileges of the parliament, and exerted his utmost energies to maintain and extend them. In 1787, Brienne, archbishop of Toulouse, determined that the parliament of Paris should register two edicts; the parliament refused to do so, and on this occasion, Epremenil was the most prominent and able vindicator of their rights. The king, on the 19th of November, 1787, came in person, submitted the edicts, and for six hours heard indignant eloquence against the course he was pursuing. It is said that Epremenil spoke so pathetically and persuasively on the subject of summoning the States-general, that even the king was almost overcome, and acknowledged the next day to the archbishop that he had some difficulty in resisting his inclination to yield. The session broke up in disorder. The king, if he ever entertained a relenting feeling, soon gave it up, and a lettre de cachet was issued against Epremenil, and given to the marquis d'Agoust to be enforced. Epremenil fled to the parliament, where the marquis presented himself with an armed force. The orator gave himself up to the marquis, and was carried off to the island of St. Margaret. He was recalled to Paris when the States-general met, and was elected a deputy of the noblesse of the city of Paris. He then became an earnest and vehement defender of the privileges of the monarchy. After the 10th of August, 1792, he retired to his estate in the country, but was committed to prison, and condemned to death. He was guillotined on the 23d of April, 1794.

ERACLIUS, one of the early Roman painters. He wrote a curious treatise, entitled, De Artibus Romanorum, which was inserted in a work published in London in 1781, called a Critical Essay on Oil Painting.

ERARD, (Sebastian,) a celebrated musical instrument maker, was born at Strasburg in 1752. He made very excellent pianos and harps, and invented the harp with the double movement. He died in 1831.

ERASISTRATUS, a very eminent physician of the fourth century B.C. He lived for some time at the court of Seleucus Nicanor, king of Syria, and was highly esteemed by him. It was here that he effected a memorable cure on Antiochus

Soter, by discovering his love for his mother-in-law Stratonice. He is considered to be the father of anatomical science. Before his time no one had dared to dissect human bodies. The Ptolemies, desirous of advancing medical science, granted the bodies of malefactors to Erasistratus and Herophilus, who, by these new sources of study, made several important discoveries. It has been said, but without sufficient authority, that they dissected the bodies of the living. None of the treatises of Erasistratus are extant, but fragments of them may be found in the works of Galen and Cælius Aurelianus. He lived to a great age, but being troubled with an ulcer in his foot, he put an end to his sufferings by a dose of hemlock.

ERASMUS, (Desiderius,) was born at Rotterdam on the 28th of October, 1467. He was so named after his father Gerard, a Dutch word signifying amiable, which, according to the custom of the age, he Latinized into Desiderius, and Græcized into Erasmus. When about the age of nine he was sent to a school at Daventer, in Guelderland, where his genius and assiduity drew from one of the masters the observation that he would some time or other be the envy and the boast of Germany. Here he had for his schoolfellow Adrian VI. When he was about thirteen, the plague broke out at Daventer, and carried off his mother, who had gone there to take care of her son; and his father dying soon after, he was removed to Tergou, and left to the care of guardians, who formed a plot to drive him into a monastery in order to get possession of his little patrimony. He was sent successively to three different religious houses, where he, to use his own words, lost some years of his life, and at last, in 1486, with much reluctance, but no longer able to resist, entered among the regular canons of a house at Stein, near Tergou. He was ordained priest in 1492. When about twenty, he wrote his first piece, entitled De Contemptu Mundi. He left the monastic life for the purpose of offering himself to the bishop of Cambray, then in want of a Latin secretary, for an intended journey to Rome. The journey never took place, but the bishop took him under his patronage, and sent him to study at the university of Paris. Here the narrowness of his circumstances obliged him to take pupils; he had no access to books; and was forced to put up with lodgings and diet so bad, that his health was affected. In 1497 he returned to Cambray, and soon after went for the first time to England on a visit to William Blunt, lord Mountjoy, who had been his pupil at Paris. After some stay with lord Mountjoy, he went to Oxford, for the purpose of studying Greek, and contracted a friendship with Colet, Grocyn, Linacre, Latimer, Sir Thomas More, and the most famous literary men of the age. How long he stayed at Oxford is uncertain, probably not more than two years; for about twenty years after his leaving it, he never stayed in one place for more than six months at a time. The reasons of his migratory life probably are as follows. His expenditure was considerable, for he was by no means careful or economical; he required, or fancied he required, a horse, was mortally averse to fish, had a very Lutheran stomach, as he wittily said, and persuaded himself that his constitution required an abundant supply of wine. But his means of subsistence arose principally from what may be termed dedication fees, and gifts bestowed freely, or at his pressing requests. He had occasionally pupils, with whom he travelled. He had to superintend the passing his works through the press at different towns. It may be added, that he occasionally gave offence and excited great hatred. It is remarkable that he never had any piece of valuable preferment. In later life his leaning to the principles of the Reformers, and his reluctance to take a decided part against them, stood in his way. He established, about 1500, the reputation of being one of the most eminent men of letters in Europe. He published at Paris that year his Adagia, which he dedicated to lord Mountjoy, and added to it a panegyric on England. From 1500 to 1510 he lived in various parts of France, Italy, Germany, Holland, and made occasional visits to England. He had for a pupil, some time in this period, Alexander, the natural son of James IV. of Scotland, a youth of great promise, who was afterwards killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513. In 1510 he arrived in England with great expectations; for his friend and correspondent Henry VIII., who had just succeeded to the throne, had warmly invited him. Whatever they were, however, he was disappointed in them, and left London for Cambridge at the instance of Fisher, bishop of Rochester, who was master of Queen's college. He was accommodated at the master's lodge, was made lady Margaret's professor of divinity,

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and professor of Greek. Very little, however, is known of the history of his residence at the university. It was during this residence in England that he made the visit to Sir Thomas More that produced the Encomium Moriæ. In 1514 we find him again on the continent, going from place to place, avoiding only the imperial court and Rome, lest the pope or the emperor should require him to write against Luther and the new heresies. At last, in 1521, he settled at Basle, which was his principal residence for nine years. About 1516 he began a correspondence with the celebrated Budæus. In the same year, 1516, he published his celebrated edition of the New Testament, it being the first time that the sacred volume was ever printed in Greek. It was a work of great labour, and helped, as he said himself, to undermine his health. It was reprinted three times in twelve years, and was for a long time the standard edition of Europe. His commentary was translated into English, under the auspices of Henry VIII., and was ordered to be read in churches. His edition of the works of St. Jerome was printed from 1516 to 1526 at Basle in 6 vols, fol. Of the part Erasmus took in the Reformation much has been written. The monks used to say, and with great truth, Erasmus laid the egg, and Luther hatched it. His heart was certainly with the Reformers, but he had not strength of mind and resolution enough to speak out. Luther and he had a mutual esteem for each other, and though they exchanged controversial tracts, (the Diatribe de Libero Arbitrio of Erasmus, 1525, and the De Servo Arbitrio of Luther,) and though Erasmus thought that Luther had intolerable faults, and wanted taste and temper, yet they heartily gave each other credit for their good qualities and high talents. In 1519, a collection of the letters of Erasmus was published, and this caused much unpopularity; for he had spoken too freely of men and doctrines not to give offence. In 1522 he published his edition of St. Hilary. About this time also he published the most popular of his works, the Colloquia. They were dedicated to his godson, John Erasmius Froben, son of the printer, John Froben. In 1527 he published his famous tract Ciceronianus, in which he ridiculed the servility and pedantry of the imitators of Cicero. In 1529 he left Basle, and resided at Fribourg for six years, when he returned to Basle, which was his favourite city, and had the advantage of being the residence of his friend the printer Froben. In 1536, an illness from which he had suffered some time drew to a crisis. The last of his letters is dated June 20th, and subscribed Erasmus Rot. Ægrâ Manu. A dysentery came on, and on the 12th of July, 1536, he expired. He was buried in the cathedral of Basle, where a handsome monument of marble was erected to his memory. At Basle may still be seen his ring, seal, sword, knife, and the admirable picture of him by Holbein. The works of Erasmus were published at Leyden in 1703, in 10 vols, fol., under the care and inspection of Le Clerc.

ERASTUS, (Thomas,) the founder of what are called after him, Erastian opinions, was born in 1524, at a village in Baden Dourlach. His family name was Lieber, or Beloved, which, according to the custom of the age, he Latinized into Erastus. He studied at Basle, travelled, took the degree of doctor of medicine, and became physician and counsellor to the elector Palatine Frederic III. In 1581 he returned to Basle, where he died in 1583. He wrote several medical works, but it is from his studies in divinity that he acquired his reputation. He published a work on Ecclesiastical Excommunication, in which he put forth the following opinion, "That, in a commonwealth where the magistrate professes Christianity, it is not convenient that offences against religion and morality should be punished by the censures of the Church, especially by excommunication." It excited a great deal of attention, and was much opposed by the Calvinists. Beza wrote a treatise, which was considered by his party as a satisfactory refutation. In the long parliament there was a party called Erastians, consisting principally of lawyers, and headed by Selden, by whose efforts the claim of the Presbyterians to the divine right of their system was negatived.

ERATOSTHENES, an ancient Greek geometer, was a native of Cyrene, and keeper of the library at Alexandria, under Euergetes, the son of Ptolemy Euergetes; he was also skilled in grammar, poetry, and philosophy; and died at the age of eighty, of voluntary starvation, 195 B.C. He made the first approximation to a knowledge of the size of the earth, and observed the obliquity of the ecliptic. He also invented the arithmetical sieve known by his name, for the easy discovery of precise numbers; and enjoyed an immense reputation for his general

learning and acquirements. The remains of his works were printed at Oxford, in 1672.

ERCHEMBERT, or ERCHEMPERT, a Lombard historian of the ninth century, who is supposed to have died about 889. He composed, in Latin, a history or chronicle of the Lombard kingdom, of which a part only is preserved, and was printed at Naples, in 1626. It extends from the year 774 to 888.

ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA, (Alonso de,) the earliest epic poet of Spain, was born at Madrid in 1525. His father, Fortun Garcia, lord of the castle of Ercilla, was an eminent lawyer. His mother, Doña Leonor de Zuñiga, was also noble, and upon the death of her husband, while their son was an infant, was received into the household of Isabella, queen of Charles V. Alonso was made page to the prince of Asturias, afterwards Philip II., whom he attended in his progress through the Low Countries, and part of Germany and Italy. He afterwards accompanied him when he went to England to celebrate his marriage with queen Mary. Alonso was in London (1554) when intelligence of the revolt of the people of Arauco, a district of Chili, caused some troops to be sent thither, with whom Ercilla embarked, and proceeded to Lima. He was personally engaged in all the subsequent war with the Araucanians, whose courage and love of liberty he seems greatly to have admired, though his military duty obliged him to use his best efforts in subduing them. The interesting scenes to which he was witness called forth his poetical powers, and it was amidst the dangers of a campaign, with nothing to write on but scraps of waste paper, and often only leather, that he wrote his Araucana, the poem which has immortalized his name. But his life was near coming to a premature and ignominious close. At the American city of Imperial, a tournament was exhibited in honour of the accession of Philip II., during which a dispute arose between Ercilla and another gentleman. Swords were drawn, and many joined in the broil; which being construed into a plan of mutiny by the governor, Don Garcia, he hastily condemned the two antagonists to be beheaded. Ercilla was led to the scaffold, and his innocence was discovered but just in time to save him. He soon after quitted Chili, and embarked on an expedition against a Spanish rebel in Venezuela. He then, as his health was much impaired, returned to Spain. He appears in 1580 to have been residing in poverty and obscurity at Madrid, neglected by his royal patron. He died in that city in 1595. The Araucana was published in three parts; the two first in 1577 and 1578, the whole complete in 1590. It contains thirty-seven cantos, and records an unconnected series of adventures. The style is pure and perspicuous; the verse is often flowing and spirited, though it likewise often sinks to prosaic insipidity. Mr. Hayley, in his Essay on Epic Poetry, and the notes attached to it, has taken much pains to make the Araucana advantageously known to the English reader, by translations of select parts, and an analysis of the whole. The poem is also commended by Voltaire and Bouterwek.

ERDESWICKE, (Samson,) an English antiquary, of Sandon, in Staffordshire, where he died in 1603. He left a MS. account of the antiquities of Staffordshire, incorporated in Shaw's history of that county. Two copies of the original are in the British Museum, and another among Mr. Gough's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

EREMITA, (Daniel,) born in 1584, at Antwerp, and died in 1613, at Leghorn; was said to belong to the family of Peter the Hermit. He was recommended, when young, by Scaliger to Casaubon, by whom he was introduced to De Vic, the French ambassador in Switzerland. By his persuasion he adopted the Roman Catholic faith, and was afterwards employed in various diplomatic services by Cosmo di Medici. He wrote, Iter Germanicum, Leyden, 1637, which contains the account of his mission to the emperor Rodolph. De Helvetiorum, Rhætorum, Sedunensium Situ, Republicâ, et Moribus, Leyden, 1627. Aulicæ Vitæ et Civilis Libri IV. Utrecht, 1701; besides some Latin poetry.

ERIC I. to VIII., kings of Sweden, who reigned in the ninth and tenth centuries, of whom little is known.

ERIC IX., surnamed the Holy, was chosen king of Sweden in 1152. Living in the time of the Crusades, but prevented by the remote position of his kingdom from joining the armies of Europe in the East, he gratified his religious zeal, and fulfilled the spirit of the times, by directing an expedition against the pagan tribes of the north, but was repulsed by them. He was attacked and slain by Magnus of Denmark, about 1160; and was afterwards canonized.

ERIC X. and XI. Magnus the Usurper was expelled by Charles, son of Swerker, who was, in his turn, removed

by Canute, son of St. Eric, who had a son, named Eric X., who reigned in Sweden from 1210 to 1216.—His son, Eric XI., succeeded to the throne in 1222, and died in 1250.

ERIC XII., king of Sweden, of the race of Folkungar, died in 1339.

ERIC XIII. of Sweden, and VII. of Denmark, was born in 1382, and succeeded to the crowns of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, through his mother, Maria, niece of Margaret, who was daughter of Waldemar. His cruelty and imbecility provoked a revolt, and in 1439 he remained in possession of the isle of Gothland only, where he subsisted by piracy, and from which he was driven to Pomerania, where he died. He married Philippa, daughter of Henry IV. of England, and was a knight of the Garter. He wrote a Danish Chronicle, contained in the Scriptores Rerum Septentrionalium of Erpold Lindenbrog, and the Chronicon Chronicorum of J. Gruter.

ERIC XIV., son of Gustavus Vasa, born in 1533, succeeded his father in 1560. He was crowned in the following year, and created the dignities of count and baron, previously unknown in Sweden. He was afterwards an unsuccessful suitor for the hand of queen Elizabeth. He was engaged in war with Poland and Denmark; but suffered himself to fall under the influence of an unworthy favourite, Jœran Pehrson, under whose guidance he committed many acts of cruelty and injustice. At length an insurrection, headed by his elder brother, John, duke of Finland, was organized; and a large army marched to Stockholm, of which they possessed themselves, and compelled Eric to abdicate the throne, on which he was succeeded by John, by whom he was put to death by poison, in 1577.

ERIC I., surnamed the Good, was the first king of all Denmark who bore this name, and reigned towards the end of the eleventh century. He died in 1103, at the isle of Cyprus, while on his way to do penance, for a murder, at Jerusalem.

ERIC II., surnamed Emund, king of Denmark, came to the throne about 1135, and reigned two years, when he was succeeded by Eric III.

ERIC IV. to VI., kings of Denmark, in the thirteenth century, of whom the first, surnamed Plog Penning, was put to death in 1250, by his brother Abel, who succeeded to him.—Eric V., or Glipping, was assassinated in 1286. — His son, Eric VI., died in 1319.

ERICEIRA, (Ferdinand de Menezes, count de,) a Portuguese historian, soldier, and statesman, born at Lisbon in 1614. He served at Tangier, where he greatly distinguished himself by his bravery. He wrote the History of Tangier, Lisbon, 1732, fol.; and Historiæ Lusitanæ, 1734, 2 vols, 4to. He died in 1699.

ERICEIRA, (Francis Xavier de Menezes, count de,) nephew of the preceding, born at Lisbon in 1673. He was distinguished no less by his learning than by his military talents, and corresponded with the most eminent scholars of his age. He was also a member of the Royal Society of London. He wrote an epic poem, entitled Henriqueida, and translated into Portuguese, Boileau's Art of Poetry. He died in 1743.—His mother, Jane Josephine de Menezes, was also distinguished for her literary talents, and wrote several clever treatises. She died in 1709.

ERIGENA, (John Scotus,) an eminent scholar and philosopher, born in Ireland, in the early part of the ninth century. He was possessed of an ardent thirst for literature, and is said to have studied for some years at Athens, and other places, where he acquired the knowledge of Greek, Chaldee, and Arabic, and became more intimately conversant in the Alexandrian philosophy than any of his contemporaries. From the extent of his erudition he obtained the name of Scotus the Wise. Care must be taken, however, not to confound him with John Duns Scotus, who lived in the third century. His fame having reached the court of Charles the Bald, king of France, the greatest patron of literature in that period, he received an invitation from that prince to visit him; which he accepted, and lived for several years in habits of the utmost intimacy and familiarity with his royal patron, who gave him the direction of the university of Paris. While Erigena resided at the court of France he composed a variety of works, which procured him a number of admirers, and also many enemies. Several of the clergy, in particular, impeached him of a departure from the orthodox doctrines of the Church, especially on the subject of predestination. This treatise may be seen in the Vindiciæ Prædestinationis et Gratiæ, 2 vols, 4to, 1650. His treatise on the Eucharist was condemned to be burnt at Rome in 1059. It was written in answer to a famous book of Paschasius Radbertus, and opposes the doctrine of transubstantiation. At the request of the emperor

Louis the Pious, who could not read Greek, Erigena translated into Latin the treatises of Dionysius the Areopagite (supposed to have been the first Christian teacher, or apostle, in France), On the Celestial Monarchy; On the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy; On Divine Names; and On Mystic Theology. This translation was received with great eagerness by the Western churches; but as it was made without the licence of the sovereign pontiff, and contained many things contrary to the received faith of the church of Rome, the pope, Nicholas I., was highly displeased, and wrote a threatening letter to the French king, commanding that Erigena should be banished from the university of Paris, and sent to Rome. Charles, however, had too great a regard for our author to comply with the pope's order; but Erigena thought it advisable to withdraw from Paris, and, according to some writers, took refuge in England. To this translation of the treatises of the pretended Dionysius is to be attributed the revival of the knowledge of the Alexandrian Platonism in the West, and the foundation of the mystical system of theology, which afterwards so generally and mischievously prevailed. The principal work of Erigena was his treatise On the Division of Nature, or the Natures of Things, which was first published at Oxford, in 1681, by Dr. Thomas Gale, under the title of Joannis Scoti Erigena de Divisione Naturæ Libri quinque, diu desiderati. This work is an object of literary curiosity, as furnishing us with an extraordinary example of metaphysical subtlety and acuteness, for the age in which the author lived, which he acquired by studying the writings of the Greek philosophers. According to Cave and Tanner, Erigena took refuge in England in 877, and was employed by king Alfred in the restoration of learning at the university of Oxford. Tanner asserts, that he was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy in that university in the year 879. After continuing to teach there for three years, some differences took place in the university, which occasioned him to quit his situation, and retire to the abbey of Malmsbury, in Wiltshire, where he opened a school. In this place, according to the accounts of the generality of English writers, he was murdered by his scholars, in 883. Other writers suppose that the English historians have confounded John Scotus Erigena with another John Scot, who was an Englishman, contemporary with Alfred, and who taught at Oxford. Mackenzie, in the first volume of his Scotch Writers, asserts, that he retired to England in the year 864, and died there about the year 874. Dr. Henry, in the second volume of his History of England, gives it as the most probable opinion that he died in France. Erigena was undoubtedly a very extraordinary man for the period in which he lived. During a long time he had a place in the list of the saints of the church of Rome; but at length, on account of its being discovered that he was heterodox with regard to the doctrine of transubstantiation, Baronius struck his name out of the calendar. A catalogue of his works may be seen in Cave. Bale has added to the number, but probably without sufficient reason. The following are all that have been printed:—1. De Divisione Naturæ, Oxon. by Gale, 1681, fol. 2. De Prædestinatione Dei, contra Goteschalcum, edited by Gilb. Maguin in his Vindiciæ Prædestinationis et Gratiæ, vol. i. p. 103. 3. Excerpta de Differentiis et Societatibus Græci Latinique Verbi, in Macrobius's works. 4. De Corpore et Sanguine Domini, 1558, 1560, 1653; Lond. 1686, 8vo. 5. Ambigua S. Maximi, seu Scholia ejus in difficiles Locos S. Gregorii Nazianzeni, Latine versa, along with the Divisio Naturæ, Oxford, 1681, fol. 6. Opera S. Dionysii quatuor in Latinam Linguam conversa, in the edition of Dionysius, Colon. 1536.

ERINNA, a Greek poetess, by some writers made contemporary with Sappho, but who lived, according to the Chronicle of Eusebius, 250 years later. Some fragments bearing her name are extant, and are inserted in the Carmina novem Poetarum Fœminarum, Antw. 1568.

ERIZZO, (Sebastiano,) in Latin, *Ericius*, or *Echinus*, a learned Italian antiquarian, born at Venice, in 1525, where he afterwards became a senator, and collected a museum of antiquities. He died in 1585, leaving several works, connected with his favourite pursuits of antiquities and philosophy: Trattato dell' Istrumento e Via Inventrice de gli Antichi, 1554. Discorso de i Governi civili, a Messer Girolamo Veniero, 1555. Discorso sopra le Medaglie de gli Antichi, con la Dichiarazione delle Monete Consulari e delle Medaglie degli Imperadori Romani, 1559. The publication of which forms an epoch in the history of numismatic science. Esposizione nelle tre Canzoni di Mes. Francesco Petrarca (Erizzo), chiamate le tre sorelle, nuovamente mandata in luce da Ludovico Dolce, 1561.

ERLACH, (John Louis d',) born at Berne, in 1595; died at Brisac, in 1650; commenced his military career by serving under the prince of Anhalt, and Maurice of Nassau; and was taken prisoner at the battle of Prague, in 1620. He acted as quarter-master to Gustavus Adolphus in Lithuania and Livonia; whose service he left for a time to take the command of the troops raised by the canton of Berne. He was afterwards engaged in the defence of the Swiss frontiers, and in 1635 was deputed by the Protestant cantons to Louis XIII. In 1638 he was taken prisoner by the Austrians, but released by the duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar, whose confidence he afterwards enjoyed, and by whom he was sent on a mission to Paris. In the following year he directed the siege of Brisac, and on its being taken, was appointed governor. On the death of the duke of Saxe Weimar, Erlach passed into the service of France, and distinguished himself under the banners of the prince de Condé, at Lens, in 1648. He succeeded Turenne in his command; but his death was hastened by the neglect of his remonstrance on the state of the army, having been appointed a marshal of France but three days before his decease. His Memoirs were published in 1784, at Yverdun, by M. Albert d'Erlach de Spietz; and contain many interesting details connected with the history of the thirty years' war, and of the reigns of Louis XIII. and XIV.

ERLACH, (Jerome d',) born in 1667, had the reputation of being one of the most able military commanders of his time. After serving in the French army he entered that of the emperor Leopold, and retired from it in 1715, with the rank of a count of the empire, and other marks of distinction. He was engaged in all the wars of the succession, and commanded at the sieges of Haguenau and Landau. On his return to Switzerland he filled several important offices in the state of Berne, and died in 1748.

ERNECOURT, (Barre d',) better known as Madame de St. Balmon, was born at Neuville, between Bar and Verdun. She was educated in the country, and married, at an early age, to M. de St. Balmon, with whom she was accustomed to enjoy the sports of the field, and acquired the use of arms. During the thirty years' war, when the province of Lorraine suffered alternately from the French and Imperial armies, her husband was absent in the service of the duc de Lorraine, while she remained at the chateau de Neuville, and, by her courageous conduct, was of great service in protecting the neighbouring country. In 1643 she requested from the duc d'Angoulême a small party of men to defend the house of a relation from plunder, saying, at the same time, "For me, I want no one; but only desire permission to defend myself." She was also the authoress of some dramatic pieces; and on her husband's death retired to a convent, where she died in 1660.

ERNEST, (Duke of Saxe-Gotha,) born in 1741, was distinguished by his zeal for the promotion of astronomical science. He made many observations and calculations himself, at the observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, which he built at a considerable expense. He also assisted in the completion of many works connected with his favourite pursuit, and of others he defrayed the expense of publication. The mensuration of a degree by Zach, which was the first undertaking of the kind in Germany, was principally owing to his spirit, and carried on at his own charge. In his last will, he forbade any monument to his memory; but he was so anxious for the preservation of his observatory, that he caused a fund to be raised out of his personal property, to provide a salary for the astronomer and other contingencies. He died in 1804, in the sixty-third year of his age, and the thirty-third of his reign.

ERNESTI. (John Augustus.) This celebrated critic was born at Tennstadt, in Thuringia, in 1707, and was the fifth son of John Christopher Ernesti, who bestowed great pains upon his education, which was conducted, first at Pforta, and afterwards at the universities of Wittemberg and Leipsic. In 1734 he obtained the rectorship of the school of St. Thomas at Leipsic, in which he had previously assisted J. M. Gessner; and in 1742 was appointed extraordinary professor of ancient literature; to which was added, in 1756, the extraordinary professorship of eloquence, in the method of teaching which he introduced great improvements. Finally, in 1758, he became professor of theology; and having resigned the chair of eloquence in 1770, he died at an advanced age in 1781. The principal works edited by Ernesti, are,—Homer, in which, however, he is inferior to Wolfe; Callimachus; Polybius; Cicero, by which his name is chiefly known; Tacitus; Suetonius; The Clouds of Aristophanes. He was also the author of a great number

of philological, critical, and theological writings.

ERNESTI, (Augustus William,) son of John Christian, was born in 1733, and studied at Leipsic, under his uncle, J. A. Ernesti, to whom he succeeded as professor of eloquence in that university, and died in 1801. He edited Livy, of which the best edition is that of 1801; Ammianus Marcellinus and Pomponius Mela; and was the author of some other works.

ERNESTI, (John Christian Theophilus,) born in 1756, and died in 1802; was distinguished in the same way with the other members of his family. He held a professorship of philosophy in the university of Leipsic, and for a short time before his death was professor of eloquence, in which he succeeded to A. G. Ernesti. He edited the Greek text of Æsop, some parts of Suidas, Hesychius, and Phavorinus; the works of Silius Italicus; and published technicological lexicons of Greek and Roman rhetoric.

EROLES, (Baron d',) a Spanish general, born, of a distinguished family, in Catalonia, in 1785. He fought with signal bravery against the forces of Napoleon. In September 1822 he was appointed general-in-chief of the Army of the Faith, and contended with great zeal against the constitutionalists, but was defeated by Mina. He vigorously supported the duc d'Angoulême, when, in April 1823, he marched into Spain to restore the authority of Ferdinand VII., and successfully resisted the attacks of Mina. He died in 1825.

EROTIANUS, a Greek physician, in the time of Nero, who wrote a glossary of Hippocrates, printed at Paris in 1564, and at Venice in 1556, under the title, Vocum, quæ apud Hippocratem sunt Collectio. The best edition is that of Franz; Erotiani, Galeni et Herodoti Glossaria in Hippocratem, Grec. Lat. Leips. 1780.

ERPENIUS, (Thomas, or Van Erpe,) a distinguished oriental scholar, born at Gorcum, in Holland, in 1584. He was educated at Leyden, and by the advice of Scaliger, joined the study of the oriental languages to that of theology. On completing his academical course he travelled in England, France, Germany, and Italy, and communicated with the most learned men of these countries. At Paris he became acquainted with Casaubon, and learned Arabic of Joseph Barbatus, an Egyptian; while at Venice he acquired the Turkish, Persian, and Ethiopic languages from persons residing there. He returned to Leyden in 1612, and in the following year was appointed professor of oriental languages, Hebrew excepted; and in 1619 a second professorship of Hebrew was created for him. He discharged the duties of his chair with great applause, and erected, at considerable expense, a press, from which have issued many valuable contributions to oriental literature. In 1620 he was employed by the States of Holland on a mission to France, to endeavour to procure the services of Peter du Moulin, or Andrew Rivet, as theological professor at Leyden, the latter of whom he secured, and he was afterwards appointed oriental interpreter. His reputation had procured him invitations to England and Spain, but he always refused to leave his native country, where he fell a victim to an epidemic disorder, in 1624.

ERRARD, (John,) a military engineer, in the time of Henry IV., was the first French writer on fortification, in a treatise printed in 1594; of which another edition was published by his nephew, Alexis Errard, in 1620.

ERRARD, (Charles,) a French painter and architect, born in 1606, was employed by Louis XIII. on the decorations of the Louvre, and was commissioned by Richelieu to collect works of art and casts from the antique in Italy; in the execution of which he had proceeded some way, when the design was abandoned. He was director of the Academy of Paris, and afterwards of Rome, where he died in 1689.

ERSCH, (John Samuel,) born at Glogau, 1766, died 1828, a learned and laborious author; was the editor of various journals; librarian in the university of Jena, and afterwards at Halle, where he was also professor of geography and statistics.

ERSKINE, (John,) baron of Dun, was descended from the ancient earls of Mar, and born in 1508 or 1509; he was educated at the university of Aberdeen, from which he went to continue his studies on the continent, and returned with a knowledge of Greek, the study of which he introduced into Scotland, by establishing a French teacher of that language at Montrose. He early embraced the Protestant or Congregational party, and became one of its chief leaders, making the castle of Dun a place of great resort for the party of the Reformation in Scotland. In 1547 he assisted in repelling the English invasion, and in 1557 was one of the com-

missioners who went to France, on the occasion of the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with the Dauphin. On the queen regent's death in 1560, and the termination of the war in favour of the Protestant party, Erskine was one of the five ecclesiastical superintendents named by the parliament, in conformity with the plan of the First Book of Discipline, after which his usual designation was, John Erskine of Dun, knight, superintendent of Argus and Mearus. This was an office of labour and of odium, and he several times applied to be dismissed from it. In 1577 he assisted in forming the Second Book of Discipline, and continued zealously to promote the interests of the Reformation till his death in 1591.

ERSKINE, (David, lord Dun,) an eminent Scottish lawyer, born in 1670, and was called to the bar in 1696. He opposed the union in the Scottish parliament, and was a munificent benefactor to the persecuted episcopal clergy. In 1711 he became a lord of session, and in 1713 a commissioner in the court of justiciary, which he continued to be till his retirement in 1750; and in 1752 he published Lord Dun's Advices. He died in 1755.

ERSKINE (John,) an eminent divine of the church of Scotland, was born in 1721, and was the eldest son of John Erskine, the author of the Institutes of the Law of Scotland. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and following a strong natural inclination for the pursuit of theology, and the exercise of the ministerial functions, he obtained a licence from the presbytery of Dumblane in 1742. In 1759, after filling some intermediate stations, he and Dr. Robertson were admitted joint ministers of the Old Greyfriars church in Edinburgh. During the disturbances in Edinburgh in 1779, when a bill was in parliament for the repeal of the penal statutes against Roman Catholics in Scotland, a furious mob, defying the military force, was assembled in the college court to pull down the house of the principal, Dr. Robertson, but on the approach of Dr. Erskine, became quiet, and were persuaded by him to desist from their purpose. He died in 1803, leaving several printed Sermons, Theological Dissertations, and Sketches of Church History.

ERSKINE, (Henry,) a Scottish divine, born at Dryburgh in 1624. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in England, and held the living of Cornhill, in Durham, till his ejection from it by the Act of Uniformity. After taking refuge in Holland he returned to Scotland, when he was committed a prisoner to the Bass Rock fort, where he remained for three years, but was liberated through the influence of the then earl of Marr, and again left Scotland. On the re-establishment of the Presbyterian form of church government, in 1690, he became minister of Churnside, in the county of Berwick, and died in 1696.

ERSKINE, (Ebenezer,) son of the preceding, was born in the prison of the Bass in 1680, and was successively minister of Portmoak and Stirling. In 1732, being moderator of the synod of Perth and Stirling, he took occasion to censure some recent resolutions of the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, relating to patronage, upon which proceedings were taken against him, the result of which was to create a schism in the church, of great extent, usually known as the Secession. He continued to officiate as the minister of a large congregation at Stirling, where a meeting-house was built for him, and died in 1754. Some of his sermons have been printed.

ERSKINE, (Ralph,) brother of the preceding, born 1685, died 1752, was a minister of the Scots church, and joined the Seceders along with his brother Ebenezer. His works, in 2 vols, fol., were published in 1764, consisting chiefly of Sermons, the Gospel Sonnets, and a Paraphrase in verse of the Song of Solomon.

ERSKINE, (Thomas, lord Erskine,) third son of the tenth earl of Buchan, a Scottish peer, was born in 1750. He was for a short time at the High School of Edinburgh, and at the university of Aberdeen, and afterwards served as a midshipman in the royal navy for four years. He quitted it for the army in 1768, and remained in it for eight years, of which he spent three in Minorca. He entered himself of Lincoln's-inn in 1777, and at the same time of Trinity college, Cambridge. He studied law under Buller and Wood. Having been called to the bar on the last day of the preceding term, Erskine spoke, for the first time, from the back row of the court of King's Bench, 24th of November, 1778, as one of the counsel for captain Baillie. He had been appointed lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hospital, and perceiving great abuses in the administration of its affairs, he addressed an appeal to the governors of the charity. In this he pointed out various abuses, and especially the admission of landsmen to the benefits of the institution, and their appointment

to its offices; and, as the pamphlet was written with considerable heat, he did not spare the offending parties. For this he was suspended from his office, and proceedings were taken to procure a criminal information against him for a libel. Erskine converted his defence into an attack upon his accusers with so much boldness and eloquence, that he is said to have received thirty retainers for other persons upon the spot. In the following year he appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, on behalf of Carnan, a bookseller, to oppose a bill introduced to vest in the universities the monopoly of printing almanacks, after the decision of a law court had pronounced their patent to do so void, and the bill was rejected by a considerable majority. From this time Erskine's reputation for the highest eloquence was firmly fixed, and professional business poured in upon him from all quarters. In 1784, Shipley, the dean of St. Asaph, was indicted for a seditious libel, which was a Dialogue on the Principles of Government, between a Gentleman and a Farmer, written by Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Jones. In this case Erskine, in defending the dean, strenuously contended for the right of the jury to judge of the merits of the writer and the intention of the author, as well as the mere fact of publication, but in the then state of the law, failed in establishing this doctrine. It was, however, embodied in the Libel Act, (32 Geo. III. c. 60,) brought in by Fox and Erskine; and the proceedings against Dr. Shipley were discontinued. Upon the trial of lord George Gordon, after the riots of 1780, Erskine had protested against the doctrine of constructive treason; nor must his defences of admiral Keppel, before a court martial, and of Stockdale the bookseller, also for a libel, be forgotten. In actions for criminal conversation Erskine was eminently successful. He was returned to parliament for Portsmouth in 1783, and continued a member of the House of Commons until his elevation to the peerage; yet he did not carry into the House of Lords all the powers for which he was so distinguished at the bar. A member of the Whig party, and a personal friend of the prince of Wales, to whom he was attorney general, Erskine was deprived of this office on the occasion of his defending the notorious Thomas Paine in 1792. In 1794 he defended Horne Tooke, Hardy, &c. on charges of high treason; and the earl of Thanet and others for a riot at Maidstone, on the trial of Arthur O'Connor. Throughout the discussions upon French affairs of this period, he was opposed to the interference of England on behalf of the Bourbons, and in 1801 advocated the necessity of treating with France. After the peace of Amiens he was presented to Buonaparte in Paris; and was reinstated in his post of attorney general to the prince of Wales upon the formation of lord Grenville's coalition ministry in 1806. Erskine joined the new cabinet as lord chancellor, and upon the dissolution of that administration occupied the opposition benches of the House of Lords. He received the order of the Thistle in 1815, and died in 1823.

ERSKINE, (Henry,) brother of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1746, and became a member of the faculty of Advocates in 1768. His speeches in the courts of law, and in the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, surpassed those of all his rivals, and popularity and celebrity accompanied his progress in life. In 1782, upon the formation of lord Rockingham's government, Henry Erskine became lord advocate of Scotland, and a member of parliament. He went out upon Mr. Pitt's accession to power, but was elected dean of faculty; and in 1806 was again lord advocate during the continuance of the Grenville administration. He retired from professional life in 1812, and died in 1817.

ERTOGRAL, father of Othman, the founder of the Ottoman empire, was son of Soliman Schah; and by his conquests prepared the way for the establishment of the Turkish power. His principal exploit was the taking of Kutaia from the Greeks in 1281, or 680 Heg.

ERWIN OF STEINBACH, an architect of the thirteenth century, is chiefly known for the design and construction of the towers of the cathedral of Strasburg. Its foundations were laid in 1275, and Erwin died in 1318; the towers were not however completed till 1363.

ERXLEBEN, (Dorothea Christiana Leporin,) was born at Quedlinburg in 1715; a lady distinguished for her cultivation of medical science, in which she obtained a doctor's degree from the university of Halle in 1754. In 1742, the year of her marriage, she produced a little work to examine the causes which prevent women from studying, and to prove it to be useful and possible for them to cultivate the sciences. She died in 1762.

ERXLEBEN, (John Christian Poly-

carp,) an eminent naturalist, born at Quedlinburg, in 1744, and was a son of the preceding. He studied medicine, and at the age of twenty-three was admitted doctor in philosophy in the university of Göttingen, from which he was despatched, at the expense of the government, to visit the principal schools of medicine in Europe, and on his return, became professor of philosophy in 1771. He wrote Elements of Natural History, Göttingen, 1768, often reprinted; on the Imperfections of Mineralogical Systems; Elements of Physics; Elements of Chymistry; Systema Regni Animalis per Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, Varietates, cum Synonymiâ et Historiâ Animalium; Classis I. Mammalia, Leipsic, 1777. This is a work of the utmost merit for its exactitude and completeness, and it is much to be regretted that the author did not live to extend his labours to the other departments of zoology.

ES, (James van,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1570. He painted flowers, birds, and fish, in an admirable style, and his shell-fish particularly exhibit uncommon accuracy. His colouring is good, and his works are most elaborately finished. He died in 1621.

ESCALQUENS, (William,) principal magistrate of Toulouse, lived about 1326, and is celebrated for having committed the strange freak of causing a solemn funeral service to be performed over himself in his lifetime, to which all the chief persons of the town were invited. The archbishop of Toulouse summoned a provincial council upon the affair, which after sitting for three weeks, decided that in future the pains of excommunication should attend the indulgence of a similar piece of absurdity.

ESCARBOT, (Marc l'.) See LESCARBOT.

ESCHENBACH, (Wolfram d',) was one of the most distinguished poets of the middle ages, and belonged to a noble family on the frontiers of Bayreuth. The dates of his birth and death are uncertain, but he was living in 1227. Wolfram adopted the military life, usual at that time, but is more celebrated for the rank which he maintained among the troubadours of Germany. He passed the greatest part of his time at the court of the landgrave Herman of Thuringia; and in 1207 merited the prize in a poetic contest instituted by the landgrave at his castle of Wurtzburg, in which six of the most illustrious professors of the gentle art entered the lists. His learning was not inferior to that of his age; he knew Latin, French, and the Provençal. His two principal poems are the Titurel, and the Parcival, or the romantic history of the Guardians of the San Greal, so much heard of in the Morte d'Arthur. Of these, the first is written in rhyming verses of irregular length, and the second in stanzas of seven verses, where the first six alone rhyme. The Titurel was printed in 1477, and copies of it are extremely rare, but it is contained in Muller's collection of the German poets of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries.

ESCHENBACH, (Andrew Christian,) a German divine and philologer, was born at Nuremberg in 1663. He studied at the university of Altdorf, and was afterwards assistant professor at Jena, where he taught the classics with considerable reputation. After some time spent in travelling through Germany and Holland, and visiting their libraries, he returned to Nuremberg, and assisted his father in his pastoral duties there. The celebrated Magliabecchi offered him the place of librarian to the grand duke of Florence, which he declined, to accept that of inspector of the schools at Altdorf in 1691. Four years afterwards he returned to Nuremberg as deacon of the church of St. Mary, and professor in the college of St. Giles, where he remained till his death in 1722.

ESCHENBURG, (Johann Joachim,) a learned critic and German author, born at Hamburgh in 1733; succeeded Zacharie as professor of the belles-lettres at Brunswick in 1777, a situation which he lost on the conversion of the college there into a military seminary in 1808. He was an aulic counsellor to the duke of Brunswick from 1786 to 1816, and died in 1820. Erchenburg published a translation of Shakspeare into German, and some other works relating to English and general literature.

ESCOBAR Y MENDOZA, (Anthony,) a Spanish Jesuit, and famous casuist, born at Valladolid in 1589. He wrote several theological works, in which he professes to smooth the way to salvation. His principles of morality have been turned into ridicule by Pascal. The most known of his books are, 1. Moral Theology, Lyons, 1663, 7 vols, fol.; and, 2. Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, Lyons, 1667, 9 vols, fol.

ESCOIQUITZ, (Don Juan,) a Spanish statesman and writer, born in Navarre in

1762. He at first embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Saragossa, and became preceptor to the prince of Asturias, afterwards Ferdinand VII. He opposed the ambitious measures of Godoy, and drew upon himself the resentment of that favourite. For having advised the king to a modified acceptance of the constitution of the Cortes, he was banished, on the restoration, to Ronda, in Andalusia, and died there in 1820. He wrote the Conquest of Mexico, an epic poem, Madrid, 1802, 8vo. He also translated, into Spanish verse, Milton's Paradise Lost, and Young's Night Thoughts.

ESDRAS, (Patriarch of Armenia,) succeeded Christopher III. in 628. He attempted, in conjunction with the emperor Heraclius, to reunite the churches of Greece and Armenia, separated since the council of Chalcedon; and for this purpose a great council was held in 629. The bishops of Greek Armenia acquiesced in the union, but the Persians refused to recognise it, and the rest of the patriarch's life was harassed by disputes. He died in 639.

ESMENARD, (Joseph Alphonso,) a French writer of considerable talent, was born at Pelissane in Provence in 1770. He came to Paris in 1790, and was engaged in various political journals, on the side of royalty; but after the 10th of August, 1792, was obliged to quit France. After this, his life was a series of constant vicissitudes: he was sometimes employed in the public service, as when he accompanied the expeditions to St. Domingo and Martinique; and at others in writing for the press, especially for the Mercure de France. His poem, La Navigation, appeared in 1805; it did not acquire much popularity, but its merit was recognised by La Harpe and others, and it is praised for the fidelity of its descriptions, and a vigorous, but somewhat uniform style. Esmenard's prose, also, was so good, as to make it a matter of regret that the circumstances of his life did not allow him to undertake some work in which his talents might have been turned to better account than in writing for journals. His opera of Trajan, performed in 1808, met with considerable success; but his Fernand Cortez was less fortunate. Some reflections on the emperor Alexander procured his dismissal from Paris in 1811, and he was killed by a carriage accident, on his return from a short exile in Italy, in the same year. No writer ever had more enemies; but none of them ever questioned his abilities.

ESPAGNAC, (Jean Baptiste Joseph Damazit de Sahuguet, baron d',) an officer in the French army, and writer on military affairs, was born in 1713, and died in 1783. Marshal Saxe distinguished him by his notice, and he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and was governor of the Hôtel des Invalides. He wrote, Histoire du Maréchal de Saxe; Essai sur la Science de la Guerre; Journal Historique des Campagnes de 1743 à 1748; Essai sur les grandes Opérations de la Guerre; Supplément aux Rêveries du Maréchal de Saxe.

ESPAGNE, (John d',) a French Protestant divine, was minister of the French church in London during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. He published several small tracts, and a work dedicated to Charles I. on popular errors in religion.

ESPAGNET, (John d',) president of the parliament of Bourdeaux in the seventeenth century, occupies a prominent place among the professors of the Hermetic philosophy. Two treatises—one, the Enchiridion Physicæ restitutæ; and the other, the Arcanum Philosophiæ Hermeticæ (of which, however, the authorship is doubted), are ascribed to him. Neither of them bears his name, but they are distinguished by the anagrammatic mottoes, "Spes mea in agno est," and "Penes nos unda Tagi," from each of which, after collecting the letters which form his name, there remain those composing the hermetic sentence, "Deus omnia in nos." The Arcanum contains practical directions, while the Enchiridion expounds the physical theory of the transmutation of metals; and notwithstanding their obscurity, they have been reprinted several times, and are considered as classical works. D'Espagnet also wrote some other things.

ESPEN, (Zeger Bernard van,) a learned jurist and casuist, born at Louvain, in 1646. After having studied at Louvain, he applied himself to the canon law. He obtained a professorship in the college of Adrian IV. He was fond of the retirement of his study, and mixed little with the world; but soon became known to it by his numerous and able works, which procured for him the reputation of being one of the most learned canonists of his time. At the age of sixty-five he lost his sight by cataract; a misfortune borne by him with such patience, that neither his

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powers of application, nor his vivacity, were affected by it. Van Espen's attachment to the doctrines of the Port Royal, and his connexions with the principal persons of that party, especially with the opponents of the Formulary and the bull Unigenitus, disturbed the peace of his latter days. A letter written by him to justify the validity of the election and consecration of Steenowen to the archbishopric of Utrecht, and published in Holland, led to his suspension at Louvain; and he was driven thence to join a number of French and Flemish refugees, who had previously assembled at Amersfort, in the province of Utrecht, where he died in 1728. The most valuable of Van Espen's works is his Jus Ecclesiasticum Universum; and his collected works have been printed several times. The best edition is said to be that of 1753, in 4 vols, fol., to which a fifth volume was added by the abbé de Bellegarde, in 1768, by whom also his life has been written.

ESPENCE, or ESPENCÆUS, (Claude d',) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, born in 1511, was chosen rector of the university of Paris in 1540. Cardinal de Lorraine, his pupil, was desirous that D'Espence should attach himself to him, but he preferred to remain in Paris. In 1543 he spoke disrespectfully of the Légende dorré, which he called the Légende Ferrée, in one of his sermons; and forced himself to retract publicly what he had said of it. He assisted at the councils of Melun and Bologna, and in 1555 accompanied the cardinal de Lorraine to Rome, where he was exceedingly well received by the pope, Paul IV., and declined the offer of a cardinal's hat. He was present at the assembly of the states of Orleans in 1560, and at the conference of Poissy in 1561, but excused himself from attending the council of Trent. He died in retirement, of the stone, in 1571, with the reputation of being well read in the Fathers, perfectly conversant with the canons and discipline of the Church, and familiar with Latin composition, in which he excelled.

ESPER, (John Frederic,) a German Protestant divine, born in 1732, is known as a writer on natural history and science, and for his discoveries in the bone caverns in the neighbourhood of Muggendorf, one of which at present bears his name. A list of his works is given in the Biog. Univ.; and further details of his life and writings may be found in Meyer's Biography of the Authors of Anspach and Bareith; and in Hirshing's Manual of History and Literature. He died in 1781.

ESPER, (Eugene John Christopher,) born in 1742, brother to the preceding, was one of the most laborious naturalists of the last century. He was appointed to the professorship of philosophy at Erlang, in 1783, where his collections, particularly rich in lepidoptera and zoophytes, remain.

ESPERIENTE, (Philip Callimachus,) an eminent Italian historian, born at San Geminiano, a village of Tuscany, in 1437. He was of the illustrious family of the Buonaccorsi, which name he changed to that of Callimaco, or Callimachus, when he had, along with Pomponius Lætus, and other men of learning, established an academy, the members of which adopted Latin or Greek names. Paul II. having succeeded Pius II. in 1464, did not view Esperiente's academy in the same favourable light with his predecessor, but fancied he discovered something mysterious and alarming in such a society, and even persecuted the members of it with some severity. Esperiente was, therefore, obliged to make his escape, and after travelling in various countries, came to Poland in 1473, where he was well received by the archbishop of Leopol, or Lemberg, and acquired the esteem of Casimir III., who appointed him preceptor to his children, afterwards employed him as his secretary, and next entrusted him with several important negotiations at Constantinople in 1475, and at Vienna and Venice in 1486. In 1488 he had the misfortune to lose his library by an accidental fire. On the death of Casimir, in 1491, John Albert, the successor to the crown, who had been his pupil, admitted Esperiente to his confidence, and even to a share of power. He retained his station and favour, with undiminished honour, to the close of his days. He died at Cracow, in 1496. He wrote, 1. Attila, or De Gestis Attilæ, without date, but probably Trevisa, 1489, 4to; reprinted at Haguenau, 1531, 4to, Basil, 1541, 8vo, and inserted in Bonfinius's collection of Latin historians. 2. Historia de Rege Uladislao, seu Clade Varnensi, Augsburgh, 1519, 4to. Paul Jovius preferred this work of Esperiente to any history since the days of Tacitus. It is also printed, with the History of Poland, by Martin Cromer, 1589, and in Bonfidius's Collection. 3. De Clade Varnensi Epistola, inserted in the second volume of the Chronicon Turcicum, by Louicerus, Basle, 1556, and Frankfort,

1578, fol. 4. Oratio de Bello Turcis inferendo et Historia de his quæ a Venetis tentata sunt, Persis ac Tartaris contra Turcos movendis, Haguenau, 1533, 4to.

ESPERNON, (John Louis de Nogaret, de la Vallette, duc d',) called Caumont, was born of an ancient family of Languedoc, in 1554, and bore arms for the first time at the siege of Rochelle, in 1573. On repairing to court, his agreeable person and manners procured him the favour of the feeble Henry III. He distinguished himself at the taking of La Charité and of Issoire, in 1577; and was wounded in 1580, at the siege of La Fère, at which he commanded. In the following year he received from Henry III. the estates of Espernon, with a dukedom, and precedence next after the princes of the blood royal; distinctions which provoked great discontent among the nobility. Yet the king continued to lavish his bounties upon the favourite, who obtained the government of several provinces; and succeeded Strozzi in the important post of colonel-general of the infantry, to which he added, in 1587, the title of admiral of France. At length the duc de Guise, jealous of all these honours, gave the king to understand that the unpopularity of Espernon was so great, that public tranquillity could not be expected while he remained at court. The weak monarch, alarmed by this advice, or tired of his favourite, deprived him of his governments and honours, and d'Espernon retired to Loches, and afterwards, for greater security, to Angoulême. In the meantime the duc de Guise demanded, through the states assembled at Blois, the surrender of all the towns in his provinces; but d'Espernon, instead of obeying the king's message to this effect, levied troops, and extricated himself by denouncing to the king the ambitious project of the Guises, and flying to his assistance with the forces which he had prepared for his own defence; but the death of Henry III. again arrested the course of his good fortune. D'Espernon was made governor of Provence by Henry IV., and possessed himself of some towns, which he treated with great severity, but failed in taking Marseilles and Aix. Complaints against the new governor poured in from all quarters, and Henry displaced d'Espernon, and appointed the duc de Guise; nevertheless he continued to maintain himself in Provence, until after being frequently defeated by the duc de Guise, he left it to accept the government of the Limousin, offered to him by Henry in exchange. The frankness of his answer when afterwards reproached by him for his want of attachment, procured him the confidence of the king, and he was one of the persons in the coach with Henry IV. at the time of his assassination. History has not failed to charge d'Espernon with being concerned in procuring this event; and the silence of Girard, his own secretary, on this subject, tends to confirm the suspicions derived from other quarters. D'Espernon was foremost in claiming the regency for the queen-mother; a service for which he was rewarded by fresh dignities. His pride and vanity were at this time so great, that he used to proceed daily to the Louvre attended by seven or eight hundred gentlemen; and on being refused a trifling place for one of his adherents, he immediately left the court in a fit of resentment for Angoulême. But he continued to influence the queen-mother, received her on her flight from Blois, and dictated the terms of her arrangement with Louis XIII., known as the Treaty of Angoulême. Richelieu's supremacy, and d'Espernon's hatred for him, now prevented his return to court; and he accepted in exchange for his former governments, the valuable province of Guienne, when his haughty temper soon involved him in disputes with the parliament and magistrates of Bourdeaux. In a dispute with the archbishop of Sourdis he behaved with great violence; he was excommunicated, and the king exiled him to Coutras, until he should be reconciled to the offended prelate, which he only purchased by making the most complete and humiliating submission. The chagrin caused by this event hastened his death, which took place at Loches in 1642, at the age of eighty-eight.

ESPRIT, (James,) long called the abbé Esprit, although he never was in orders, was born at Beziers in 1611. He was much esteemed by Rochefoucault, the chancellor Seguier, and the prince de Conti; the second of whom procured for him a pension, and upon his disgrace, Esprit was so fortunate as to find a patron in the last. He died in 1678, leaving some works which are said by his French biographer to be tedious and heavy, so that his successes were probably owing to his conversation and manners.

ESSARTS, (Charlotte des, countess of Romorentin,) was one of the mistresses of Henry IV., and was said to have been afterwards privately married to Louis de

Lorraine, cardinal of Guise. She was, however, certainly married to M. du Hallier, better known as the marechal de l'Hôpital, in 1630. With a view to obtain from the duc de Guise the recognition of the legitimacy of her children by his brother, the cardinal, she embarked in a plot to reconcile him with the king; which ended, as far as she was concerned, by her being sent from Paris by order of the court; and she died on one of her husband's country estates in 1651.

ESSE, (Andrew de Montalembert d',) one of the most distinguished military commanders of his age, was born in 1483, and followed De Vivonne in the first expedition to Naples, when he gave proofs of valour and coolness remarkable for his age, at the battle of Fornovo, in 1495. He was engaged in all the wars of Italy, and acquired such a name for courage, that he was chosen by Francis I. to be one of four knights who, in 1520, at a passage of arms held between Ardres and Guines, challenged all comers. The king himself was another, and was always fond of recurring to the exploits of the day. D'Essé was afterward always with the French army; and in 1543 defended Landrecies with a very weak garrison against Charles V. with an army of fifty thousand men, who was compelled to raise the siege after having spent three months before the place. D'Essé was himself wounded, and with his soldiers arrived at the French camp in a state of great distress, when he was appointed gentleman of the chamber to Francis I. He was entrusted by Henry II. with the command of a body of six thousand men, with whom he made two campaigns in Scotland; and they compelled the English to evacuate Haddington, and obtained other successes. On his return to France, d'Essé was called to take the command of Terouanne, menaced by the imperial forces. D'Essé repulsed two attacks, but in the third fell by the shot of an arquebuse, 12th of June, 1558, and his death involved the loss of the town.

ESSENIUS, (Andrew,) a learned Dutch divine, born at Bommel in 1618, was chosen minister of the church of Utrecht in 1651, and in 1653 joint professor of divinity with Walter de Bruyn. He died in 1677, leaving several theological works, written in Latin and Dutch.

ESSEX. See Devereux.

ESSEX, (James,) an English architect, was the son of a builder and carpenter of Cambridge, where he was born in 1723. He particularly applied himself to Gothic architecture, and the repairs of King's college chapel, and of the cathedrals of Ely and Lincoln, were conducted under his direction. He was also the author of some memoirs in the Archæologia, and died in 1784.

ESTAING, (Charles Hector, count d',) was born in 1729. He was in Lally's East Indian army, and was taken prisoner in 1759, at the siege of Madras, but released on parole, which he disgraced himself by breaking, and was a second time taken, and sent to England for confinement. He afterwards served in the French navy, and in 1778 left Toulon in command of twelve vessels of the line, to take part in the war of American Independence, and was defeated by lord Howe, off Rhode Island. He was engaged with Hotham; and with lord Byron off the island of Granada; and returned to France in 1780. At the commencement of the French Revolution he espoused the popular side, and had the command of the national guard of Versailles, over whom, however, he exercised no authority on the disastrous days of the 5th and 6th of October. He was produced as a witness against the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, with whom he had been engaged in negotiations; but refused to criminate her, and himself fell a victim to the Revolutionary tribunal in 1794.

ESTAMPES, (Anne de Pisseleu, duchess d',) was born about 1508, and became one of the duchess d'Angoulême's maids of honour, in whose service she was first seen by her son Francis I. on his return to France after the treaty of Madrid. The king became immediately passionately attached to her (at that time Mlle d'Heilly); and procured her marriage with John de Drosse, who was made governor of Brittany, and duke of Estampes, while his wife assumed the place of the king's favourite mistress. She did not neglect the means of serving her own family, placed within her reach by her influence at court; her three brothers obtained bishoprics, two sisters had rich abbeys, and the others formed, under her auspices, alliances with the first houses of the kingdom. But her power, supported as it was by wit, beauty, and understanding, was not all paramount; she had a formidable rival in Diana of Poitiers, the dauphin's mistress, between whom and herself subsisted the most bitter hatred: and the quarrels of the two ladies led to the most serious results.

The duchess formed a party in favour of the young duke of Orleans, while Diana put herself at the head of that of the dauphin, and, regardless of the interests of France, threw every impediment in the way of the dauphin's progress against the arms of Charles V. It is said that when Charles was, in 1540, passing through France, on his way to the Low Countries, the duchess advised the king to obtain possession of his person; a recommendation which Francis was too generous or too politic to follow. But she was afterwards gained over to the imperial interests; and being, besides, stimulated by her dislike of Diana and the dauphin, exercised a very pernicious influence over the affairs of France, by communicating important information to the enemy; and especially by procuring the king's signature to the treaty of Cressy. But Francis died in 1547, and the duchess was forced to yield up all pretensions to power, and to leave the court for ever. In her retirement, she was active in her encouragement of Protestantism, which she openly embraced; but the latter years of the once powerful favourite were spent in such obscurity, that the year even of her death is not positively known. It is supposed, however, to have taken place about 1576.

ESTAMPES, (Valençay Henri d',) a knight of Malta, who distinguished himself at the siege of Rochelle, and on other occasions of military service. He acquitted himself with success of the duties of extraordinary ambassador from France to Rome, in 1652; and in 1670 was made grand prior of France. He died at Malta in 1678, aged seventy-three.

ESTANCEL. See STANSEL.

ESTCOURT, (Richard,) an English actor and author, born at Tewkesbury in 1668. He left his father's house at the age of fifteen to join a company of strolling players, amongst whom he made his first appearance as Roxana, a woman's part in Alexander the Great. He was retaken by his father, and carried up to London, where he was bound apprentice to an apothecary; but his passion for acting again led him to break away from his master, and after some time spent in different parts of the country, he regularly appeared at Drury-lane theatre, in the part of Dominic in the Spanish Friar. His original powers of acting were indifferent, but he was excellent as a mimic, which enabled him to imitate the performance of better actors than himself; and the exercise of this talent in private recommended him to a large circle of acquaintances. Estcourt is frequently mentioned in the Tatler and Spectator, and was a lively and agreeable companion. He was provider to the Beefsteak Club at the time of its formation, and was a great favourite with the duke of Marlborough. He died in 1713, leaving Fair Example, a comedy, and a piece called Prunella, which is a burlesque upon the Italian operas, as performed in London at that time.

ESTE, the name of one of the most illustrious sovereign houses of Italy, and whose history, as marquises and dukes of Este, of Ferrara and Modena, is nearly identical with that of those states. Muratori derives them from the sovereigns who governed Tuscany under the Carlovingians, and takes up their authentic history about the middle of the tenth century.

ESTE, (Hercules III.) the last duke of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola, retired to Venice on the approach of the French armies in 1796; and in the following year Modena and Reggio joined the Cisalpine confederation, and the house of Este was deprived of its sovereignty by the treaty of Campo Formio.

ESTE, (Charles,) a popular political and miscellaneous writer, born, in 1753, of parents in narrow circumstances. In early life he turned his attention to the stage, which he soon quitted for the study of medicine. This latter occupation he afterwards abandoned for theology, was ordained in 1777, and was appointed one of the reading chaplains at Whitehall. In 1787 he published a pamphlet entitled My own Life, 8vo; and in 1795, A Journey in the year 1793 through Flanders, Brabant, and Germany, to Switzerland, 8vo. He was a proprietor and editor, in conjunction with major Topham, of the daily journal called The World, and on his advertising for sale his share of the paper, in 1790, a controversy took place between him and Topham, which for some time attracted public attention. He died in 1829.

ESTIUS, (William, or William Hessels van Est,) a Dutch Roman Catholic divine, born at Gorcum in 1542. He studied at the universities of Utrecht and Louvain, and was afterwards professor of theology and chancellor of the university of Douay, where he died in 1613. He was distinguished for his learning, piety, and modesty; and was highly esteemed by Benedict XIV.

ESTREES, (John d',) grand master

of the artillery of France, born in 1486, was of an illustrious family in Picardy. He served under Francis I. at Marignan, Pavia, and Cerisoles, and assisted in the conquest of Montferrat. In 1550 he was appointed by Henry II. to the post of grand master and captain-general of the artillery of France; and in 1558 greatly contributed to the taking of Calais, by his able direction of the ordnance. Francis II. confirmed him in his appointments, and Charles IX. appointed him his lieutenant-general at Orleans. He is said to have been the first gentleman of Picardy who embraced and publicly exercised the Reformed faith; but nevertheless continued to serve in the wars against the Huguenots. He died in 1571.

ESTRÉES, (Gabrielle d',) born about 1571, was grand-daughter of the preceding, and was first seen by Henry IV. at her father's chateau of Cœuvres, in 1590. The king was deeply impressed by her charms, and afterwards disguised himself in the dress of a peasant, and passed through the enemy's posts, in order to obtain an interview with her. But Gabrielle was attached to the duc de Bellegarde, and for some time denied her royal suitor. This difficulty, however, vanished before Henry's devotion and personal qualities, and she consented to become the nominal wife of M. Damerval de Liancourt, to facilitate her future intercourse with him. This marriage was afterwards dissolved on a frivolous pretext, as was that of Henry with Marguerite de Valois; and Gabrielle was advanced to the place, though not to the title, of queen of France. But the completion of the king's design was prevented by her death in 1599, while staying with the rich financier Zamet in Paris. Walking in his garden after dinner, she ate an orange, and was immediately attacked with horrible convulsions, which in a short time terminated her life. History has afforded no positive information on the subject of her death, but that one so powerful already, and on the point of becoming still greater, should have been a likely object of attack, did not fail to suggest the suspicion of poison, which was strengthened by the circumstances of her death.

ESTRÉES, (Francis Annibal d', duke, peer, and marshal of France,) brother of Gabrielle d'Estrées, was born in 1573, and was destined to be an ecclesiastic; indeed he was already bishop of Noyon, when the death of his elder brother called him to more active duties, and he served in the wars with the title of marquis de Cœuvres. He received the baton of a marshal of France in 1626, and was employed by Richelieu in diplomatic services on various occasions, and especially as ambassador to Urban VIII.; but his reputation as a statesman was not equal to his fame as a military commander. He was thrice married, and died in 1670. He wrote Mémoires de la Régence de Marie de Médicis, Paris, 1666, which, though badly written, are curious and instructive; they embrace the period from 1610 to 1621, and relate to those affairs only in which he was personally engaged.

ESTRÉES, (John, count d',) son of the preceding, was born in 1624, and served with distinction in the French army. He was present at the siege of Gravelines, the battle of Lens, in the army before Paris in 1649, in Flanders in 1654, and in 1658 commanded a division before Valenciennes. He afterwards passed into the naval service, and commanded the French fleet at Soultsbay in 1672, and in subsequent actions. His services were rewarded in 1681 with the rank of marshal of France, an honour for the first time conferred upon a naval commander. He died in 1707.

ESTRÉES, (Cæsar d',) the cardinal, born in 1628, was brother of the preceding. He obtained the bishopric of Laon, immediately on receiving his degrees from the Sorbonne, and was soon afterwards entrusted with the difficult task of mediating between the pope and the four bishops who had refused to sign the condemnation of Jansenius. This negotiation was brought to a successful result, by the patience and address of the young prelate, and a reconciliation concluded, while d'Estrees himself received a cardinal's hat. He afterwards resided at Rome, as the representative of the French court, and contributed materially to secure the election of Innocent XI. He was despatched to Bavaria in 1677, to treat of the marriage of the dauphin with the electoral princess; and afterwards conducted the negotiations at Rome, relative to the important question of the regale. After considerable difficulty, he succeeded in arranging this matter advantageously for France, but not before he had been compelled to receive absolution for visiting the marquis de Lavardin, the French ambassador, who had been excommunicated for his too stubborn assertion of the privileges of his station. He was highly praised by

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his French biographer for his steady adherence to the interests of France, in all matters contested between her and the popes, and for exerting his influence to procure the election to St. Peter's chair of persons favourably disposed to her. But he is accused of having been over zealous in his condemnation of the errors of Molinos, and thereby leading the way to future persecutions. He attended Philip V. to Spain, but being unable to maintain his influence at the court of Madrid, was recalled by Louis XIV. after three years, and presented with the abbey of St. Germain des Prés, at which he died in 1714. He was attached to literature, and lived on terms of intimacy with his most distinguished literary contemporaries.

ESTREES, (John d',) nephew of the cardinal, born in 1666, was an ecclesiastic, and ambassador to Portugal in 1692, and to Spain in 1703. Louis XIV. appointed him Fenelon's successor in the archbishopric of Cambrai, but he died without receiving consecration in 1718. He was an accomplished courtier, and on one occasion answered the king's complaints on the loss of his teeth, by saying "Sire, qui est-ce qui a des dents?" He succeeded Boileau in the Académie Française.

ESTREES, (Victor Maria, duc d',) son of John, count d'Estrees, was born in 1660, and made his first campaign at the age of seventeen. He succeeded his father as vice-admiral of France, and commanded the French fleet in the Levant, with great distinction. He bombarded Barcelona and Alicant in 1691, and commanded at the siege of Barcelona in 1697. In 1701 he held the post of lieutenant-general of the naval forces of Philip V. of Spain, which gave him the command of the combined fleets of France and Spain. He received the rank of marshal of France in 1703, in his father's life-time, the second instance only of two marshals near together in the same family. Marshal d'Estrees was as distinguished for his love of literature as for his naval and military services; and possessed a large library of books, which he well knew how to use. He was a member of the Academy, and a patron of learning. In 1720 he was appointed governor of Brétagne, and died at Paris in 1737, leaving no issue.

ESTREES, (Louis Cæsar, duc d',) marshal of France, and minister of state, was born at Paris in 1695, and was for some time known as the chevalier de Louvois. He made his first campaign under marshal Berwick, against Philip V., and obtained a regiment of cavalry in 1718. He was sent by the regent to attend upon the unfortunate Stanislaus Leckzinski, at Weissemburg, as a mark of honourable distinction, and after some time, ventured to ask the hand of his daughter in marriage. Their union was not opposed by the dethroned monarch, but he stipulated that his future son-in-law should obtain a dukedom; this was however refused by the regent, and the match was in consequence broken off. She afterwards married Louis XV., but always retained an affectionate esteem for Louvois. In 1739 he adopted the name and arms of Estrees, to which he was entitled through his mother, sister to the last marshal of that name. He served with distinction in Bohemia and on the Rhine; in Flanders under marshal Saxe, in 1744; and was at Fontenoy in the following year, where he displayed great personal courage, and in the pursuit which followed, took 4000 prisoners. He continued to be engaged in the war; was at Raucoux in 1746, and Laufeld in 1747, and at the taking of Maestricht in 1748. In 1757 he had the chief command of the French army in Germany, with the rank of marshal, and gave battle to the duke of Cumberland at Hastembeck, when the French were left masters of the field. Notwithstanding this success, he was recalled, in consequence of intrigues against him at court, and very insufficiently replaced by the duc de Richelieu. After the defeat at Minden in 1759, marshal d'Estrees was again despatched to the army, but never assumed the command. He died in 1771, leaving no children.

ETHELBALD, king of Mercia, succeeded to Cedred in 716: he was slain in a mutiny, and was succeeded by Offa in 755.

ETHELBALD, third king of England, of the Saxon race, was son of Ethelwolf. He was a profligate prince, and was succeeded by his brother Ethelbert, after a short reign, in 860.

ETHELBERT, king of Kent, son of Hermenric, whom he succeeded in 566, having been previously associated in the government with him. He reduced the other monarchs of the heptarchy to dependence upon him, except the king of Northumberland, and his reign is memorable for the introduction of Christianity by Augustin in 597. He was married to Bertha, only daughter of

Caribert, king of Paris, and died in 616, after a glorious and beneficial reign.

ÆTHELBERT, fourth king of England, of the Saxon race, was son of Ethelwolf, and brother of Ethelbald, whom he succeeded in 860, and died in 866.

ETHELFLEDA, or ELFLEDA, daughter of Alfred, and sister of Edward the elder, was married to Ethelred, count of Mercia. She was distinguished for her masculine valour and bravery in repelling the Danes, and died at Tamworth in 922.

ETHELFRID, or ADELFRID, king of Northumberland, succeeded his father Ethelric, king of Bernicia in 593. He carried on war against the Britons with great vigour, and took the town of Chester, and destroyed the abbey of Bangor, together with its monks. He lost his life in battle with Redwald, king of the East Angles, in 617.

ETHELRED I., fifth king of England, of the Saxon race, was the son of Ethelwolf, and succeeded his brother Ethelbert in 866. His reign was troubled by constant wars with the Danes, and he fell in action with them in 871, leaving the kingdom to Alfred.

ETHELRED II., fourteenth king of the Saxon race, was son of Edgar and Elfrida, and succeeded his brother Edward the Martyr in 978, and from his irresolution was called the Unready. The great massacre of the Danes took place in his reign in 1002, for which Sweyn took a fearful revenge, and Ethelred, after some years of misery and terror, was forced to seek an asylum in Normandy in 1014, but returned to England only to finish an unhappy and inglorious reign by his death in 1016, when he was succeeded by his son Edmund Ironside.

ETHELWOLF, second king of England of the Saxon dynasty, succeeded his father Egbert in 838, but without possessing either his vigour or his abilities. England was constantly disturbed with Danish incursions; nevertheless he spent a twelvemonth in a pilgrimage at Rome, and on his return home married Judith, daughter of the emperor Charles the Bald, but was forced to concede part of his dominions to his son Ethelbald. He died in 857.

ETHEREGE, (George,) was born about 1636, and after spending some time on his travels, and some more about the inns of court in London, produced his first dramatic performance in 1664, which was entitled, the Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub. Its success introduced him to the witty and gay society of Dorset, Rochester, Buckingham, &c., and Etherege, with the pleasant and familiar appellations of Gentle George, and Easy Etherege, soon found himself a fashionable favourite. His next piece, She Would if She Could, appeared in 1668; and after an interval of some years, the Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter, a part which has been frequently repeated, with more or less variety. Etherege's constitution and purse began to fail him after some years' residence in London; and to repair the latter, he addressed a rich widow; and about the same time, appears to have obtained his knighthood, as an offering from the needy wit to his wealthy bride. Sir George's amiable qualities and courtly address recommended him to James II., by whom he was sent as envoy on the continent, and seems to have resided at Ratisbon. The time of his death is not known.

ETHRYG, (George,) or ETHERIDGE, or in Latin, EDRYCUS, was regius professor of Greek at Oxford in 1553. He practised medicine there with great success, and took under his care the sons of many Popish gentlemen, being himself a sincere and attached member of the church of Rome. Wood says that he was alive in 1588, and praises his knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, the mathematics, and music. In this year he published a volume of Commentaries on Paulus Æginetes.

ETOILE, (Pierre de l',) grand auditor of the Chancery of Paris, was born about 1540, and died in 1611. He is known to literature and history by the miscellaneous journal kept by him from the year 1574, which contains, amongst many unimportant matters, most valuable materials for the history of the reigns through which it extends. His official situation ensured his knowledge of many things which never became public, but he did not the less neglect to record the popular rumours and unfounded reports of the day. It is to be regretted that the original, which occupied five folio volumes, has not been preserved; it has furnished, however, two works—1. Journal de Henri III. from 1574 to 1589, of which the first edition appeared at Paris in 1621, and which was subsequently edited by Duchat, but the best is that of Langlet Dufresnoy, in 1744, which contains also reprints of various curious contemporary pieces. 2. Journal du Règne de Henri IV., of which the best edition is that of 1741. Both

are included in the collection of Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de France.

ETTMULLER, (Michael,) a physician, born in 1644, at Leipsic, where he took his doctor's degree in 1668, after having spent some time in foreign travel. He discharged the double duties of botanical and surgical professor in that university with considerable distinction, and died in 1683. Ettmuller's reputation was at one time immense, but is now only supported by his works, consisting of short dissertations and minor pieces. They may be consulted with the greatest advantage in the edition published by his son, at Frankfort, 1708, 3 vols, fol. There have been one or two London editions of his works; and a separate English translation of the Complete System of the Theory and Practice of Physic, Lond. 1703.

ETTMULLER, (Michael Ernest,) son of the preceding, was born in 1673, and adopted his father's profession. He held the several professorships of anatomy, surgery, physiology, and medicine, in the university of Leipsic, and died in 1732. He left no works of importance, although his abilities amply justified the honours with which he was loaded, but confined himself to the careful collection of his father's writings, and the production of various memoirs and theses.

EUBULIDES, of Miletus, a philosopher of the Megaric school, flourished about 360 B.C., 105th Ol. was the disciple and successor of Euclid, and a violent opponent of Aristotle. He is said to have instructed Demosthenes.

EUBULUS, son of Euphranor, a Greek comic poet, lived about the 101st Olympiad, and is placed by Suidas between the old and middle comedy. Numerous fragments of his plays are cited by Athenæus, and reprinted among the Poetæ Minores, Camb. 1635, Lond. 1712. Two Athenian orators bearing this name were the contemporaries of Demosthenes.

EUCHERIUS, (St.) archbishop of Lyons in the fifth century. He was married, but on his wife's death, retired with his sons, Salonius and Veranius, to the monastery of the isle of Lerins, which he left to continue a solitary life in the isle of Lero, now called St. Marguerite. He was called from his ascetic life to the see of Lyons about 434; was present at the first council of Orange in 441; and died about 454. He wrote a book in Praise of the Desert, addressed to St. Hilary; a tract on the Contempt of the World; on Spiritual Formularies; and a History of the Martyrs of the Thebaic Legion. His works were printed at Rome in 1564, and are contained in the Bibliotheca Patrum.

EUCLID, the celebrated geometrician, flourished at Alexandria about 300 B.C.; but neither the date of his death nor any particulars of his life have been preserved. Of his works, the best known is his Elements of Geometry, contained in fifteen books; but of these, the two last are attributed to Hypsicles, a later mathematician. The first four treat of the properties of plane figures; the fifth contains the geometrical theory of proportion, which is in the sixth applied to plane figures; the three next books relate to arithmetical magnitudes; the tenth to incommensurable quantities; the five last being devoted to solid geometry. The first six and parts of the eleventh and twelfth books alone are now generally used; and the disrepute into which geometry has fallen as an instrument of research, has caused some neglect to be shown to the repulsive though masterly processes of the fifth book, always disagreeable to the student, although it exhibits Euclid's peculiar powers in the most eminent degree. But as long as the science of geometry is cultivated, either for its own sake, or as forming part of a liberal education, the Elements of Euclid are likely to be retained in use as a manual of instruction, although many attempts have been made to improve upon his methods and system. Besides the Elements, and the treatise on Data, Pappus and Proclus mention a work on Music, and treatises on Astronomy and Optics, a book on Divisions, besides others which are lost. Of the editions of Euclid, may be mentioned, Opera Græci cum Theonis Expositione, curâ Grynæi, Bâle, 1530, fol.; Quæ supersunt omnia ex recensione D. Gregorii, Græce et Latine, Oxford, 1703. Of the Elements only, the Greek text, Bâle, 1533, fol. A Latin translation at Venice, 1482; another at Pesaro, 1572; one by Clavius, 1574, often reprinted; Barrow's edition, London, 1678; Baermann's, Leipsic, 1769. The editions of the first six books are very numerous; that of Simpson has been usually employed in England. The Data and other works have also been printed separately.

EUCLIDES, first archon of Athens, after the expulsion of the Thirty Tyrants, Ol. 94, 2, B.C. 403.

EUCLIDES, of Megara, the founder of the Megaric sect, flourished about

390 B.C. He was a disciple of Socrates, and is said to have disguised himself as a woman to visit his master by night when the Megaræans were excluded from Athens on pain of death during the Peloponnesian war. Plato also makes him present at the death of Socrates in the Phædo.

EUDÆMON, (John Andrew,) a learned Jesuit, was a native of Candia, and a descendant from the imperial family of the Palæologi. He was educated in Italy, and taught philosophy at Rome and theology at Padua with great reputation. He was appointed principal of the Greek college, reestablished at Rome by Urban VIII. and accompanied the cardinal Barberini to France. He died at Rome in 1625, leaving several controversial works, a complete list of which is given in the Bibl. Soc. Jes. Scriptor. of Sotvel. Of these may be mentioned, Epistola Monitoria ad Joan Barclaium, Cologne, 1613. Apologia pro Henrico Garneto ad Actionem Proditoriam Ed. Coqui, *ib.* 1610. Ad Lodovicum XIII. Admonitio Aug. Franc. 1625; but the authorship of this last, which gave great offence, and was censured by the Sorbonne, and condemned by the parliament of Paris, is uncertainly ascribed to Eudæmon. In addition to these treatises, he was frequently engaged in controversy with many anti-papal English divines, as Prideaux, Abbot, and Collins.

EUDES, duke of Acquitaine, succeeded his father Boggis in 688, and the possession of part of the duchy, and afterwards, upon the retirement of Hubert, his cousin-german, to a monastery, held the whole district bounded by the Loire, the Pyrenees, the Rhone, and the sea. He died in 735, having been engaged in war with Charles Martel, with whom he afterwards joined in repelling the Saracens.

EUDES, (John,) brother to the historian Mezerai, was born in 1601, and was educated in the Congregation of the Oratory under Berulle, afterwards a cardinal. He left them in 1643, to found the new Congregation of Jesus and Mary, known also as the Eudistes; the formation of which was strongly opposed by the old Congregation of the Oratory, but Eudes succeeded in obtaining letters patent of institution, and, through the king's interest, procured the pope's favour and encouragement of his design, which was completed in 1703, and was in a flourishing condition at the time of the Revolution of 1789. Eudes was the first superior of the new order, and had been succeeded by seven others when the society was destroyed, together with the other religious orders of France. He left several works of devotion and mystical divinity; and is described as a man of ardent but intemperate zeal, and gifted with considerable eloquence.

EUDOCIA, wife of the emperor Theodosius the Younger, and originally named Athenais, was the daughter of Leontius, a philosopher of Athens, from whom she received a learned education. Athenais, introduced at the court of Constantinople by Pulcheria, the emperor's sister, was by her means married to him, and upon her conversion to Christianity adopted the name of Eudocia. She did not forget her former pursuits in her elevation, but composed several works, of which an Homeric Cento, relating to the life of Christ, is still extant. But Eudocia, after having performed a splendid pilgrimage to Jerusalem in celebration of her daughter's marriage, during which she displayed great magnificence, and received much homage, aspired to the government of the empire; an ambition which terminated in the alienation of the emperor's affections, and her own disgrace. She died in religious retirement at Jerusalem about 460.

EUDOXIA, wife of the emperor Arcadius, was the daughter of Bauto, a general of the Franks. On the death of Rufinus, the empress and Eutropius shared the supreme power; which she however obtained for herself, by procuring from her feeble husband the condemnation of the favourite. Chrysostom, the patriarch of Constantinople, was disgraced and sent into exile by her influence.

EUDOXIA, wife of the emperor Valentinian III., was the daughter of Theodosius the Younger and Athenais Eudocia. On the death of her profligate husband, she was forced to marry his successor and supposed assassin, Maximus. She was carried to Africa by Genseric, after Rome had been sacked by him. After a captivity of seven years, she was allowed to retire to Constantinople.

EUDOXIUS, an heresiarch of the fourth century, was a native of Armenia, and patriarch of Antioch, in 356, from which he was removed to Constantinople in 359, where he died in 370. His opinions were Arian, but of his works nothing remains but fragments of a treatise De Incarnatione Verbi.

EUDOXUS, of Cyzicus, an ancient

navigator in the second century B.C., an account of whose voyages is given by Pomponius Mela, and another by Strabo. He made no additions to the geographical knowledge of his time.

EUDOXUS of Cnidus, a Greek astronomer, lived about 370 B.C., and was the intimate friend of Plato. The remains of his observatory were shown at Cnidus in the time of Strabo. The titles only of some of his works have been preserved; one of them supplied Aratus with the materials for his astronomical poem, the Phænomena. The first invention of solid crystalline spheres, to account for the motions of heavenly bodies, is attributed to Eudoxus, and he is said to have made some discoveries in acoustics.

EUGENE, (Francis,) prince of Savoy, was born at Paris in 1663. He was intended for an ecclesiastic, but showed little inclination for the study of theology, and on the refusal of a regiment by Louis XIV., he transferred himself and his allegiance to the emperor Leopold, who permitted him to commence his military career against the Turks, in the Austrian army. He was distinguished for his courage in the campaign of 1683, and obtained the command of a regiment of horse. His gallant behaviour at the siege of Buda attracted the notice of the duke of Lorraine, who, on presenting him to the emperor on their return to Vienna, predicted that "the young Savoyard would become the greatest captain of his age." Eugene continued to rise in the emperor's favour, and was at the siege of Belgrade in 1688, with the rank of major-general. He was employed in negotiating with his kinsman, the duke of Savoy, whom he engaged to join the imperialists; and in 1691 took the command of the army in Italy against the French commander Catinat; raised the siege of Coni, and terminated the campaign successfully. In the following year he accompanied the duke of Savoy, who had been complimented with the title of generalissimo by the court of Vienna, in an expedition into Dauphiny. The combined armies took the towns of Embrun and Gap, and reduced the surrounding country to submission. After a third campaign of small importance, during which the duke of Savoy rejoined the French, Eugene returned to Vienna, and received the command of the army in Hungary. About this time, Louis XIV. secretly made to Eugene very large offers to induce him to quit the service of the emperor for that of France. They included a field-marshal's baton, the government of Champagne, formerly held by his father, and a considerable annual pension. But these overtures were rejected with scorn. In 1697 Eugene gained from the Turks, under the visier Cara Mustapha, the decisive battle of Zenta, in which, after a sudden but severe attack, the imperialists remained complete masters of the field. But this important victory was purchased at the expense of disobeying an order transmitted from the court to refrain from active hostilities, and the enemies of Eugene did not fail to press this to his disadvantage. Another campaign in Hungary succeeded, and early in 1699 peace with the Turkish power was concluded by the treaty of Carlowitz. On the breaking out of the war of succession, and in 1701, Eugene again found himself opposed to the experienced Catinat, in the field of their former contests; he was however replaced by Villeroi, who soon showed himself a less formidable antagonist, by choosing to make an ill-judged attack upon Eugene at Chiari. One of the most remarkable exploits in modern warfare was the capture of Villeroi himself, by Eugene, at Cremona. Villeroi, however, was succeeded by an abler general, the duc de Vendome, and from this time the numerical superiority of the French armies, together with the arrival of the Spanish forces commanded by the king in person, reduced Eugene's operations to a war of observation merely. This campaign was ended by the bloody but undecisive battle of Luzara, (1st of August, 1702,) after which Eugene returned to Vienna, and was made president of the council of war to be carried on against France and Spain, by the allied forces of England and Austria. His first campaign with Marlborough was in 1704, when the battle of Hochstedt, or Blenheim (as it is differently called from the head-quarters of the two victorious generals) was fought, August 13th. Eugene however was wanted in Italy, where Vendome had possessed a manifest superiority over the duke of Savoy, (again an imperialist,) since he had ceased to command, but his presence did not immediately bring victory, and the battle of Cassano, in which he was severely wounded, was lost by him. Then followed his masterly operations to relieve the siege of Turin, when with 30,000 men he ventured to attack the French in their lines with 80,000 men, and obtained the complete victory of the 7th of

September, 1706, which decided the fate of Italy. During the heat of the attack, Eugene was wounded and fell, and his troops, supposing him to be killed, were beginning to lose courage, when he appeared again covered with blood, but giving his orders with the utmost coolness, and the assault was successfully renewed. In 1707 he took possession of the government of the Milanese, granted him by the emperor, and was engaged in Holland, and at the courts of Germany, in making preparations for the campaign of 1708. Early in that year he took the command of the armies in Flanders, and, together with Marlborough, obtained the victory of Oudenarde, and took Lille from the French marshal Boufflers. In 1709, the duke and Eugene were again companions in victory at Malplaquet, a success dearly purchased by the almost entire destruction of the Dutch infantry, and a general loss of more than 25,000 men. The campaign of the next year was signalized by no very remarkable event; but the attention of Eugene was actively engaged in securing the imperial crown for Charles VI. upon the death of the emperor Joseph. In 1712, Marlborough's loss of favour at court led to the detachment of England from the alliance against France; nevertheless Eugene visited London in that year, where he was magnificently received; but in vain attempted to secure the assistance of England for the remainder of the war. The campaign of that year was made by the Austrians and Dutch alone, and these last afterwards left him; and Eugene saw the necessity for peace, which was concluded at Rastadt in 1714. In 1716 he defeated the Turks at Peterwaradin with 150,000 men, having himself an army of less than half that number. Belgrade was taken in the following year, and Eugene was wounded in the engagement before the walls. His anticipations of carrying the war still further into the enemy's country, and which were only bounded by the actual occupation of Constantinople itself by a Christian army, were checked by his recall to Vienna, and the signing of the treaty of Passarowitz. Eugene was now more than ever engaged in the affairs of the emperor's civil government, and exchanged for the charge of vicar-general in Italy, with a large pension and estate, the government of the Low Countries, previously held by him. He also applied himself, during the peaceful years which ensued, to the cultivation of literature and the arts; but the succession of Augustus II. to the throne of Poland in 1733 involved Austria in a fresh war with France. It was undertaken against the advice of Eugene; nevertheless he took the command of the Austrian army, but obtained the signature of a treaty of peace in the same year. Eugene died at Vienna, April 21st, 1736, in his seventy-third year. He was never married, and left his vast estates and possessions to his niece Victoria of Savoy. He had collected a great number of objects of science and art, and had a fine library of books and MSS.

EUGENIUS, archbishop of Toledo in the seventh century, and called the Younger, to distinguish him from his immediate predecessor of the same name, was at first clerk of the church of Toledo, and when chosen archbishop on the death of the elder Eugenius, retired to Saragossa with a view to spend his days in the retirement of a monastery. Being however discovered, he was brought back to Toledo by order of his sovereign, and appointed archbishop in 646, an office which he filled for nine years. He presided at the councils held at Toledo in 653, 655, and 656. He revised and improved Dracontius's work on the Creation of the World, and was the author of a treatise on the Trinity, two books of miscellanies, and one in prose and verse, which were published by father Sirmond at Paris in 1619, 8vo, along with the poetical pieces of Dracontius. His style is not remarkable for elegance, but his thoughts are often just and pious. He died in 657.

EUGENIUS, a rhetorician, made emperor of the Romans by Arbogast, A.D. 392. He was defeated by Theodosius in 394, and put to death on the field of battle.

EUGENIUS III., elected pope in 1145; was compelled to reside at Viterbo in consequence of the commotions excited in Rome by Arnold of Bresse, whom he successfully attempted to put down. He held a council at Paris, by which the doctrines of Gilbert de la Porée were condemned. In 1148 he held a council at Treves. He returned to Rome, where he died in 1154.

EUGENIUS IV., a Venetian, was elected pope in 1431, but possessed little ability or discretion to qualify him for the tiara. He almost immediately put himself in opposition to the council of Basle, whose sittings he at first endeavoured totally to prevent, but was

obliged to content himself with informing the president, the cardinal Julian Cesarini, that he had transferred its place of assembly to Bologna, a command which they refused to obey. In 1433 the assembled fathers proceeded to the bold step of suspending Eugenius from his pontifical dignity; and early in the following year a concurrence of adverse circumstances forced him into a state of reconciliation with them. But the measures for promoting a union with the Greek church (one of the chief things to which the attention of the council had been directed) again led to a breach, for the pope insisted that the emperor and the deputies of the Greek church should be received in some Italian city, while the fathers in vain proposed the intermediate places of Avignon or Savoy. He was deposed from the papal see, and in 1439 Amadeus of Savoy was elected to the popedom, as Felix V., and the dissensions of the Church continued until the death of Eugenius in 1447.

EUGENIUS, bishop of Carthage at the close of the fifth century, was distinguished by his resistance of the Arians. In the year 483, Hunneric ordered all the Catholic bishops to hold a conference with the Arians, at Carthage, which took place, and terminated in the expulsion of the Catholics, and establishmeut of the Arians, by Hunneric. After suffering other persecutions, he retired to Languedoc, and died at Vienne in 505.

EUGENIUS, (Bulgaris,) a learned modern Greek, born at Corfu in 1716, was professor in various colleges, and in 1767 visited Germany, when he printed some of his works at Leipsic. His reputation attracted the notice of Catharine of Russia, by whom he was, in 1775, appointed to the newly created archbishopric of Slavinia and Cherson. He died at St. Petersburg in 1806, leaving a great number of publications in theological, mathematical, and metaphysical sciences, and other writings, both in prose and verse. His scientific works are written in ancient, and the others in modern Greek.

EULER, (Leonard,) was born at Basle in 1707, and received his earliest instruction in mathematics from his father, Paul Euler, who was Protestant minister of the village of Riechen, and was himself a pupil of James Bernoulli. Leonard was destined by his father for the ministry, but the natural bent of his mind towards mathematical studies, together with his acquaintance with the Bernoullis, determined him against theology; and at the age of nineteen he distinguished himself by his treatment of a question proposed by the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Catharine of Russia had already secured the services of his friends, Daniel and Nicholas Bernoulli, for the new Academy of St. Petersburg; and recommended by them, Euler succeeded to Daniel in his professorship, and commenced a series of labours unrivalled for their difficulty and extent. The Transactions of the Academy of St. Petersburg, from the year 1727 to 1783, owed more than half their contents to him; and in addition to this mass of memoirs, nearly one hundred more remained unpublished at his decease. On Catharine's death he was employed in the Russian navy, but in 1733 succeeded John Bernoulli as professor of natural philosophy. In 1740 he divided with Maclaurin and D. Benoulli the prize proposed by the Academy of Paris, for the best discussion of the Theory of Tides; and in 1741 proceeded to Berlin, on the solicitation of Frederic II., to assist in the formation of an Academy of Sciences. With some difficulty he obtained permission to return to St. Petersburg in 1776, and was soon afterwards attacked by a disorder which terminated in the loss of his sight. He died suddenly in 1783. In addition to the splendid mathematical acquirements for which he is distinguished, Euler was possessed of a vast mass of miscellaneous learning; he was well read in the Latin classics, and accurately conversant with general history. His temper was easy and cheerful, his disposition simple and unaffected; his vivacity never deserted him, even under the affliction of blindness, and if it sometimes betrayed him into warmth, his anger vanished as quickly as it appeared. His piety and devotion were fervent and sincere; he was a strict member of the church of Calvin, and filled every relation of public and private life with the greatest attention to its duties. Living in what may be called a transition epoch of mathematical science, no man contributed more than Euler to bring to perfection the new methods of analysis, and to apply them successfully to the various departments of mixed theory and practice. The modern mechanics of fluids were almost entirely created by him. In addition to the numerous memoirs contained in the acts of different scientific bodies, Euler published the following works:—Dissertatio Physica de Sono, Basle, 1727.

Mechanica, sive Motûs Scientia analyticè exposita, Petersb. 1736. An Introduction to Arithmetic, in German and Russ. *ib.* 1738. Tentamen novæ Theoriæ Musicæ, *ib.* 1739. Methodus inveniendi Lineas Curvas, maximi, minimive Proprietate Gaudentes, sive Solutio Problematis isoperimetrici latissimo Sensu accepti, Lausanne, 1744. Theoria Motuum Planetarum et Cometarum, &c. Berlin, 1744. A Translation of Robins' Gunnery, with additions, *ib.* 1745. Opuscula varii Argumenti, *ib.* 1746. Novæ et correctæ Tabulæ ad Loca Lunæ computanda, *ib.* 1746. A Defence of Divine Revelation, (in German,) *ib.* 1747. Introductio in Analysin Infinitorum, Lausanne, 1748. Scientia Navalis ceu Tractatus de construendis ac derigendis Navibus, Petersb. 1749. Theoria Motûs Lunæ, Berlin, 1753. Dissertatio de Principio minimæ Actionis, &c. *ib.* 1753. Institutiones Calculi Differentialis, cum ejus usu in Analysi Infinitorum ac Doctrinâ Serierum, *ib.* 1755. Constructio Lentium Objectivarum, &c. Petersb. 1762, containing the theory of Achromatism. Theoria Motus Corporum Solidorum seu Regidorum, Rostock, 1765. Institutiones Calculi Integralis, Petersb. 1768. Lettres à une Princesse d'Allemagne sur quelques Sujets de Physique et de Philosophie, *ib.* 1768-72, written in French, and afterwards translated into English and German. Introduction to Algebra, *ib.* 1770. Dioptrica, *ib.* 1767-71. Théorie complète de la Construction et de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux, *ib.* 1773, a work of the utmost value, which was immediately translated into all European languages.

EULER, (John Albert,) eldest son of the preceding, and himself an able mathematician, was born at St. Petersburg in 1734. He distinguished himself by investigations on resisting media, and in physical astronomy; and contributed a vast number of papers to the Berlin, Munich, and Göttingen Transactions. He became a member of the Royal Academy of the first of these places, at the early age of twenty, and attained high honours at the court of St. Petersburg, where he was professor of natural sciences, and where he died in 1800.

EUMATHIUS, author of the Greek romance, called The Adventures of Hysmenias and Hysmene, lived probably in the latter ages of the empire; but considerable uncertainty attaches both to the time in which he flourished and the place of his birth; indeed his name is not free from doubt, and appears as Eusthathius in some MSS. His work, though deficient both in style and taste, has been translated into French, German, and Italian, by more than one author in each language.

EUMENES, one of Alexander's generals, and his confidential secretary, was a native of Cardia, in the Thracian Chersonesus; and on the division which took place on Alexander's death, received the provinces of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, of which he obtained possession by the assistance of Perdiccas. He obtained a great victory over Neoptolemus and Craterus, who were united against him, and both fell in the engagement. The other Macedonian generals, upon this, condemned Eumenes to death; and Antipater and Antigonus undertook the conduct of a war against him and the other partisans of Perdiccas. Eumenes was defeated in a great battle by Antigonus, and compelled to fly to Nora, in which place he sustained a long siege; but on the death of Antipater, in 318 B.C., Antigonus made friendly overtures to him, during which Eumenes escaped, and again appeared in Cappadocia, where he soon obtained the command of a large army. This war lasted for some time, and was terminated by a battle, in which Eumenes, on the point of securing the victory, was deserted by one of his chief officers; and by another act of treachery, was afterwards delivered up to Antigonus, by whom he was put to death, B.C. 315.

EUMENIUS, a Latin grammarian and rhetorician, born at Autun, about 261 A.C., of a Greek family, and distinguished himself by his instructions in rhetoric. He enjoyed the favour of the emperor Constantius Chlorus, and afterwards of Constantine the Great. Of his works, only four orations remain; the Pro Restaurandis Scholis, in favour of the public schools for the youth of Gaul, of which he had the care, and which was pronounced in the presence of Constantine. A panegyric, in the name of the town of Autun, also spoken before the emperor; with a third and fourth, delivered at Treves and Autun upon public occasions. Of these there are various editions; the earliest with a date is of 1476; cum Notis variorum, Paris, 1643; in usum Delphini, 1676.

EUNAPIUS, of Sardis, lived in the fourth century, and was a celebrated sophist, physician, and historian. He is best known by his Lives of the Sophists. He also wrote a history of his own times,

of which fragments are contained in Suidas. Fabricius, however, ascribes the fragment in Suidas to another Eunapius.

EUNOMIUS, an Arian of the fourth century, and founder of a sect who bore his name, was born at Dacora, in Cappadocia, whence he went to Alexandria, where he became the disciple and secretary of Aëtius. Under his instruction Eunomius perfected himself in all dialectic subtleties, and by his recommendation was ordained deacon by Eudoxus, bishop of Antioch, whom he afterwards defended at Constantinople against the Semi-Arian Basil of Ancyra. About 360, Eunomius was consecrated bishop of Cyzicus, by Eudoxus, but was afterwards deposed by him. He died in 394. St. Basil and the two Gregories wrote against him, and his followers were proscribed even among the Arians.

EUPHEMIA, (Flavia Ælia Marcia,) empress of the East, was the wife of Justinus I., who became emperor in 518, and died before him.

EUPHEMIUS, a Sicilian, who in 825 took refuge in Africa. He promised to put the Saracen khalif, Ziadet-Allah, in possession of Sicily, and attacked Syracuse with a large army. Two brothers of Syracuse devoted themselves to destroy their traitorous fellow-countryman, and Euphemius fell under their blows.

EUPHORBUS, brother to Antonius Musa, was physician to Juba, who, according to Pliny and Galen, bestowed the name of Euphorbia upon a new plant in his honour, and which is now borne by a very numerous family.

EUPHORION, a Greek poet and historian of Chalcis, in Eubœa, was born, according to Suidas, B.C. 274, and was librarian to Antiochus the Great, king of Syria. He wrote in heroic verse, and was much esteemed at Rome, especially in the time of Tiberius, although his style appears to have been pedantic and obscure; but, with the exception of a few scanty fragments, all his works have perished.

EUPHRANOR, a celebrated Greek sculptor and painter, flourished in the 104th Olympiad, or 364 B.C., and was a native of Corinth, but appears to have practised his art at Athens. His masterpieces were representations of the Athenian gods and heroes; and he is mentioned as the first who communicated an appropriate expression to the subject of each of his works. He painted, and worked both in marble and bronze, with equal success; and of his works in sculpture, a figure of Paris was esteemed the best.

EUPHRATES, of Alexandria, a Stoic philosopher in the second century, was the friend of Pliny the Younger, by whom he is highly praised, and of Dio and Apollonius of Tyana. He afterwards, however, quarrelled with the latter, and is in consequence severely censured by Philostratus, his biographer, but was universally esteemed for his talents and virtues. He put an end to his life by drinking poison, A.D. 118.

EUPHRATES, a heretic in the second century, was the founder of the sect called Ophites, or Serpentarians, who believed that the serpent in the book of Genesis was either Christ, or Sophia (wisdom), concealed under that shape, and paid certain divine honours to serpents. In other points, they agreed with the Gnostics, and were excluded by Origen from within the pale of Christianity.

EUPOLIS, an Athenian poet, flourished about the 85th Olympiad, or 435 B.C., and belonged, together with Cratinus, to the epoch of the old comedy. His dramatic pieces, according to Suidas, amounted in number to seventeen, of which several obtained the first prize. His death is by some attributed to the vengeance of Alcibiades, under whose command he served; and who had him put to death for having written the Baptæ, in which he was ridiculously introduced. But in effect he seems to have perished at the Hellespont, after a naval engagement with the Lacedæmonians; and is said to have possessed a dog so attached to him, that he refused all food, and died upon his master's grave. Little, however, is known of his life, and only some fragments of his works remain in Stobæus Pollux, and the Aristophan. Scholiast.

EURIPIDES, the Athenian tragic poet, son of Mnesarchus and Clito, was born, Olympiad 75, 1, B.C. 480, in the island of Salamis, to which place his parents had fled in common with other Athenians, on the Persian invasion of Xerxes. His name of Euripides commemorated the circumstance of his birth on the day of the great naval victory won by the Greeks from the Persians, in the Euripus. He was a disciple of Anaxagoras, and from him imbibed that sophistical spirit, the introduction of which into the drama procured for him the subsequent animosity of Aristophanes. Anaxagoras was banished from Athens when Euripides was eighteen, and he then began to compose for the stage. Only

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five out of seventy-five tragedies written by him were crowned with the prize, according to Varro; and of these only nineteen have come down to us. At some time after the expedition to Sicily, Euripides went to reside at the court of Archelaus, king of Macedon, being then seventy-two years old; and his life was after a few years terminated, by meeting, while walking in a wood, with his patron's hounds, which fell on him, and tore him to pieces. No very good edition exists of all the works of Euripides; but the labours of Porson, Elmsley, Hermann, &c. have been bestowed upon various separate plays. The earliest printed copy is that of John Lascaris, Florence, towards the end of the fourteenth century, in capitals, and containing the Medea, Hippolytus, Alcestis, and Andromache. The Aldine of 1503 contains seventeen plays; and there are other early editions. The edition of Barnes, Cambridge, 1694, enjoyed for some time a high reputation, which was destroyed by the labours of Valckenaer and Reiske. Musgrave's and Matthiæ's must also be mentioned.

EUSDEN, (Lawrence,) was of an Irish family, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. His earliest patron was lord Halifax, whose poem, The Battle of the Boyne, was translated into Latin by him; and in 1718 he was appointed poet laureate, by the duke of Newcastle, at that time lord chamberlain, and whom he had addressed in an epithalamium upon his marriage with lady Henrietta Godolphin. Eusden died at his rectory of Coningsby in Lincolnshire, in 1730, leaving a reputation which may be gathered from Cook's mention of him in the Battle of Poets,

> "Eusden, a laurelled bard, by fortune raised,
> By very few was read, by fewer praised;"

and other discommendatory remarks, in the note to the line containing his name in the Dunciad.

EUSEBIUS, (St.,) was elected pope in 310, and died in the same year.

EUSEBIUS, (Pamphilus,) bishop of Cæsarea, was born about 267, and received ordination from Agapius. He was the friend and companion of Pamphilus, who suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Diocletian, A.D. 309, but himself escaped unhurt; an immunity which he was afterwards accused of having purchased by consenting to sacrifice to idols. But this accusation appears to have rested upon no sufficient grounds. In 313 he succeeded Agapius in the bishopric of Cæsarea; and on the commencement of the dissensions between Arius and Alexander, espoused the cause of the former, but was one of the fathers who afterwards condemned the Arian doctrines at Nicæa in 325, although he then made considerable objection to the introduction of the Homoousion into the Nicene confession of faith. Eusebius, however, continued favourably disposed towards the Arians, and joined at Antioch, in 330, in the deposition of Eustathius, while his influence contributed not a little to the triumphant recall of Arius; and he condemned Athanasius, in concert with the other schismatical prelates, at the councils of Tyre and Cæsarea in 334. He died about 338. Eusebius possessed the confidence of Constantine in a high degree, and was in constant communication with him. He left a vast number of works, displaying great learning and ability. Of those which are preserved, the principal are:—1. The Apology for Origen. 2. A Treatise against Hierocles. 3. Fifteen books of the Evangelical Reparation, and twenty of the Demonstration. 4. A Chronicle from the earliest Times to the twentieth year of Constantine. 5. His Ecclesiastical History, which embraces the period from the beginning of the Church to the death of Licinius the Elder, being 324 years. 6. Five books on the Incarnation. 7. Six, of Commentaries on Isaiah; and thirty against Porphyry. 8. A Topography of Palestine and the Temple. 9. A Life of Pamphilus. Of all these, the Church History and the Life of Constantine are perhaps the most important. Gibbon chooses to impute downright partiality and misrepresentation to Eusebius in his character of an historian; and all agree that he wrote, if honestly, yet with the spirit rather of an advocate than of a critical investigator of truth. Yet the moderate course pursued by him in his lifetime should procure for him our esteem, although it may have tended to diminish the number of his contemporary admirers; and the veracity of all that he has related in his Church History is, except by Gibbon, unquestioned; and if he failed in performing to the utmost the duties of a faithful recorder of events, it was in suppressing all mention of what was unfavourable to the Christian character, rather than in perverting or misrepresenting any thing. The Ecclesiastical History has met with three Latin translators, and several editors; and various editions have been given of all his works.

EUSEBIUS, of Nicomedia, an Arian prelate of the early church, lived under Constantine and Constans. He was bishop of Berytus at the time of the council of Nicæa, and after making some overtures of conformity, refused to sign the condemnation of Arius, and was banished; but he soon obtained his recall, and with it a degree of influence over the emperor and his son, which enabled him to procure the temporal success of his party. He caused the deposition of several of the orthodox bishops, drove Athanasius into exile from Constantinople, and upon the death of Arius became the leader of his party. In 339 he usurped the bishopric of Constantinople, on the exile of Paul, the orthodox occupant of that see, and in 341 held a council at Antioch, where the Arian doctrines were publicly avowed, but he died in the following year.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Vercelli, in the fourth century, was distinguished for his exertions against the Arians. He attended the council of Milan in 355, to maintain the orthodox faith, but was exiled to Palestine, and was only released from his sufferings there by the accession of Julian in 361. Eusebius was at Alexandria with Athanasius in 362, and joined in the acts of the council held there at that time; and was afterwards engaged in visiting and restoring tranquillity to the churches of Asia. He died at Vercelli, about 372, leaving two Pastoral Letters, and a Latin version of the Commentaries on the Psalms, by Eusebius of Cæsarea. In addition to these, a Latin version of the Evangelists, printed at Milan in 1743, and discovered among the MSS. of the church of Vercelli, has, but without sufficient reason, been ascribed to him: it would undoubtedly be of great value if its authenticity could be proved.

EUSEBIUS of Samosata, was bishop of that place in 361; and although at one time a partisan of Arius, became subsequently one of the most strenuous supporters of the orthodox faith. On the elevation of Meletus, by consent of both parties, to the see of Antioch, the written act of election was deposited with Eusebius; Meletus however disappointed the Arians, by subscribing to the Nicene Creed, and they endeavoured to annul his election. Eusebius, to prevent this, departed for Samosata, taking with him the papers confided to him, and displayed the utmost constancy in resisting the threats of the emperor, when required by him to give them up. In 363 he was at the council of Antioch; and in 371 was banished by Valens to Thrace, upon the representations of the Arians, but continued to serve the Church, though in exile and in disguise. He returned from banishment on the death of Valens in 378, and afterwards visited the churches of Syria and Mesopotamia; when, upon entering the little city of Dolicha, in which the Arian party prevailed, to put Maris (an orthodox bishop, ordained by himself) in possession of his church, he was killed by a tile thrown by a woman from a housetop. He died beseeching that no steps should be taken against her; and, in fact, although prosecuted, her pardon was obtained by the Catholics. Eusebius was enrolled in the list of martyrs, and his death probably took place after 379.

EUSEBIUS, of Dorylæum, was originally an advocate in Constantinople, where he opposed himself to the errors of Nestorius, and afterwards became bishop of Dorylæum, in Phrygia. Eutyches, having fallen into errors of the very opposite nature to those of Nestorius, was denounced by Eusebius, in a council of thirty prelates at Constantinople; but in the false council of Ephesus, held in 449, the Eutychians prevailed, and Eusebius, on refusing to subscribe to their doctrine, was imprisoned. The general council of Chalcedon, in 451, condemned Eutyches and his opinions; and Eusebius lived to see his exertions for the true faith crowned with success.

EUSTACHI, (Bartolomeo,) a distinguished anatomist of the sixteenth century, was born at San-Severino, in the district of Ancona. He studied at Rome, and was afterwards physician to the cardinals Charles Borromeo and Julio Rovero. He died in 1574. His works are, An improved edition of Erotian's Lexicon to Hippocrates, Venice, 1556. De Renibus Libellus, Ven. 1563. De Dentibus Libellus, Ven. 1563. Opuscula Anatomica, Ven. 1564; which was edited by Boerhaave at Leyden, in 1707; and again published at Delft, in 1736. Tabulæ Anatomicæ, Rome, 1714. His anatomical labours, in almost every part of the human frame, entitle him to the highest praise; and his name is preserved in that of the Eustachian tube, which was for the first time pointed out by him. His delineation of the bones and muscles is most exact, and also contains many new discoveries; nor were the nervous and sanguineous systems less indebted to his accurate descriptions of them. His description of the liver and other viscera

left little to be added by succeeding anatomists; and the discovery of the venal capsules is entirely due to him.

EUSTATHIUS, (St.) born at Sida, in Pamphylia, was bishop of Berea, and afterwards of Antioch. He was strongly opposed to Arius, and distinguished himself by his zealous eloquence at the council of Nicæa; and about 331 was deposed from his see by the influence of the Arian Eusebius of Nicomedia, upon the accusations of a woman, who afterwards confessed herself perjured. Nevertheless, Eustathius was exiled, and died about 337, in Macedonia or Thrace, or according to others about 360. All his works are lost; but a treatise on the Pythoness, which bears his name, was published by Leo Allatius in 1689, as does a commentary on the Six Days' Work, which, together with the former, is contained in vol. xxvii. of the Bibliotheca Patrum (edition of Lyons).

EUSTATHIUS, the Homeric commentator, was a native of Constantinople, and lived in the twelfth century. He was at first master of the Rhetors, and deacon of the great church; and was advanced to the archbishopric of Thessalonica by the emperor Emmanuel Comnenus, in which station he exhibited great prudence and ability. The time of his death is uncertain, but it probably occurred later than 1194. He is best known by his commentaries on Homer and Dionysius Periegetes; the first of which is a work of immense labour, and is a compilation from the works of the older commentators and scholiasts, to which Eustathius added little of his own. It was printed for the first time at Rome in 1542—1550, 4 vols, fol., but this edition is seldom met with; and again at Basle, by Froben, in 1559, 1560, in 3 vols, fol. An abridgment of Eustathius, in one volume, also appeared at the same place in 1558. The first five books of the Iliad were published by Politi at Florence, in 1730-35, with a Latin translation. His commentaries on the Periegesis were printed very imperfectly at Paris, in 1577; and at Oxford, by Hudson, in 1697, with the additions of Fabricius. Other works of this learned man have been lost.

EUSTOCHIUM, (St.) a Roman lady of great piety, and descended from some of the most illustrious families of Rome, was a disciple of St. Jerome, who dedicated to her his treatise on Virginity. When he left Rome in 385, Eustochium, with her mother, Paula, undertook a journey through Palestine and Egypt, to visit various sacred localities and the most famous monasteries, and was accompanied by a large assemblage of virgins. Finally, they established themselves at Bethlehem, where they founded a convent, under the rule of St. Jerome, of which Paula was the first, and Eustochium the second superior. She died in 419.

EUSTRATIUS, bishop of Nice in the twelfth century, was a polemic and philosophical writer. His Greek commentaries on Aristotle were printed at Venice in 1534.

EUTHYMIUS, (St.) the archimandrite, was born in Melitene, a province of Armenia, in 377, and at the age of twenty-nine retired to Palestine, where he occupied himself in building monasteries, and other works of piety, and became the superior, or archimandrite, of a large district of religious houses. He also preached to the Arabs and Saracens, and was zealous in his defence of the orthodox faith against the Nestorians and Eutychians, and rescued the empress Eudocia from the errors of the latter. He died in 473, and received saintly honours in the East, which were also recognised in the Romish calendar.

EUTHYMIUS, (Zigabenus, or Zigadenus,) a Greek monk of Constantinople. By desire of the emperor Alexis Comnenus, he wrote his work, Panoplia Dogmatica Orthodoxæ Fidei, which has been printed at Lyons, 1536; Venice, 1575; Leyden, in 1556; and again at Tergovist, in Wallachia, 1710; and is contained in the Bibliotheca Patrum. He was also the author of other works.

EUTOCIUS, a Greek mathematician in the sixth century, was of Ascalon, in Palestine. He commented on the Conics of Apollonius, and some of the works of Archimedes; and his works are contained in the Oxford editions of these authors, prepared by Halley and Torelli. His commentary on the second book of the Sphere and Cylinders gives an account of the ancient attempts to solve the famous problem of duplicating the cube; and his comments are always lucid, full, and judiciously bestowed. The exact time in which he lived is uncertain; but it was probably in the middle of the sixth century.

EUTROPIUS, (Flavius,) a Roman historian, lived in the fourth century. His work consists of an abridged account of Roman History, from the foundation of that city to the reign of the emperor

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Valens, and is contained in ten books. Eutropius appears to have been of senatorial rank, and was secretary to Constantine the Great; he also bore arms in the Persian expedition of Julian, and filled the offices of proconsul and prætorian præfect. The earliest edition of the Breviarium Rerum Romanorum was printed at Rome, 1471; and the best is that of Havercamp, Leyden, 1729; corrected by H. Verseik, Leyden, 1762. There are two ancient Greek translations of this summary, by Capito Lycias, and Pæanias; and it was at one time in great repute as a school book in England.

EUTYCHES, an heresiarch in the fifth century, was the abbot of a monastery near Constantinople, and at a late period of his life became distinguished for his opposition to the doctrinal errors of Nestorius. He was led himself into opinions equally unscriptural in the other extreme, and maintained that one nature only existed in Christ—namely, that of the Incarnate Word. He was condemned by a council held by Flavianus at Constantinople in 448, and deposed from his abbacy; but in the following year the false council of Ephesus reversed the decision of that of Constantinople, and deposed Flavian and the rest who had taken part against Eutyches. The authority of this Conventus Latronum, or Assembly of Robbers, as it was called, from its violent and irregular proceedings, has never been acknowleged; and Eutyches was finally condemned at the general council of Chalcedon, summoned by Marcian in 451, on the entreaty of Leo the Great. Six hundred and thirty bishops united in establishing the orthodox doctrine of Christ in one person and two natures.

EUTYCHES, or EUTYCHUS, a grammarian and scholar of Priscian, lived about the middle of the sixth century, and wrote De Discernendis Conjugationibus, published by Joachim Camerarius, at Tubingen, 1537.

EUTYCHIUS, or SAID BEN BATRIC, was born in Egypt in the year 876. He was a Christian of the sect of the Melchites, and practised physic with great success; but afterwards turned to the study of theology, and was chosen patriarch of Alexandria in 933. On this occasion he assumed the Greek name of Eutychius, corresponding to his former one of Said, which signifies in Arabic "the Fortunate." He died in 950, or, according to Saxius, in 940. In addition to his medical and theological acquirements, Eutychius was an historian, and composed annals of universal history from the earliest times to the year 900; part of which, relating to the Church of Alexandria, the Ecclesiæ suæ Origines, was published by Selden, in Arabic and Latin, London, 1642; and the whole was published by Pocock, at Oxford, in 1659.

EVAGORAS, king of Salamis, in Cyprus, recovered his throne from a Phœnician who wrongfully occupied it. He received Conon, after the battle of Ægos Potamos, and procured for him the command of the Persian navy. On the peace of Antalcidas, Evagoras declared himself independent of the Persian power, in which he was supported by Amasis, king of Egypt; and being defeated at sea, sustained a siege by the Persian forces in Salamis, which city he was allowed to retain on paying an annual tribute. He was assassinated B.C. 374.

EVAGRIUS, surnamed Scholasticus, was a native of Epiphania, in Syria, and was distinguished as a legal advocate at Antioch. He was employed as his secretary by Gregory, bishop of that place, in his correspondence with the emperor Tiberius Constantinus, by whom he was appointed quæstor, and was afterwards made præfect by his successor, Mauricius, and appears to have enjoyed great authority at Antioch. He composed an Ecclesiastical History, in six books, from the year 431 to 593, which was printed in Greek, by Robert Stephens, at Paris, in 1544; at Geneva, Greek and Latin, 1612; at Paris, 1673, with notes by Valerius; and at Cambridge, 1720, by W. Reading. The date of his birth is fixed about 536, but the time of his death is not known.

EVAGRIUS, (Ponticus, or Hyperborita,) a monk in the fourth century, was born near the shores of the Euxine, and was a teacher in the church of Constantinople under Gregory Nazianzen. He afterwards spent many years in religious solitude in the monastery of Nitria, and became celebrated for his piety throughout the East; but entertained the errors of Origen, and the opinions afterwards known as Pelagian. Several propositions contained in his writings were condemned in 553, and again by the council of Lateran in 649. Evagrius wrote, 1. Monachus, sive de Vitâ Practicâ. 2. Gnosticus. 3. Anthirrheticus. 4. Prognostica Problemata. 5. Sententiarum Libri II.; all of which are contained in the Bibliotheca Patrum, and in

the Monum. Eccl. Græc. of Cotelerius. He died in 399.

EVANGELI, (Antonio,) a modern Italian writer, born in 1742, and died in 1805, was an ecclesiastic, and for many years professor of literature at Padua. He was well acquainted with several languages, and was the literary pupil of Jacob Stellini, whose Ethica and Opere varie were edited by Evangeli after his death. His works are, 1. Amor Musico, poëmetto in ottava rima, Pad. 1776. 2. Poesie Liriche, 1793. 3. Scelta d'Orazioni Italiane de' Miglioni Scrittori, Ven. 1796. He also wrote a Latin version of Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard.

EVANS, (Abel,) was a member of St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1699, and was one of the Oxford wits, celebrated in the couplet,

"Alma novem genuit celebres Rhedycina poetas;
Bubb, Stubb, Cobb, Crabb, Trapp, Young, Carey, Tickell, Evans."

He appears to have enjoyed the first literary society of his day; and is mentioned in the Dunciad, vol. ii. p. 116. Some poems and epigrams by him are contained in Nicholl's Select Collection.

EVANS, (Arise, Rice, or John,) was a famous astrologer in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and William Lilly's tutor in the occult sciences. He was by birth a Welshman, and became a member of the university of Oxford, from which he took orders, and obtained a cure in Staffordshire, which he was forced, after some years, to leave, on account of his disorderly life. Upon this he came to reside in London (where Lilly met with him in 1632), and exercised astrology and other magical sciences. By such practices, and by the sale of almanacs and prognostications (which afterwards attracted the favourable attention of bishop Warburton, and exposed him to some ridicule), Evans supported himself; but is said not to have reverenced the truth of his methods so absolutely as to refuse to contradict his own conclusions for money.

EVANS, (Caleb,) a dissenting Baptist minister, and D.D. of Aberdeen, was born at Bristol in 1737, and afterwards preached for many years to a congregation in that city. He died in 1791, leaving several published sermons and religious discourses.

EVANS, (Evan,) a Welsh divine, born about 1730, and died in 1790, was a diligent student of the literature of his native country. He published, in 1764, a quarto Dissertatio de Bardis, or Specimens of Ancient Welsh Poetry, with notes and dissertations; and an English poem, called The Love of Country, with historical notes, 1772; besides sermons translated into the Welsh language.

EVANS, (John,) a dissenting divine, born at Wrexham in 1680, where his father (ejected for nonconformity in 1662) preached to an Independent congregation. He was very carefully educated, and became distinguished for his piety, integrity, and moderation, which were displayed in his ministry at Wrexham and in London. He died in 1730, leaving, Practical Discourses concerning the Christian Temper, and various sermons.

EVANS, (Thomas,) born in 1742, and died in 1784, was a London bookseller, and distinguished for his literary taste, and the judicious publication of many valuable works.

EVANS, (Oliver,) a distinguished American mechanist, was born near Philadelphia in 1755. He constructed engines for the cotton manufacture, and introduced many improvements in the common corn mill; but he chiefly merits notice as the inventor of the high pressure steam-engine. The application of steam as a locomotive power to carriages was also proposed by him; and in spite of universal incredulity, he actually produced a locomotive engine. He died in 1811.

EVANSON, (Edward,) was born in 1731, and graduated at the university of Cambridge, from which he took orders, and in 1768 became vicar of South Mimms, a preferment which he afterwards exchanged for the vicarage of Longdon, in Worcestershire. He was also rector of Tewkesbury; and it was after his removal to this place that he began to entertain doubts on the subject of the Trinity, which he is said to have submitted to the archbishop of Canterbury, with a request for explanation and assistance. It is certain, however, that he chose to make changes in reading the Liturgy, to accommodate it to his own views; for which, and for some opinions delivered in a sermon preached in 1771, he was subjected to a prosecution, from which he escaped in consequence of some irregularity in the proceedings against him. The obnoxious sermon was published with different versions on both sides; and Mr. Evanson appears to have found many supporters, by some of whom he was even encouraged in tampering with the Church Service. But in 1778 he resigned both his livings, and returned to Mitcham, where he supported himself

by taking pupils. In 1772 he published an anonymous pamphlet on the Trinity, a violent and vulgar attack upon the articles and creeds of the Church on this subject; and in 1777 he addressed a letter to Dr. Hurd, bishop of Worcester, on the New Testament prophecies, and the nature of the grand apostasy predicted in them. In this he endeavoured to show that either the Christian revelation was untrue, or all the orthodox churches, including that of England, were false in their doctrines. He also attacked the Christian observance of the Sabbath; the ordinary mode of partaking of the Lord's Supper; and discarded from his canon of authentic scripture the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John, several of the Epistles, and part of the Apocalypse. On some of these points he was engaged in controversy with Dr. Priestley; on those especially contained in his Dissonance of the Four Evangelists. He died in 1809.

EVEILLON, (James,) a pious and learned French ecclesiastic, born in 1572, at Angers, of which place he was afterwards grand-vicar. He was well acquainted with ecclesiastical history, the canon law, and the writings of the fathers. His charities to the poor were extensive, and to support them, he deprived himself of the most ordinary conveniences. He replied to some one, who remarked the want of hangings in his chamber, "When I return home, the walls do not complain to me of cold; but a crowd of naked and shivering wretches are at my door, and demand clothing." He died in 1651, leaving the following works:—Réponse aux Factums, de M. Miron, Evêque d'Angers. De Processionibus Ecclesiasticis Liber, Paris, 1641. De rectâ Psallendi Ratione, La Flèche, 1646. Traité des Excommunications et des Monitories, Angers, 1651; Paris, 1672; dedicated to Henry Arnauld; the most important of his works. Apologia Capituli Andegavensis pro sancto Renato Episcopo suo, adversus Disputationem duplicem Joannis de Launoy, 1650.

EVELYN, (John,) was born at Wotton, in Surrey, in 1620. At four years old he was taught to read by the parish schoolmaster; at eight he commenced Latin, while living with his maternal grandmother at Lewes, and afterwards attended the free-school of Southover, near that place. In 1637 he was entered at Baliol college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple; and soon afterwards his father died. Evelyn was now his own master, and, dissatisfied with the aspect of public affairs at home, determined to go abroad; and after spending about three months in the Netherlands, he returned to England. In 1642 the civil war broke out, and Evelyn went to join the king's army at Brentford; but upon his majesty's retreat to Gloucester, which left the counties in which his family estates lay unprotected, he left the army, and retired to Wotton, now in his brother's possession. Afterwards he obtained the king's licence to travel, and he set out in 1643, accompanied by an old fellow-collegian and intimate friend, James Thicknesse. They remained for some time in Paris, and then proceeded to Italy. Natural beauties were little understood in that age, and Evelyn's chief objects of attraction were palaces, pictures, gardens, and museums; nevertheless his pencil was employed in transferring some beautiful prospects to paper, which were engraved from his sketches. He was offered the highest honours which could be paid to a stranger in the university of Padua, but declined them. He took advantage, however, of his residence in that place to attend the anatomical lectures of cavalier Vestlingius and Athelsteinus Leonænas, from the latter of whom he purchased his tables of veins and nerves. He left Italy in company with Mr. Abdy, Waller the poet, and one captain Wray; they crossed the Simplon, and Evelyn was attacked with small-pox at Geneva, from which, however, he did not suffer severely. Again at Paris he applied himself to learn the German and Spanish languages, besides attending a course of chemistry. Here he became intimate in the family of Sir Richard Browne, the British resident at the court of France, whose daughter he married in her fourteenth year, being himself seven-and-twenty. In the autumn of 1647, Evelyn's affairs called him to England, where he remained until after the death of Charles I.; and after one or two other journeys between France and England, finally came to settle in the latter country soon after the last hopes of the royalists were destroyed at Worcester. His father-in-law's estate of Sayes Court, near Deptford, required superintendence and protection, and Evelyn, now joined by his wife, was permitted to take charge of it, without suffering any impeachment of his loyalty. Sir Richard Browne's estate had been sequestered by parliament, and Evelyn purchased it for 3,500*l.*, with the king's consent. He immediately

began to improve it, by setting out a garden, which was the beginning of all the succeeding ornaments of the place. Here he remained in tranquil retirement until the time of the Restoration, occupied with his gardens and studies. His son Richard died in 1658, aged only five years. "Such a child I never saw! for such a child I bless God, in whose bosom he is!" are the expressions in which Evelyn records his loss. Another son died within a month of Richard; the untimely death of two daughters embittered his life at a later period; and he followed his only remaining son to the grave in the forty-fourth year of his age. During the Protectorate he had published a translation of the first book of Lucretius; Chrysostom's Golden Book for the Education of Children; and the French Gardener and English Vineyard: but in 1659, when the hopes of the royalists began seriously to revive, he came forward as a political writer, with a defence of the king, in that time of danger when it was capital to speak or write in favour of him. He was also engaged in negotiations with his old school-fellow, colonel Morley, at that time governor of the Tower, which Evelyn, treating for the king, proposed that he should deliver up to Charles; but Morley missed the opportunity, afterwards seized by Monk. On the Restoration, Evelyn's character and exertions in the royal cause secured for him a favourable reception at court. He was named one of the council of the Royal Society, and offered the order of the Bath, which he declined; and was a commissioner for regulating the buildings and hackney carriages in the city of London. In 1664, on the breaking out of the Dutch war, he was appointed one of the commissioners for taking care of the sick and wounded and prisoners, within the district of Kent and Sussex. When the plague began, his wife and family were sent away to Wotton; but he remained to attend to his charge. Perhaps the best account of the great fire of 1666 is to be found in Evelyn's journal; and (although anticipated by Wren) he presented to the king a plan for rebuilding the city within two days after its destruction. He was nominated one of the commissioners for executing the office of privy seal, when lord Clarendon was sent to Ireland; and rejoices that he was absent when the appointment of the secretary to the ambassador at Rome was sealed; and positively refused to put the seal to a licence for printing popish books, which were by act of parliament forbidden to be printed or sold. He was firm in his adherence to the established Church; and in a communication to archbishop Sancroft, says, "Whosoever threatens to invade or come against us to the prejudice of that Church, in God's name, be they Dutch or Irish, let us heartily pray and fight against them." But he was not altogether satisfied with the Revolution and its consequences; he was personally attached to the late dynasty, and feared the spirit in which the change had been accomplished. In 1694 he left Sayes Court, after a residence there of more than forty years, for Wotton; the estate there being settled upon him by his elder brother, who had also lost his sons. Sayes Court was occupied, first by admiral Benbow, and afterwards by the czar Peter, for the convenience of its neighbourhood to the dock-yard at Deptford, an honourable but mischievous tenant; for during three weeks, he and his retinue did great damage to his favourite house and gardens. The fine yew hedges were nearly destroyed by Peter, who amused himself by driving through them in a wheelbarrow. He died, aged eighty-five, February 27, 1705. His wife survived him nearly three years, and died in 1709, desiring to be buried by his side, in her will, where she says of him, "His care of my education was such as might become a father, a lover, a friend, and husband, for instruction, tenderness, affection, and fidelity to the last moment of his life; which obligation I mention with a gratitude to his memory ever dear to me; and I must not omit to own the sense I have of my parents' care and goodness in placing me in such worthy hands." His most famous work, the Sylva, remarkable as it is for having completely effected the object for which it was written, has little merit of a purely scientific kind, although it still possesses all the interest which the earnest devotion of such a man as Evelyn could not fail of communicating to a subject, even less interesting to an English reader than the history of his own forest trees. It was the first book printed by order of the Royal Society, and was composed on the occasion of certain questions sent to them by the commissioners of the navy. The Sylva was published in 1664; and a new edition, by Dr. Hunter of York, appeared in 1776. Of his other works may be mentioned, Fumefugium, or the Inconveniences of the Air and

Smoke of London dissipated, Lond. 1661. Sculptura, or the History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper, &c., to which is annexed a new manner of engraving, or mezzo-tinto, communicated by his highness prince Rupert to the author of this treatise, London, 1662. Mundus Muliebris, or the Ladies' Dressing-room unlocked and her Toilette spread; in burlesque. Together with the Fop Dictionary, compiled for the Use of the Fair Sex, London, 1693. A History of the three late famous Imposters, Padre Ottomano, Mahomet Bei, and Sabbatai Levi, 1668. Numismata, a discourse on Medals, 1697. Acetaria, a treatise on Salads, 1698; which was the last work published by him. It must not be omitted that Evelyn's solicitations procured for the university of Oxford the Arundelian marbles; and that he had the honour of introducing to notice the famous carver in wood, Grinling Gibbons.

EVELYN, (John,) third son of the preceding, was born at Sayes Court, January 14, 1654-5, and was for some time at Trinity college, Oxford, but took no degree in that university. He was an elegant scholar, and in his youth published a little treatise, entitled, Of Gardens, four books, first written in Latin verse, by Renatus Rapinus, and now made English by John Evelyn, Esq., 1673. He also translated Plutarch's Life of Alexander, and a History of the Turkish Court from the French; and wrote several occasional poems. He married in 1680; and in 1690 became one of the chief clerks in the Treasury, which he left for a commissionership of revenue in Ireland, in the following year. He died in 1698.

EVERARD, (Nicholas,) a distinguished lawyer and magistrate, was born at Gripskerque, in the island of Walcheren, in 1462, and studied at Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree in 1493; and at that time had acquired so much renown, that Erasmus, in a letter to Bernard Buchon, pronounced him as born for the good of his country. He was ecclesiastical judge at Brussels, under Henry de Bey, prince-bishop of Cambray; and in 1505 was appointed assessor of the grand Belgic council at Mechlin, and afterwards became president of the supreme council of Holland and Zealand at the Hague. His conduct in the administration of this high office was remarkable for the most profound knowledge and the strictest integrity, during the eighteen years for which he held it. He died in 1532 at Mechlin, to which place he had been recalled by Charles V. to resume his former functions. He wrote, Topica Juris, and Concilia, sive Responsa Juris; both of which works were frequently reprinted.

EVERARD, (Nicholas Grudius,) third son of the preceding, was treasurer of the states of Brabant, knight and secretary of the Golden Fleece, counsellor to the emperor Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain. He possessed great practical ability, inherited his father's integrity, and associated and communicated with most of the eminent scholars and learned men of his age. He died at Venice, where he was residing on public affairs, in 1571; and left some elegant Latin poems.

EVERARD, (Adrian Marius,) brother to the preceding, was a Jesuit, and chancellor of Guelderland; he also wrote Latin verses, and died at Brussels in 1568. His Latin poems were printed, together with those of his brother Nicholas Grudius, at Leyden, in 1612.

EVERARD, (Joannes Secundus,) brother to the two preceding, was born at the Hague in 1511, and studied the civil law at Bourges. In 1533 he went to Spain, and became Latin secretary to the cardinal archbishop of Toledo. In 1535 he was with Charles V. at the siege of Tunis, by whom he was afterwards appointed private Latin secretary, (having also served the bishop of Utrecht in that capacity,) but died in 1536, before he could enter upon this honourable post. He wrote the Latin language with great facility and classical elegance; and left a vast quantity of poetry behind him. His works have been often printed; but the Leyden edition of 1631, by Scriverius, is the most complete.

EVERDINGEN, (Cæsar van,) a Flemish painter, born at Alkmaer, in 1606, and died in 1679, was a pupil of Van Bronkhorst. He painted history and portraits, and also practised architecture.

EVERDINGEN, (Aldest van,) was born at Alkmaer in 1621. He excelled in painting romantic landscapes, storms, and sea pieces; and was remarkable for his successful treatment of water, either at rest or in motion. Many of his pictures are attributed to Ruysdael. He died in 1675.

EVREMOND, (Charles de St. Denys, Seigneur de St.) a writer, who distinguished himself by his talents and productions in polite literature, and who was many years resident in England, was

born at St. Denis le Guast, in Lower Normandy, April 1, 1613. He was the third son of Charles de St. Denis, castellan, or baron of St. Denis le Guast; and took the name of St. Evremond from a manor which was part of the estate of his father. He was intended for the profession of the law; and when he was nine years of age was sent to Paris, to the college of Clermont. He was next sent to the university of Caen to study philosophy; but he continued there one year only, and then returned to Paris, where he pursued the same study a year longer in the college of Harcourt. He next began to study the law, but his inclination led him to a military life, and he was made an ensign before he had quite attained to the age of sixteen. After he had served two or three campaigns, he obtained a lieutenant's commission; and, after the siege of Landrecy, in 1637, he had the command of a company of foot. He distinguished himself in the army by his politeness and wit, as well as by his bravery; and his accomplishments procured him the esteem of the maréchals d'Etrées and Grammont, of viscount Turenne, of the count de Moissens, afterwards maréchal d'Albret, of count Palluau, afterwards maréchal de Clerembaut, and of the marquis de Crequi. In 1640 he was at the siege of Arras; and in the ensuing year, he obtained a post in the horse, which gave him fresh opportunities of signalizing himself. Soon after the duke of Enguien, afterwards prince of Condé, became so much pleased with his conversation, that he made him lieutenant of his guards, that he might have him constantly near him. He often read with him; and sometimes communicated to him his most secret projects, and entrusted him with affairs of the greatest moment. After the campaign of Rocroi, in 1643, M. de St. Evremond wrote a kind of satire against the French Academy, which was published in 1650, and entitled, The Comedy of the Academicians for reforming the French Tongue. In 1644 he made the campaign of Fribourg; and the following year he received a dangerous wound at the battle of Nordlingen. After the taking of Furnes, in 1646, the duke of Enguien appointed him to carry the news of it to court; and having, at the same time, opened to him his design of besieging Dunkirk, charged him to propose it to cardinal Mazarin, and to settle with him every thing which was necessary for the execution of that undertaking. M. de St. Evremond managed this business with so much dexterity, that he prevailed on the prime minister to agree to everything which was required by the duke of Enguien; but in 1648 he lost the post which he had near that nobleman, now, by the death of his father, become prince of Condé. The prince, who took great pleasure in ridiculing others, was not fond of being ridiculed himself; he was informed, however, that St. Evremond and the count de Moissens sometimes amused themselves with laughing at his highness. This excited in him so much resentment, that he took from M. de St. Evremond the lieutenancy of his guards. When the civil war broke out (1652), the French king, being acquainted with St. Evremond's merit and bravery, made him a maréchal. He served afterwards in the war of Guienne, under the duke of Candale; but after the reduction of Guienne he was confined for three months in the Bastile, in consequence of some offence taken by cardinal Mazarin. In 1654 he served in Flanders; and continued in the service there till the suspension of arms, which was agreed upon between France and Spain in 1659. The following year he came to England with count de Soissons, who was sent on an embassy to congratulate Charles II. on his restoration; and when cardinal Mazarin set out from Paris with a great retinue, in order to negotiate the Pyrenean treaty with the first minister of the king of Spain, St. Evremond was one of those who accompanied him. He afterwards sent a letter concerning the conferences to the marquis de Crequi, in which he informed him that the cardinal had sacrificed the honour and interests of France to his own private views. After the death of the cardinal, a copy of the letter fell into the hands of some of the courtiers, who represented to the king the danger of allowing private men to censure the conduct of ministers. Their representations made such an impression on the mind of Louis, that he immediately ordered St. Evremond to be committed to the Bastile; but the latter, having received private intimation of the design, fled to Holland (1661). In 1662 he went to England, and was well received at the British court. He particularly numbered among his friends the dukes of Buckingham and Ormond, the earls of St. Alban's and Arlington, lord d'Aubigny and lord Crofts. He also cultivated the acquaintance of those persons in England who were the most eminent for litera-

ture; and often conversed with Hobbes, Sir Kenelm Digby, Cowley, and Waller. In 1665, in consequence of ill health, he returned to Holland, and had thoughts of spending the remainder of his life there. During his stay in that country he became acquainted with most of the foreign ministers and persons of distinction; and likewise visited several eminent literary men who happened then to be at the Hague, particularly Heinsius, Vossius, and Spinoza. He also gained the esteem of the prince of Tuscany, who arrived in Holland in 1668. In 1670 Sir William Temple delivered letters to St. Evremond from the earl of Arlington, informing him that Charles II. desired his return to England; and on his arrival the king conferred on him a pension of 300*l.* a-year. In 1675, Hortense Mancini, duchess of Mazarin, arrived in England; and St. Evremond spent much of his time at her residence, and appears to have had a great regard for her. He was also on very friendly terms with the celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos, with whom he often corresponded. He sometimes passed the summer season with the court at Windsor, where he conversed much with Isaac Vossius, who had been made one of the prebendaries of Windsor by Charles II. By the death of that prince, St. Evremond lost his pension; but in 1686 the earl of Sunderland proposed to James II. to create for him an office of secretary of the cabinet, whose province should be to write the king's private letters to foreign princes. The king agreed to the proposal, but St. Evremond respectfully declined the office. After the Revolution he was so well treated in England by king William, that he refused to return to his own country, though the French king gave him permission, and even promised him a favourable reception. St. Evremond was a kind of epicurean philosopher; but though his speculative morality was too lax, yet in his general conduct he appears to have acted like a man of probity. He died on the 9th of September, 1703, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, in the nave of the church near the cloister, where a monument was erected to his memory by his friends, with an inscription, in which he is highly praised. It is said to have been written by Dr. Garth. Dr. Atterbury, who looked on St. Evremond as an infidel, appears to have had just objections to his being buried in the Abbey. The works of St. Evremond consist of a variety of essays and letters, containing many ingenious and acute remarks on polite literature, and on life and manners, but very unequally written, together with some insipid poems, and several dramatic pieces. He possessed a considerable degree of wit and humour, and great knowledge of the world. He appears to have had a very intimate acquaintance with Roman literature, but acknowledged that he did not understand the Greek language. His works in French have passed through many editions, and been printed in different sizes. One edition is in 2 vols, 4to, and some of the editions are in 7 vols, 12mo. An English translation of some of his works was published in 2 vols, in 1700, 8vo; and a translation of some other of his pieces in 1705, 8vo, under the title of The posthumous Works of M. de St. Evremond, containing variety of elegant essays, letters, poems, and other miscellaneous pieces on several subjects. Another translation, in 2 vols, 8vo, was published by Mr. Des Maizeaux, in 1714, with a dedication to lord Halifax. But the best edition was published by the same editor, with the life of the author prefixed, in 1728, in 3 vols, 8vo.

"Nothing," says Mr. Hallam, "can be more trifling than the general character of the writings of St. Evremond; but sometimes he rises to literary criticism, or even civil history; and on such topics he is clear, unaffected, cold, without imagination or sensibility; a type of the frigid being whom an aristocratic and highly polished society is apt to produce. The chief merit of St. Evremond is in his style and manner. He has less wit than Voiture, who contributed to form him, or than Voltaire, whom he contributed to form; but he shows neither the effort of the former, nor the restlessness of the latter."

EWALD, or EWALDT, (Benjamin,) born at Dantzic, in 1674, and died in 1719; graduated in medicine at the university of Halle, and was professor for a short time in that of Königsberg. His writings consist of a few short dissertations on particular departments of medicine.

EWALD, (John,) a Danish poet, born in 1743, was at an early age distinguished for an ardent and romantic disposition, which led him to run away from school when a boy, with the intention of travelling round the world; and at another time to undertake the study of the Ethiopic language, in order to become

the apostle of the African negroes. His parents destined him for the ecclesiastic life, but his own inclinations were to be a soldier; and he gratified them by enlisting as a private in the Prussian service, which he deserted on being exchanged from a cavalry to an infantry regiment. He then entered the Austrian army, and distinguishing himself in action, was offered a commission, on condition of changing his religion, which he refused; and having by this time discovered that modern warfare was a different affair from the heroic combats which had excited his youthful imagination, he returned home to resume his theological studies. But a disappointment in love plunged him in a course of alternate melancholy and dissipation, from which he was only roused by the success of a poem composed by him, on the occasion of the death of Frederic V. He now acquired the friendship of Klopstock, and the protection of the ministers Bernstorff and Carstens; and was encouraged to persist in his poetical career by the prizes of the Royal Society of Literature. He died at the age of thirty-eight, in 1781. He excelled in the ode and in tragedy; and in the latter, the Death of Balder, the subject of which is taken from the Scandinavian mythology, is his principal performance. The ancient history of Denmark furnished the groundwork of Rollo; and the Fall of Man that of a sacred drama, called Adam and Eve. The Fishers, and Baucis and Philemon, are of a pastoral character. Ewald had advanced some way in the composition of a new Hamlet at the time of his death; and besides his lyrical pieces, left some elegies of great merit. His complete works were printed at Copenhagen, in 4 vols, 8vo.

EWING, (John,) an American divine and mathematician, born in East Nottingham, in Maryland, in 1732. In 1754 he joined the senior class at Princeton college, where he acted also as teacher of the grammar-school. He took his degree in 1755, and was appointed a tutor in the college. In 1758 he was chosen instructor of the philosophical classes in the college of Philadelphia. In the same year he was appointed pastor of the first Presbyterian congregation in that city, an office which he held till his death. In 1773 he visited England and Scotland, received the diploma of D.D. from the university of Edinburgh, and made the acquaintance of several literary men. In 1779 he was elected provost of the university of Pennsylvania. He afterwards became one of the vice-presidents of the American Philosophical Society, contributed some astronomical papers to the American edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and was made one of the commissioners for settling the boundary line of the Delaware, and those between Massachusetts and Connecticut, and between Pennsylvania and Virginia. In 1809 he published his Lectures on Natural Philosophy. He died in 1802.

EWING, (Greville,) a minister of the kirk of Scotland, and a Biblical critic, born at Edinburgh in 1767, and educated at the university there. In 1793 he was ordained a minister of lady Glenorchy's chapel in his native city; and in 1798 he seceded from the establishment, led to this step by the offence which his zeal for the introduction of itinerant and field preaching had given to his ecclesiastical superiors. He then joined the Congregationalists, and became pastor of the Independents' church in Glasgow, over which he presided for forty-two years, and attained eminent distinction among his followers as an expositor of Scripture. He wrote, Letters to the Jews; A Greek and English Lexicon, 1827; the earliest example of a Greek Lexicon with the explanations in English. He died in 1841.

EXIMENO, (Anthony,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Balbastro, in the kingdom of Arragon, in 1732. At the age of ten he went to Salamanca, where he began his studies with great ardour, and made extraordinary proficiency in mathematics and physics. In 1764 he was appointed to teach mathematics and engineering in the royal military school founded at Segovia. On entering into this office he delivered a speech, showing the necessity of cultivating the art of war upon fixed principles; and with a view to exhibit examples as well as precepts to his scholars, he published the lives of all the eminent Spanish heroes, under the title of The Spanish Military History, Segovia, 1769, 4to; and as a supplement, he added, in 1772, The Engineer's Manual, 8vo. Both these works were much admired, the first particularly, for the elegance of the language, and the impartiality of the narrative. After the expulsion of the Jesuits, he lived at Rome, and devoted his attention chiefly to music. After six years' labour and study, he produced a work on the subject, which contributed to his reputation in the musical world. This appeared at

Rome in 1774, and was entitled, Dell' Origine e della Regole della Musica, &c. 4to; "in which," says Dr. Burney, "too confident of his own powers, he imagined himself capable, with four years' study only, intuitively to frame a better system of counterpoint than that upon which so many great musicians had been formed. Possessed of eloquence, fire, and a lively imagination, his book has been called in Italy, 'a whimsical romance upon the art of music, in which is discovered a rage for pulling down, without the power of rebuilding.' The author has certainly, with shrewdness and accuracy, started several difficulties, and pointed out imperfections in the theory and practice of music, as well as in the particular systems of Tartini and Rameau; but his own resources and experience are totally insufficient to the task of correcting the errors of the old system, or forming a new one that is more perfect. He has more eloquence of language than science in music. His reasoning is ingenious and specious, even when his data are false; but his examples of composition are below contempt; and yet they are courageously given as models for students, superior to those of the old great masters of harmony." Eximeno also wrote an apology for the abbé Andre's work on the origin, progress, and actual state of literature, entitled Lettera del Sig. Abate Eximeno al R. P. M. Fr. Tommaso Maria Memachi sopra l'Opinione del Sig. Abate Andres, intorno la Letteratura Ecclesiastica de' Secoli Barbari, Mantua, 1783. He died at Rome in 1798.

EXMOUTH. See PELLEW.

EXPILLY, (Claude,) counsellor of state and president of the parliament of Grenoble, was born at Voiron, in Dauphiny, in 1561, and for several years studied at Turin and Padua. He then took his degrees in law, under the celebrated Cujas, at Bourges, and settled at Grenoble. During the wars of the League, Grenoble declared against the king; and Expilly, to save his library, was forced to follow the prevailing party; but by his moderation he obtained the good opinion of both parties, and was appointed by Henry procurator-general in the chamber of finance of Grenoble. He was employed by Henry IV. and Louis XIII. in negotiations in Savoy and Piedmont; and in 1603 was appointed procurator-general; and in 1630, president of the sovereign council at Chambéri. He died in 1636.

EXPILLY, (John Joseph, abbé,) was born at St. Remi, in Provence, in 1719, and distinguished himself by his geographical labours, in pursuit of which he travelled over part of Europe and the coast of Africa, and acquired the reputation of an accurate and fertile writer. He filled some diplomatic and ecclesiastical appointments, and was a member of several learned societies. He died in 1793, leaving several geographical works.

EXUPERIUS, bishop of Toulouse, succeeded Sylvius in that episcopate, and has been sometimes confounded with another Exuperius who taught rhetoric at Toulouse. He was one of the most pious prelates of his age, and is highly praised by St. Jerome, who dedicated to him his books on Zacharias. Exuperius completed the grand basilica of Toulouse, and converted a temple of Minerva into a church of the Virgin Mary, and was conspicuous for his charities to the poor. In a time of great famine, having already disposed of all that he possessed, he sold the sacred vessels of the church in order to buy provisions for the poor. In 404 he wrote to consult Innocent I. on the heresy of Vigilantius, and on several points of doctrine and discipline, and expelled those errors from his diocese. He is supposed to have died about 417.

EXUPERIUS, a celebrated rhetorician of Toulouse, was a native of Bourdeaux, and had confided to him the education of Dalmatius and Hannibal, the nephews of Constantine. He was rewarded with the government of a Spanish province, where he is said to have become exceedingly rich. Ammonius speaks highly of his general character and eloquence.

EYB, (Albert d',) a learned ecclesiastic in the fifteenth century, flourished under the emperor Frederic III. in 1460, and died in 1479. He made a collection of sentences from ancient authors, dedicated to John, duke of Bavaria and bishop of Munster, and called Margarita Portica, which was printed at Nuremberg in 1472, and several times afterwards. He also wrote, in German, a book on the subject of marriage.

EYBEN, (Hulderic,) an eminent lawyer, of an ancient family in East Friesland, was born in 1629, and studied at Marpurg, under Justus Sinold, or Schutz, and his son, John Helvicus. He was appointed by George II., landgrave of Hesse, professor of law, and lectured with great success. In 1669 he went to fill the offices of counsellor and assessor

at Helmstadt, and in 1678 became an assessor of the imperial chamber at Spire. He held the rank of aulic counsellor at the court of the emperor Leopold, and died in 1699. His works, on legal subjects, were printed in a folio volume at Strasburg in 1708. — CHRISTIAN WILLIAM EYBEN, his son, born in 1663, and died in 1727, is also known for his legal and antiquarian attainments.

EYCK, (Hubert van,) an early Flemish painter, born at Maeseyck, in 1366, and considered as the founder of the Flemish school. He painted many curious works, together with his brother John, the subject of the next article.

EYCK, (John van,) known as John of Bruges, was born at Maeseyck in 1370. To him is generally attributed the invention of oil-painting, but it is doubtful whether he is entitled to that honour. His works, which were chiefly of a small size, are worked up with wonderful fidelity in the details, and are remarkable for their richness of tone. They retain to the present time their vivid tints, and indicate an accurate knowledge of the composition of colours. The best pictures by Van Eyck are to be found at Bruges, where he attained all his celebrity.

EYKENS, (Peter,) called the Old, a painter, born at Antwerp about 1599, who designed and coloured with truth and good taste. His principal works are, a Last Supper; a St. John Preaching in the Desert; a St. Catharine; all in the churches of Antwerp.

EYMAR, (Ange Marie Comte d',) deputy to the Constituent Assembly, was born in Provence, in 1740, and was appointed prefect of the Leman, on the creation of the Prefectures. His admiration for the character of Rousseau made him agreeable to the Genevese; and he died at Geneva in 1803, leaving some trifles in prose and verse.

EYMAR, (Claude,) a name inseparably connected with that of Rousseau, was born in 1744, and conceiving himself to be under great obligations to the author of Emile, he obtained an introduction to Rousseau at Paris in 1774, but did not enjoy much personal intercourse with him, although he was devoted to the perusal of his works, and the admiration of his character. He wrote an account of his visits to his favourite author, and several critical and analytical essays upon his various works. Eymar died in 1822.

EYNDIUS, (Jacob van Den,) of Helmstede, was born at Delft, about 1575, of a distinguished family, and served as a captain of infantry under the stadtholder Maurice. He was also a Latin poet and historian, and died in 1614, leaving, 1. Jac. Eyndii Poëmata, Leyden, 1611, 4to. 2. A Chronicle of Zealand, also in Latin, to the year 1305, which was printed at Middleburg in 1634.

EYRE, (James,) lord chief-justice of the court of Common Pleas, was born in Wiltshire in 1734, and educated at Winchester and Oxford. In 1762 he was elected to the office of recorder of London, having previously practised in the city courts, and distinguished himself by refusing to carry to the throne an address of the court of Common Council, couched in most unfitting language, in the time of "Wilkes and Liberty." The recorder was forced to defend himself to the popular party, but received a vote of censure from the Common Council, and provoked the hostility of the city mob. He was appointed a baron of the Exchequer in 1772, and in 1787 succeeded to the chief seat in that court. He was first commissioner of the great seal on lord Thurlow's resignation in 1792; and became chief-justice of the Common Pleas in the following year, in which office he continued until his death, in 1799.

EYSEL, or EYSSEL, (John Philip,) a German physician and medical writer, was born at Erfurt in 1652, and obtained in the university of that place, in 1680, the double distinction of doctor of medicine and poet laureate. He afterwards professed there medicine, pathology, anatomy, surgery, and botany; and died in 1717. His works are numerous, and consist principally of synoptical views of the different departments of medical science, with the title of Compendium; they were collected and printed after his death, as Opera Medica and Chirurgica, Frankfort and Leipsic, 8vo. He also printed many short dissertations on medical and botanical subjects, which are curious and valuable.

EZEKIEL, an Armenian astronomer, and pupil of Ananias Schiragatsi, was born about 673, and died in 727. He left some works in MS.

EZQUERRA, or ESQUERRA, a Spanish poet, born in Biscay in 1568. He was a canon of the cathedral of Valladolid. His Letter to Batholomew Argensola is a model in its way, and is greatly admired. He died in 1641.

F.

FABBRONI, or FABRONI, (Giovanni,) an Italian writer on natural philosophy, political economy, and agriculture, born at Florence, in 1752. In 1780 he was appointed, under Fontana, vice-director of the grand duke Leopold's museum of natural history. In 1793 he was employed in forming a catalogue of the Florentine gallery, and was subsequently engaged in researches respecting the application of chemistry to the useful arts, and respecting the processes adopted by the painters of antiquity. When Italy was invaded by the French, Fabbroni used his best exertions for the preservation of the ancient monuments of art at Florence, and was appointed conservator of the museum. On the establishment of the kingdom of Etruria he was appointed honorary professor of the university of Pisa; but in 1807 he was deprived of his place as director of the museum at Florence. He was afterwards engaged in assimilating the weights and measures of Tuscany to those of France. In 1809 he received the ribbon of the Legion of Honour, and in 1811 he was created a baron of the empire, and director of the roads and bridges for the department beyond the Alps. He was also director of the Mint at Florence, secretary to the Academia dei Georgofili, and a member of the Societa Italiana delle Scienze. His writings on political economy and natural history are highly esteemed. He died in December 1822.

FABELL, (Peter,) an alchemist, born at Edmonton, where he died in the reign of Henry VII. He is noticed by Norden, Fuller, and Weever, as a good scholar and an ingenious man.

FABER, (John,) a painter, a native of Holland. He visited England in 1695, and acquired some note as a mezzotint engraver. He died in 1721, leaving a son of the same name, who followed his father's profession, and became a distinguished artist.

FABER, (Basil,) an eminent Lutheran divine, born in 1520, at Sorau, in Lower Lusatia. He studied at Wittemberg, and successively became a teacher in the schools at Nordhausen, Tennstadt, and Quedlinburg, and rector of the Augustinian college of Erfurt. He translated into German the notes of Luther on Genesis, and the Chronicle of Krantzius. He published also observations on Cicero, and other learned works, and was concerned in the Magdeburgh Centuries; but his best known work is his Thesaurus Eruditionis Scholasticæ, first published in 1571. After his death it was augmented and improved by Buchner, Thomasius, Christopher Cellarius, and the elder and younger Grævius. The edition published at the Hague, 1735, in 2 vols, fol. is excelled by that by John Henry Leich, Frankfort, 1749, 2 vols, fol. Faber died in 1576.

FABER, (John,) a Roman Catholic divine, surnamed from one of his works, "Malleus Hereticorum," born in Suabia, in 1479. In 1519 he was appointed vicar-general to the bishop of Constance, and in that capacity attended an assembly appointed by the senate to be held at Zurich, in 1523, to inquire into the truth of the opinions which were at that time propagated by Zuinglius and his fellow-reformers in that canton. Several topics in dispute between the Catholics and their opponents were discussed at this assembly, which Faber warmly contended ought to be tried by an appeal to tradition, the authority of the Church, and the canons of the councils, while his adversaries would admit of no other test of truth but the Scriptures. It was at this assembly that Faber is reported to have exclaimed, when hard pressed by his opponents' continued appeal to the Gospel, "that the world might very well live in peace without the Gospel." The result of the meeting was an edict issued by the senate favourable to the opinions of the reformers, against which Faber entered his protest. In 1526, Ferdinand king of the Romans, afterwards emperor, named Faber as his confessor, and in 1531 advanced him to the see of Vienna. He died in 1542. His works display warmth and fluency of language. They were printed at Cologne, in 1537—1541, in 3 vols, fol.

FABERT, (Abraham,) an eminent

French officer, born in 1599, at Metz, where his father was a bookseller. He was educated with the duke d'Epernon, and saved the royal army at the famous retreat of Mayence, in 1635. Being wounded in the thigh by a musket at the siege of Turin, M. de Turenne, and cardinal de la Valette, to whom he was aide-de-camp, entreated him to submit to an amputation, which was the advice of all the surgeons; but he replied, "I must not die by piece-meal; death shall have me entire, or not at all." Having, however, recovered from this wound, he distinguished himself at the battle of Marfée, in 1641, and at the siege of Bapaume. He was afterwards made governor of Sedan, which he strongly fortified. In 1654 he took Stenai, and was appointed maréchal of France in 1658. He modestly refused the collar of the king's orders, saying it should never be worn but by the ancient nobility; and it happened, that though his family had been ennobled by Henry IV. he could not produce the qualifications necessary for that dignity, and "would not," as he said, "have his cloak decorated with a cross, and his name disgraced by an imposture." He died at Sedan, in 1662.

FABIAN, a saint of the Romish church, made pope A.D. 236. He was active in the dissemination of Christianity, and the building of churches. He suffered martyrdom in the Decian persecution, A.D. 250.

FABIAN. See FABYAN.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, (Quintus Rullianus,) an eminent Roman commander, of the illustrious Fabian family. He was five times consul, and dictator twice. He was master of the horse, B.C. 324, to the dictator Papirius Cursor, who, in a campaign against the Samnites, returning to Rome on account of some religious ceremony, left express orders with Fabius not to fight in his absence. Notwithstanding this prohibition, he seized a favourable opportunity, and routed the enemy. When Papirius returned, he commanded his lictors to seize the master of the horse, and proceed to his execution. Fabius took refuge among the legions, and a tumult arose, which continued till the night. On the next day he made his escape to Rome, whither the dictator followed him. His father appealed for him to the people, who joined in intercession with the dictator for his pardon. Satisfied with having thus established the force of his authority, he consented to forgive the offence; and Fabius was dismissed amid the acclamations of the whole Roman people. At the next election he was chosen one of the consuls, and with his colleague obtained a great victory over the Samnites. He was created dictator B.C. 313. He was a second time consul B.C. 308, when he had the management of the war against the Etruscans, who had laid siege to Sutrium. He defeated them, and afterwards successively triumphed over the Marsi, Gauls, and Tuscans. He served the office of censor B.C. 304. In this station he reformed an abuse introduced by Appius Claudius, who, in order to obtain influence in elections, had distributed a great number of freedmen and persons of the meanest condition among the country tribes. Fabius caused all these to be incorporated into four tribes called the urban, and thus neutralized their influence. This act was so acceptable to all the most considerable citizens, that they conferred upon Fabius the appellation of *Maximus*, which was perpetuated in his branch of the family. He died soon after his second nomination to the dictatorship, B.C. 287, and was honoured with a public funeral.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, (Quintus Verrucosus,) surnamed CUNCTATOR, great-grandson of the preceding, and one of the most illustrious generals of Rome. He was consul for the first time B.C. 233, when he obtained a triumph for a victory over the Ligurians. He was a second time consul, when, upon the great alarm excited at Rome on account of the victory gained by Hannibal at the lake Thrasymenus, (B.C. 217,) he was nominated pro-dictator by the unanimous voice of the people, who gave him for a master of the horse, Minucius Rufus. The system of judicious delay, which won for him the appellation of Cunctator, "the Temporizer," is well known. It was his plan to hazard nothing, but to hover round the enemy, watching all his motions, cutting off his convoys, and perpetually harassing him, while he himself with his main body remained in posts of safety. In this he steadily persevered, notwithstanding all the provocations of Hannibal, who became seriously alarmed at a mode of warfare which he foresaw must prove his ruin. But before Fabius could obtain the praise he merited, he had to contend not only with the consummate skill of Hannibal, but with the rash impatience of his countrymen. The former he was able to baffle, the latter nearly proved

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fatal to Rome. "If Fabius," said Hannibal, "is so great a commander as he is reported to be, let him come forth and give me battle." "If Hannibal," said Fabius in reply, "is so great a commander as he thinks himself, let him compel me to it." But the Roman people, less discerning than their wily antagonist, became highly dissatisfied with the dictator's conduct, imputing his extreme caution either to timidity or bad faith. They recalled him to Rome, on the pretext of a solemn sacrifice. On departing from the army he had left peremptory orders with Minucius not to fight; but that officer, as soon as he was gone, sent out some strong detachments, which were successful in cutting off a number of the enemy's foragers. The news of this advantage, industriously spread and magnified at Rome, inflamed the public discontent against Fabius, who openly declared his intention of punishing the master of the horse for his disobedience. In order to prevent this, the people passed an order equalling Minucius in the command with Fabius. The former was soon circumvented by the arts of Hannibal, and would have been entirely cut off, had not Fabius descended from the mountains and rescued him. When the time of the dictatorship was expired, Fabius left his example and advice to the consul Paulus Æmilius, who could not, however, restrain that rashness of his colleague Terentius Varro, which brought on the fatal battle of Cannæ. This dreadful overthrow at once justified the prudence and caution of Fabius, and augmented his authority in Rome, and all looked up to him for direction. In all his campaigns he steadily pursued his original policy of defensive war, and thus contributed to wear out the foe, while the more adventurous Marcellus kept him in continual alarm, and gained frequent advantages over him. The Romans distinguished the respective merits of their two great commanders, by calling one their *shield*, and the other their *sword*. In 543 of Rome, being consul for the fifth time, he retook Tarentum by stratagem, after which he narrowly escaped being caught himself in a snare by Hannibal near Metapontum. When some years after the question was discussed in the senate of sending P. Scipio with an army into Africa, Fabius opposed it, saying that Italy ought first to be rid of Hannibal. Fabius died some time after at a very advanced age. His son, called likewise Quintus Fabius Maximus, who had also been consul, died before him. He made a smart reply to Livius, the former Roman commander of Tarentum, who had retired into the citadel when it was taken by the Carthaginians, and boasted that Fabius had recovered it through his means. "True," said Fabius, "for if you had not lost it, I had not recovered it." Though he had lost some popularity by his opposition to Scipio, the Roman people, just to his merits, defrayed the expense of his funeral by a general contribution, and honoured him as their common father. He was ever after reckoned among the great men of Rome, and the safety of the city at the time of its principal danger was ascribed to him. The poet Ennius, in some lines preserved by Cicero, mentions him as

"Unus qui nobis cunctando restituit rem."

Panvinius and others have reckoned that during a period of about five centuries, from the time of the first Fabius, who is mentioned as consul, to the reign of Tiberius, forty-eight consulships, seven dictatorships, eight censorships, seven augurships, besides the offices of master of the horse and military tribune with consular power, were filled by individuals of the Fabian house. It also could boast of thirteen triumphs, and two ovations.

FABIUS PICTOR, the first Roman historical writer in prose, is supposed to have been the third in descent from that Fabius who acquired the surname of Pictor, because, according to Pliny (xxxv. c. 4), he painted the temple of the goddess of Health, B.C. 304. The historian lived during the second Punic war, and was sent after the battle of Cannæ, B.C. 216, upon a deputation to the Delphic oracle, in order to learn the proper means for appeasing the anger of the gods. He is thought to have written both in Latin and Greek; and his authority is quoted by Livy, who, in his account of the battle of the Thrasymene lake, professes that he followed the authority of Fabius Pictor. He is also commended by Cicero, Pliny, Appian, and others. He composed Annals of his own times, and also treated of the origin and antiquities of the Italian cities. He is charged by Polybius with being partial to the Romans and unfair to the Carthaginians in his narration. His Annals are lost, with the exception of some fragments, which have been preserved by subsequent writers, and are printed in the collections of Antonius Augustinus, Antwerp, 1595,

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Antonius Riccobonus, Venice, 1568, and others. A work published under his name by the well-known impostor, Annio da Viterbo, is demonstrably a forgery.

FABRE, (John Claude,) a French ecclesiastic, and voluminous writer, born at Paris, in 1668. He received his collegiate education in his native city, where he became a member of the Congregation of the Oratory. He was professor of philosophy successively in the seminaries belonging to the order at Rumilli, in Savoy, at Toulon, Riom, Mans, and Nantes. Afterwards he filled the theological chair for three years at Riom; and next, during an equal period, at Lyons, where he published a Latin and French Dictionary, in 8vo, which met with a favourable reception, and has passed through numerous editions. He also published at Lyons, in 1709, an enlarged edition of the satirical dictionary of Richelet, in 2 vols, fol. under the title of Amsterdam. Some of the articles which he admitted into that edition, and the warm commendation which he bestowed in it on the illustrious writers of Port Royal, gave such offence to the fathers of the Oratory, that he was obliged to withdraw from their society, and to retire to Clermont, in Auvergne. In this state of exile he was maintained, partly by what he received for instructing some children, and partly by the assistance of father Tellier, a Jesuit, and confessor to the king. In 1715 he was permitted to re-enter the Congregation of the Oratory, and soon after published at Douay a short treatise, much esteemed by the Roman Catholics, entitled Conversations between Christina and Pelagia, School-Mistresses, respecting the Reading of the Sacred Scriptures, 12mo. In 1723 he removed to Montmorency, where he commenced his Continuation of the Ecclesiastical History of the Abbé Fleury, which became gradually extended to sixteen volumes in 4to and 12mo. He afterwards took up his abode in a house belonging to his order, in the Rue St. Honoré, at Paris, where he spent the remainder of his days. He also made a Translation of Virgil, accompanied with dissertations, notes, and the Latin text, in 3 vols, 12mo, 1721; a prose translation of the Fables of Phædrus, with the text, notes, and the life of Phædrus, 12mo, 1728; and a summary or Index of M. de Thou's History. He had also begun an Index to the Journal des Savans, but resigned the task to the abbé de Claustre, who completed it in 10 vols, 4to. He died in 1755.

FABRE D'EGLANTINE, (Philip Francis Nazaire,) born of mean parentage, at Carcassone, in 1755. Having a restless spirit, he became successively an actor, a comic writer, and a statesman. At the age of sixteen he obtained the prize from the French Academy for a poetical epistle, entitled Etude de la Nature. Soon afterwards he gained the poetical prize, a golden eglantine, or wild rose, at the floral games of Toulouse, whence the adjunct to his name. At the beginning of the Revolution the prospect of obtaining political eminence drew him off from his literary pursuits, and the insurrection of the 10th of August, which he had promoted by his writings, first brought him into notice. He was then a member of the municipality of Paris, and immediately after he obtained the post of secretary to the minister of justice, Danton. Under that political leader he joined in the schemes of the Hebertists, assisted in the ruin of the Gironde party, or Brissotins, and then joined Robespierre to accomplish the destruction of his former associate, Hebert, and his followers. This last event was but the prelude to the fall of Danton and of those who acted with him. The fate of Fabre is said to have been hastened by the cruel policy of Billaud Varennes, to whom he had confided the manuscript of a comedy which he had composed, and which the latter wished to appropriate to himself. He was tried along with Danton, and was guillotined April 5, 1794. Besides his dramatic productions, the most successful of which were his Philinte de Molière, and his Intrigue Epistolaire, he published Les Etrennes du Parnasse, a periodical work, and a poem, entitled Chalons sur Marne; and to him has been erroneously ascribed the introduction into France of that puerile calendar which combated the habits, the opinions, and the prejudices of the rest of Europe. His works, which have been severely censured by La Harpe, were published at Paris, in 1802, in 2 vols, 8vo and 12mo.

FABRE D'OLIVET, (N.) a French philologist and dramatic writer, born in 1768, at Ganges, in Lower Languedoc. He was brought up in the Reformed religion, and settled in Paris with a view to commercial pursuits, but relinquished commerce for literature. He died in 1825. He appears to have been a visionary, and attempted to allegorize the

Mosaic account of the creation. He wrote, among other works, De l'Etat Social de l'Homme, and a translation of lord Byron's Cain, with a Letter and Notes in refutation of the principles put forward in that dramatic piece.

FABRETTI, (Raphaele,) an eminent antiquary, born at Urbino, in 1619. After studying at Cagli and Urbino, he went to Rome, whence he was sent by cardinal Imperiali upon business of importance into Spain, where he filled the office of procurator fiscal for thirteen years, and upon his return was appointed judge of appeals to the Capitol. He was afterwards for three years auditor of legation in Urbino; whence being recalled to Rome, he occupied successively the posts of clerical examiner, secretary of the memorials to Alexander VIII., canon of the Vatican, prefect of the holy cemeteries, and archivist of the castle of St. Angelo. He employed his intervals of leisure in the study of antiquities, for which he was well qualified by his knowledge of the Greek and Latin authors. He particularly devoted himself to the examination and collection of all the inscriptions and ancient monuments dispersed through the Campagna, for which purpose he traversed the whole of that province alone and on horseback, climbing hills, plunging into caverns, and leaving no part unexplored. His horse, which his friends nicknamed Marco Polo, was so much accustomed to stop among ruins, that he became himself a kind of antiquary, and sometimes, by stopping of his own accord, gave his master notice of objects which would otherwise have been passed unobserved. Innocent XII. had such a regard for Fabretti, that he made him master of the secrets of the pope's temporal estate. In 1680 he published his De Aquis et Aquæductibus veteris Romæ, which involved him in a dispute with James Gronovius about the interpretation of some passages in the classics, which was conducted on both sides with unbecoming asperity. He next published a dissertation, entitled De Columna Trajani, 1683, fol. which contained many curious particulars concerning the naval and military establishments &c. of the ancients. There was annexed to it the history of Trajan's Dacian wars by Ciaconius. His noble collection of inscriptions, entitled Inscriptionum Antiquarum Explicatio, fol. appeared at Rome in 1599. Maffei observes that it was the first collection which was not filled with fictitious inscriptions. He died at Rome in 1700, in his eighty-first year. His cabinet of antique monuments was placed in the old palace of the dukes of Urbino.

FABRI, (Honoré,) a learned Jesuit, born in Bugey, in the diocese of Belley, near Lyons, in 1607. He for a long time held the chair of professor of philosophy in the college de la Trinité at Lyons; but his profound knowledge of theology led to his being called to Rome, where he was made a penitentiary. He died in that city in 1688. He was a man of most extensive information, and studied medicine and anatomy with considerable ardour. He assumed the credit of the discovery of the circulation of the blood; and father Regnault and others have supported his assumption, on the grounds that he had maintained the fact of the circulation in a discussion in 1638; but Harvey had published his discovery in 1628. Fabri published Pulvis Peruvianus Febrifugus vindicatus, Rome, 1655; and two other essays, one, De Plantis, et Generatione Animalium, the other, De Homine, published at Paris in 1666, and at Nuremberg in 1677.

FABRIANO, (Gentile da,) a celebrated painter, born at Verona, in 1332. He was a pupil of Giovanni Fiesole, and at an early age went to Rome, where he was employed at the Vatican. After visiting Florence, Urbino, and Perugio, he travelled to Venice, where he executed his greatest work, a picture for the grand council chamber. For this splendid performance he was rewarded with a pension for life. Some of his earlier productions were warmly commended by Michael Angelo. He died in 1412.

FABRICE, (Frederic Ernest,) a German baron, gentleman of the chamber to prince Charles Augustus of Holstein, and administrator of the duchy in the minority of duke Frederic, nephew of Charles XII. of Sweden. He was sent by the prince on an embassy to the Swedish king while he was detained at Bender, after his disastrous Russian campaign; and he became a great favourite with Charles, resided with him several years, and excited in him a taste for the literature of France. He wrote, Anecdotes du Séjour du Roi de Suède à Bender, ou Lettres du Baron de Fabrice, published in 1760, 8vo, and translated into English and German. Fabrice was travelling in Germany with George I. at the time of his majesty's decease, who died in his arms in June 1727. His own death, which took place a few years after in Germany, was preceded by insanity.

FABRICIUS, (Caius,) surnamed Luscinus, an illustrious Roman general. He was consul for the first time 283 B.C., when he triumphed over the Boii and the Etruscans. After the defeat of the Romans under the consul Lævinus by Pyrrhus, (B.C. 281,) Fabricius was sent by the senate as legate to the king to treat for the ransom of the prisoners. Pyrrhus is said to have endeavoured to bribe him by large offers, which Fabricius, poor as he was, rejected with becoming scorn. He was again consul B.C. 279, and was sent against Pyrrhus, then encamped near Tarentum. The physician to the king is said to have come secretly to the Roman camp, and to have proposed to Fabricius to poison his master for a bribe, at which the consul, indignant, had him put in fetters and sent back to Pyrrhus. He afterwards defeated the Samnites, Lucanians, and Bruttii, who had joined Pyrrhus. In 276 he was consul for the third time. The extreme frugality and simplicity of the manners of Fabricius are conformable to what is recorded of the austerity of Roman life previous to the Punic wars. When censor, he dismissed from the senate P. Cornelius Rufinus, because he had in his possession ten pounds weight of silver plate. Fabricius died poor, and the senate was obliged to make provision for his daughters. Virgil expresses his character with pregnant brevity:—"Parvoque potentem Fabricium."

FABRICIUS, (Andrew,) a learned Romish divine, born in 1520, at Hodege, in the district of Liege. He studied philosophy and divinity at Ingolstadt, and taught those sciences at Louvain. Cardinal Otho Truchses, bishop of Augsburgh, engaged him in his service, and sent him to Rome, where he remained as his agent for about six years under the pontificate of Pius IV. On his return he was promoted to be counsellor to the duke of Bavaria, and was advanced to the provostship of Ottingen, in Suabia, where he died in 1581. His principal work was Harmonia Confessionis Augustinianæ, Cologne, 1573 and 1587, fol. He wrote also a Catechismus Romanus ex Decreto Consilii Tridentini, with notes and illustrations, 1570 and 1574, 8vo; and three Latin tragedies,—1. Jeroboam Rebellens, Ingolstadt, 1565; 2. Religio Patiens, Cologne, 1566; and 3. Samson, *ib.* 1569.

FABRICIUS, (Francis,) a learned divine, born at Amsterdam, in 1663. He lost both parents when he was only five years old, and his education then devolved upon his maternal grandfather, Francis Felbier, who placed him at the public school of Amsterdam in 1673; but in less than three months his grandfather died, and on his death-bed advised him to devote himself to the study of divinity. He accordingly pursued his classical studies with great assiduity. At his leisure hours David Sarphati Pina, a physician and rabbi, gave him lessons in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac, and enabled him to read the works of the Jewish doctors. In 1681 he removed to Leyden, where for two years he studied philosophy, Greek and Roman antiquities, and ecclesiastical history and geography, under De Volder, Theodore Ryckius, James Gronovius, and Frederic Spanheim. In 1686 he returned to Amsterdam, and in the following year he was ordained, and preached first at Velzen, where his sermons were much admired. In 1696 the church of Leyden invited him to become their pastor; and in 1705, on the death of James Trigland, he succeeded to the chair of divinity professor, of which he took possession December 13, with an oration on the subject of Jesus Christ the sole and perpetual foundation of the church. In 1723 the curators of the university of Leyden founded a professorship of sacred eloquence, and appointed him to it, where his business was to teach the art of preaching. In 1726 the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel elected him a member. He died in 1738. Fabricius was four times rector magnificus of the university. The synod of South Holland had likewise chosen him as one of their deputies. He wrote, 1. Christus unicum ac perpetuum Fundamentum Ecclesiæ, Leyden, 1717, 4to. 2. De Sacerdotio Christi juxta Ordinem Melchizedeci, *ib.* 1720, 4to. 3. Christologia Noachica et Abrahamica, *ib.* 1727, 4to. 4. De Fide Christiana Patriarcharum et Prophetarum, *ib.* 4to. 5. Orator Sacer, *ib.* 1733, 4to. This contains the substance of his lectures on preaching, and is a complete and able treatise on the subject.

FABRICIUS, (George,) a learned German, celebrated for his skill in Latin versification, born at Chemnitz, in Upper Saxony, in 1516. After a liberal education at Freyberg and Leipsic, he went to Rome, in quality of tutor to a nobleman, where he examined, with great accuracy and minuteness, all the remains of antiquity, and compared them with the descriptions which the Latin writers

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have given of them. The result of these observations was his work entitled Roma, published in 1550. He returned to his native country, and was appointed master of the great school at Meissen, over which he presided for twenty-six years, and died there in 1571. His poems appeared at Basle in 1567, in 2 vols, 8vo; and, besides this collection, there are also hymns, odes against the Turks, the Art of Poetry, Comparisons of the Latin Poets, &c. He is said to have received the laurel from the emperor Maximilian, a short time before his death. His poems are written with great purity and elegance. He was particularly careful in the choice of his words; and he carried his scruples in this respect so far, that he would not on any account make use of a word in his Sacred Poems which savoured in the least of paganism. He wrote also in prose, the Annals of Meissen, in seven books; Origines Saxonicæ, 2 vols, fol.

FABRICIUS, (James,) an eminent physician, born at Rostock in 1577. Following the advice of Hippocrates, he joined the study of the mathematics with that of medicine, and was a pupil of Tycho Brahe and of Chytræus. He travelled through England, Germany, and the Low Countries, and afterwards repaired to Jena, where he obtained the degree of doctor at the age of twenty-six. He filled the stations of professor of medicine and of the mathematics at Rostock for forty years, and afterwards retired to Copenhagen, where he was appointed chief physician to the kings of Norway and Denmark, Christian IV. and Frederic III. He died at Copenhagen in 1652.

FABRICIUS, (James,) a Lutheran divine, born at Coslin in Pomerania in 1593. Having taken orders, he was appointed chaplain to the duke of Bogislaus XIV., who five years after recommended him to a doctor's degree at Gripswald. About this time Gustavus Adolphus, arriving in Germany, made him his confessor, and superintendent of the ecclesiastics in his army; and after the battle of Lutzen, in which that prince lost his life, the duke Bogislaus recalled Fabricius, and made him superintendent of Upper Pomerania, in which office he was afterwards continued by queen Christina. He was also appointed minister of the principal church of Stettin, and professor of divinity. He died in 1654. His principal writings are, 1. Disputationes in Genesim, et in Epistolam ad Romanos. 2. Probatio Visionum. 3. Invictæ Visionum Probationes. 4. Gesta Gustaviana.

FABRICIUS, (Jerome,) more generally known by the name of Hieronymus Fabricius ab Aquapendente, was born of poor parents at Acquapendente, in the territory of Orvieto, in 1537. He was educated at Padua, and after having gone through the usual course of philosophy, he began the study of anatomy and surgery under Gabriel Fallopius, whom he afterwards succeeded in the professor's chair, in which he taught the same sciences for nearly half a century, in the university of Padua. He died in 1619. The disinterested generosity of Fabricius gained him the esteem of the principal families of Padua; and the republic of Venice built a spacious anatomical amphitheatre, on the front of which his name was inscribed; they also decreed him an annual stipend of a thousand crowns, and the honour of a statue, and created him a knight of St. Mark. He was the tutor of William Harvey, whose discovery of the circulation of the blood was suggested, according to his own statement, by the remarks of Fabricius on the valvular structure of the veins, which he is said to have been the first to demonstrate. His surgical works obtained for him a high reputation, and the improvements which he introduced into the practice of his art gained him the appellation of the father of modern surgery. He wrote, 1. Pentateuchus Chirurgicus, Frankfort, 1592. 2. De Visione, Voce, et Auditu, Venice, 1600. 3. Tractatus de Oculo, Visûsque Organo, Padua, 1601. 4. De Venarum Ostiolis, *ib.* 1603. 5. De Locutione, et ejus Instrumentis, *ib.* 1603. 6. Opera Anatomica, quæ continent de formato Fœtu, de Formatione Ovi et Pulli, de Locutione et ejus Instrumentis, de Brutorum Loquela, *ib.* 1604: a splendid work. 7. De Musculi Artificio, et Ossium Dearticulationibus, Vicenza, 1614. 8. De Respiratione et ejus Instrumentis, libri duo, Padua, 1615. 9. De Motu locali Animalium, *ib.* 1618. 10. De Gula, Ventriculo, et Intestinis, Tractatus, *ib.* 1618. 11. De Integumentis Corporis, *ib.* 1618. 12. Opera Chirurgica in duas Partes divisa, *ib.* 1617. This work passed through seventeen editions, in different languages. 13. Opera omnia Physiologica et Anatomica, Leipsic, 1687. The whole of his works were also published at Leyden, with a preface by Albinus, in 1723, and in 1737, in fol.

FABRICIUS, (John Albert,) one of the most eminent and indefatigable scho-

lars of his time, son of the director of the music at St. Paul's in Leipsic, organist of the church of St. Nicholas in that city, and a poet and a man of letters, was born at Leipsic in 1668. His mother died in 1674, and his father in 1679; but the latter, while he lived, had begun to instruct him, and on his death-bed recommended him to the care of Valentine Albert, an eminent divine and philosopher, who first placed him under Wenceslaus Buhl, and Jo. Goth. Herrichius, and in 1684 sent him to a celebrated school at Quedlinburgh, of which the learned Samuel Schmidt was then rector. It was here that he met with a copy of Barthius's Adversaria, and Morhoff's Polyhistor, which, as he himself informs us, gave him the first impulse to that species of literary research, which he afterwards carried beyond all his predecessors. He now was matriculated in the college of Leipsic, and was entirely under the care of his guardian Valentine Albert, one of the professors, with whom he lodged for seven years. During this time he attended the lectures of Carpzovius, Olearius, Feller, Rechenberg, Menckenius, and Ittigius, who introduced him to a knowledge of the Christian fathers, and of ecclesiastical history. In 1686 he was admitted to the degree of bachelor of philosophy, and in 1688, to that of master. In this last year he produced his first publication, a dissertation De Numero Septuagenario; and in the same year he published his Scriptorum Recentiorum Decas. This was published at Hamburgh, without his name; and having been attacked by an anonymous opponent, he replied in a Defensio Decadis adversus Hominis malevoli Maledicum Judicium justis de Causis ab Auctore suscepta. In 1689 he published his Decas Decadum, sive Plagiariorum et Pseudonymorum Centuria, in which he assumed the name of Faber. To this was added a dissertation on the Greek Lexicons, which he enlarged afterwards, and inserted in the fourth volume of his Bibliotheca Græca. The same year he edited a corrected and enlarged edition of Weller's Greek Grammar. In 1691 he published, in Greek and Latin, the books of the Apocrypha, with a preface and new translation of the book of Tobit; and at the same time, a new edition of Louis Cappel's Historia Apostolica. For his degree of doctor in philosophy he supported two theses: one in March 1692, on the Sophisms of the Ancient Philosophers, and particularly the Stoics; and the other in 1693, on the Platonism of Philo. Besides his studies in literature and philosophy, he had much inclination to that of medicine, but he at length devoted himself entirely to divinity. In April 1692 he had been admitted a preacher, and his four disputations on subjects of theology procured him the highest praises from his tutors. In 1693 he went to Hamburgh, and found a liberal patron in John Frederic Mayer, minister of the church of St. James, ecclesiastic-counsellor to the king of Sweden, and honorary professor of divinity at Kiel. Mayer gave him an invitation to his house, and engaged him as his librarian, which office he held for five years, dividing his time between study and preaching. In the month of August 1695 he sustained a disputation at Kiel on the irrational logic of the popes, in the presence of the dukes of Holstein and Brunswick. In 1697 he published the first edition of his Bibliotheca Latina, in a small volume 8vo. In 1696 he went into Sweden with M. Mayer, who introduced him to Charles XI. In 1699, he was unanimously chosen to be professor of eloquence, in the room of Vincent Placcius. Fabricius delivered his inaugural speech on the Eloquence of Epictetus; and he now settled at Hamburgh for the remainder of his life, having a few months before taken his degree of doctor in divinity at Kiel. On this occasion he supported a thesis, De Recordatione Animæ Humanæ post fata Superstitis. In April 1700 he married Margaret Schultz, daughter of the rector of the lower school in Hamburgh, to which situation Fabricius was presented in 1708; but after the death of M. Schultz, Fabricius resigned this office in 1711, as interfering too much with the duties of his professorship. He died at Hamburgh on the 30th of April, 1736. His principal works are:—1. Bibliotheca Græca, 14 vols, 4to, Hamburgh, 1705-28. A new edition, with considerable improvements, was published by Harles, *ib.* 1790, 1809. The Bibliotheca Græca is a most valuable work; it contains notices of all the Greek authors, from the oldest known down to those who flourished in the last period of the Byzantine empire, with lists of their works and remarks on them. 2. Bibliotheca Latina, 3 vols, 4to, 1708-21. Ernesti published a new and improved edition at Leipsic, 1773. The Bibliotheca Latina is inferior in research and copiousness to the Bibliotheca Græca, but is still a useful work, espe-

cially in the new form given to it by Ernesti. 3. Bibliotheca Latina Ecclesiastica, fol. Hamburgh, 1718. 4. Bibliotheca Latina Mediæ et Infimæ Ætatis, cum Supplemento C. Schoettgenii, ex Recensione Dominici Mansi, Padua, 6 vols, 4to, 1754. 5. Memoriæ Hamburgenses, 7 vols, 8vo; to which Reimar, the son-in-law of Fabricius, added an eighth volume in 1745. 6. Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti, 2 vols, 8vo, 1719; being a Collection of the false Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, and other apocryphal books which appeared in the early ages of Christianity. 7. Bibliographia Antiquaria, 4to, 1760; being notices of the authors who have written upon Hebrew, Greek, Roman, and ecclesiastical antiquities. 8. Delectus Argumentorum et Syllabus Scriptorum qui veritatem Religionis Christianæ Lucubrationibus suis asseruerunt, 4to, 1725. 9. Hydrotheologia, written in German, and translated into French under the title Théologie de l'Eau, ou Essai sur la Bonté, la Sagesse, et la Puissance de Dieu, manifestées dans la Création de l'Eau, 8vo, La Haye. 1741. 10. Codex Pseudepigraphus Veteris Testamenti. 11. Conspectus Thesauri Litterarii Italiæ, 8vo, 1749, or notices of the principal collections of the Historians of Italy, as well as of other writers who have illustrated the antiquities, geography, &c. of that country. 12. Imp. Cæs. Augusti Temporum Notatio, Genus et Scriptorum Fragmenta, with Nicolai Damasceni de Institutione Augusti, 4to, 1727. 13. Salutaris Lux Evangelii, sive Notitia Propagatorum per Orbem totum Sacrorum; accedunt Epistolæ quædam ineditæ Juliani Imperatoris, Gregorii Habessini Theologia Æthiopica, necnon Index Geographicus Episcopatuum Orbis Christiani, 4to, 1731. 14. Centifolium Lutheranum, sive Notitia Literaria Scriptorum omnis Generis de Martino Luthero, ejus Vita, Scriptis, et Reformatione Ecclesiæ editorum, 2 vols, 8vo, 1730. 15. Centuria Fabriciorum Scriptis Clarorum qui jam Diem suum obierunt collecta, 8vo, 1709, with a continuation in 1727. Fabricius also published editions of Sextus Empiricus, of the Gallia Orientalis of Father Colomiès, of the works of St. Hippolytus, and many others. The catalogue of the works published by him exceeds 100.

FABRICIUS, (Vincent,) a learned and ingenious miscellaneous writer and Latin poet, born at Hamburgh, in 1612. He studied at Leyden, and took his degree in medicine in 1634. He was for some time counsellor to the bishop of Lubec, and afterwards syndic of the city of Dantzic, which also honoured him with the dignity of burgomaster, and sent him thirteen times deputy to Poland. He died at Warsaw, during the diet of the kingdom, in 1667. The first edition of his poems, in 1632, 12mo, was printed upon the encouragement of Daniel Heinsius, at whose house he lodged. He published a second in 1638, with corrections and additions: to which he added a satire in prose, entitled Pransus Paratus, which he dedicated to Salmasius. The most complete edition of his poems is that of Leipsic, 1685, published under the direction of his son Frederic.

FABRICIUS, (John Christian,) the most distinguished entomologist of the eighteenth century, born at Tundern, in the duchy of Sleswick, in 1742. At the age of twenty he repaired to Upsal, where he studied under Linnæus, and became his most illustrious pupil. At the age of twenty-three he was made professor of natural history and rural economy at Kiel; but soon devoted himself exclusively to the study of entomology, of which he published the first fruits in 1775, in his Systema Entomologiæ. He was well skilled in the modern languages, and travelled, for the advancement of his favourite science, in Norway, Russia, and England, visiting the last mentioned country seven times, and making the acquaintance of Sir Joseph Banks, John Hunter, Drury, Francillon, and others. He was a man of great amiability and modesty, and an indefatigable student. He died of dropsy, in 1807. His works are numerous, and in high repute.

FABRICIUS, (John Louis,) a learned Swiss divine of the Reformed communion, born at Schaffhausen, in 1639. He commenced his education under the care of his father, who was rector of the college in his native town; whence he went, in 1647, to Cologne, and the year after he removed to Heidelberg. In 1650 he went to Utrecht, where he engaged in the office of tutor, in which capacity he accompanied the son of M. de la Lane, governor of Rees, to Paris, in 1652, and continued there for three years. Returning to Heidelberg, he took the degree of M.A. in 1656; and in the following year was admitted to the exercise of the ministry, and created professor-extraordinary of the Greek language. In the same year he was sent by the elector to Paris, in the quality of governor to the baron de Rothenchild, whom in the year 1659 he

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conducted to the Hague, and in the following year to England, and afterwards to France, where they parted. Fabricius was soon after appointed professor of theology at Heidelberg, superintendent of the college of wisdom, a professor in philosophy, and director of the studies of the electoral prince. In 1664 he was made ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector, who sent him, in 1666, on an embassy to Schaffhausen. The ensuing war forced him to flee from place to place, and when he was in Switzerland, he was employed by William III. king of England, and the States-general, to assist the English envoy to the cantons, and to watch over the interests of the Dutch republic. He also negotiated a reconciliation between the Vaudois and the duke of Savoy, and an alliance between that prince and the States-general. He afterwards retired to Frankfort, where he died in 1697. Besides the reputation which he acquired in his political agencies, his theological and controversial treatises reflect credit on his talents and erudition. He wrote, De Viis Dei, an et quousque sint similes Viis Hominum. De Symbolica Dei Visione. Διαλεξις de Baptismo Infantibus Heterodoxorum conferendo. De Ludis Scenicis. De Controversia circa Personam Christi inter Evangelicos agitata. Euclides Catholicus ad Fratres Wallemburgicos. De Limitibus Obsequii erga Homines. De Fide Infantum. De Baptismo per Mulierem, vel Hominem privatum, administrato.

FABRICIUS, (William,) surnamed Hildanus, a celebrated surgeon, born at the village of Hilden, near Cologne, in 1560. He was a disciple of John Griffon of Lausanne, in which place he settled as physician and surgeon, and also gave public lectures in anatomy. He was medical surgeon to the margrave of Baden; and in 1615 became public physician at Berne, where he died in 1634. He displayed much ingenuity in his chirurgical practice, by the invention of instruments and contrivances for particular occasions. His numerous works are a treasure of useful facts. Of these, the most considerable are Six Centuries of Observations and Cures, published successively from 1606, and at length collectively in 1641, 4to. All his works were published together by J. Bayer, Frankf. 1646, fol. and again in 1652. A Latin edition was published at Frankfort, in 1683, fol. by J. L. Dufour.

FABRICY, (Gabriel,) a French Dominican, and celebrated bibliographer, born in 1725, at St. Maximin, near Aix, in Provence. In 1757 he was appointed secretary to the library of La Casanata in Rome; and in 1771, French theologist to that establishment. He was also admitted a member of the Academy degli Arcadi. He died in 1800. His principal works are, 1. Recherches sur l'Epoque de l'Equitation, et de l'Usage des Chars Equestres, chez les Anciens, Rome, 1764-65, 2 vols, 8vo. 2. Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire littéraire des deux PP. Ansaldi, des PP. Mamachi, Patuzzi, Richini, et de Rubeis, inserted in Richard's Dict. Univ. des Sciences Ecclésiastiques, vols. v. and vi. 3. Des Titres primitifs de la Révélation, ou, Considérations critiques sur la Pureté et l'Intégrité du Texte original des Livres saints de l'Ancien Testament, Rome and Paris, 1772, 2 vols, 8vo, recommending a new translation of the Bible. 4. Diatribe qua Bibliographiæ antiquariæ et sacræ Critices capita aliquot illustrantur, Rome, 1782, 8vo; published at the close of the Specimen variarum lectionum Sacri Textus of De Rossi.

FABRONI, (Angelo,) an Italian scholar and biographer, born in 1732, at Marradi, in Tuscany, of a family once so opulent as to be able to assist the falling fortunes of the Medici. He was educated first at home under able masters, and afterwards went to Rome, in 1750, to the college founded by Bandinelli for the youth of Tuscany. He early employed himself in preparing his lives of the Italian literati of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the first volume of which he published at Rome in 1766, 8vo. In 1767 he was appointed prior of the church of St. Lorenzo, at Florence, by the duke Peter Leopold, who furnished him liberally with the means of visiting the principal cities of Europe. In 1773 he returned to Tuscany, and was desired by the grand duke to draw up a scheme of instruction for his sons. He also proceeded with his great works, Vitæ Italorum, and the Life of Pope Leo, &c. In 1801 he retired to a Carthusian monastery near Pisa; and when the incursions of the French army had put an end to the studies of the youth at Pisa, he removed to St. Cerbo, near Lucca, but returned to Pisa, where he died in 1803. Of his principal work, the Vitæ Italorum Doctrina excellentium, quæ Sæculis XVII. et XVIII. floruerunt, eighteen volumes were published in his life-time, and two more were afterwards added. He also wrote, among other works, Istoria dell' Arte del Disegno; Vita Laurentii Medicei,

4to; Historia Lycæi Pisani, 3 vols, 4to; Viaggio d'Anacarsi; Vita Leonis X. 4to; Vita Cosmi Medicei, 4to; Vita F. Petrarchæ, 4to; Vita Pallantis Stroctii, 4to; Elogj d'illustri Italiani, 4to; Elogj di Dante Alighieri, di Angelo Poliziano, di Ludovico Ariosto, e di Torquato Tasso, Parma, 1800. Besides these, he published several orations, translations, and a literary journal, at Pisa, in 102 volumes. He also wrote part of his own life.

FABROT, (Charles Annibal,) one of the most eminent jurists of his time, born in 1580, at Aix in Provence. After making very distinguished progress in Greek and Latin, and jurisprudence, he was admitted doctor of laws in 1606, and then became an advocate in the parliament of Aix. He was next promoted to the law-professorship at Aix, which office he filled until 1617, when he went to Paris, where he printed his notes on the Institutes of Theophilus. This work he dedicated to the chancellor Seguier, who requested him to undertake the translation of the Basilics, or Constitutions of the Eastern emperors, and gave him a pension of 2000 livres. His death is said to have been hastened by the rigour of his application in preparing his new edition of Cujas, which was published in 1658, in 10 vols, fol. He died in 1659. His works are, 1. Antiquités de la Ville de Marseille. 2. Exercitationes duæ de Tempore Humani partus et de Numero Puerperii, 8vo. 3. Exercitationes accedunt Leges xiv. quæ in lib. digestarum deerant, 4to. 4. Basilicorum, Gr. et Lat. 7 vols, fol. Besides editions of various authors, ancient and modern.

FABYAN, or FABIAN, (Robert,) an English historian, and an alderman of London, in the fifteenth century. There is reason to believe that, although he was apprenticed to a trade, his family were people of substance in Essex. Bishop Tanner says he was born in London. At what period he became a member of the Drapers' Company cannot now be ascertained. From records in the city archives, it appears that he was alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without; in 1493 he served the office of sheriff. On the 20th of September, 1496, in the mayoralty of Sir Henry Colet, we find him "assigned and chosen," with Mr. Recorder and certain commoners, to ride to the king "for redress of the new impositions raised and levied upon English cloths in the archduke's land." This probably alludes to the circumstance of Philip, to whom the emperor Maximilian had resigned the Low Countries the year before, exacting the duty of a florin upon every piece of English cloth imported into his dominions; but which he desisted from in the articles of agreement signed by his ambassadors in London, July 7, 1497. In 1502, on the pretext of poverty, Fabyan resigned the alderman's gown, not willing to take the mayoralty; and probably retired to the mansion in Essex, mentioned in his will, at Theydon Gernon. That he was opulent at this period cannot be doubted; but he seems to have considered that the expenses of the chief magistracy were too great, even at that time, to be sustained by a man who had a family of sixteen children, for such is the number specified in his will, and whose figures in brass he ordered to be placed upon his monument. Stowe, in his Survey of London, gives the English part of the epitaph on Fabyan's tomb, from the church of St. Michael, Cornhill, and says he died in 1511; adding that his monument was gone. Bale, who places Fabyan's death on February 28, 1512, is probably nearer the truth, as his will, though dated July 11, 1511, was not proved till July 12, 1513. His will affords a curious comment on the manners of the time of Henry VIII. and may be seen in Sir H. Ellis's edition of his Chronicle. From several passages in Fabyan's history, it is evident that he was conversant in French, and no layman of the age he lived in is said to have been better skilled in the Latin language. With these accomplishments, with great opportunities, and with a taste for poetry, he endeavoured to reconcile the discordant testimonies of historians, and therefore named his work The Concordance of Histories; adding the fruits of personal observation in the latter and more interesting portion of his Chronicle. He divides his Chronicle into seven portions, giving a copy of verses as an epilogue to each, under the title of the Seven Joys of the Blessed Virgin. The first six portions bring his history from the landing of Brute to the Norman conquest. The seventh extends from the conquest to the conclusion. There have been five editions of Fabyan; the first printed by Pynson, in 1516, the great rarity of which is attributed by Bale to cardinal Wolsey, who ordered some copies "exemplaria nonnulla" to be burnt, because the author had made too clear a discovery of the revenues of the clergy. The second edition was printed by Rastell in 1533; the third by John Reynes in

1512; the fourth by Kingeston in 1559, all in folio.

FACCIO, or FATIO, (Nicolas of Duiller,) a mathematician, born at Basle, in 1664. In 1682 he went to Paris, where Cassini received him very kindly. In the following year he returned to Geneva, where he became particularly acquainted with a count Fenil, who formed the design of seizing, if not assassinating the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. This design Faccio having learned from him, communicated it to bishop Burnet about 1686, who imparted it to the prince. Bishop Burnet, in the first letter of his Travels, dated September 1685, speaks of him as an incomparable mathematician and philosopher. Whilst Calamy studied at the university of Utrecht, Faccio resided in that city as a private tutor, and was generally regarded as a Spinozist. Afterwards he was professor of mathematics at Geneva. In 1687 he came to England, and made the acquaintance of Sir Isaac Newton. About 1704 he taught mathematics in Spital-fields, and obtained about that time a patent for a species of jewel-watches. He next attached himself to the French prophets, became their chief secretary, and committed their warnings to writing. On the 2d of December, 1707, he was put in the pillory at Charing-cross, on account of his connexion with those enthusiasts. Oppressed with the derision and contempt thrown upon himself and his party, he retired at last into the country, and spent the remainder of a long life in silence and obscurity. He died at Worcester in 1753. There are many of his original papers and letters in the British Museum; and among them a Latin poem, entitled N. Facii Duellerii Auriacus Throno-Servatus, in which he claims to himself the merit of having saved king William from the above-mentioned conspiracy.

FACCIOLATI, (Giacomo,) a learned Italian philologist, born of parents in narrow circumstances, at Torreglia, near Padua, in 1682. He was educated, under the patronage of cardinal Barbarigo, at the university of Padua, in which his talents soon procured for him several professorships. His earliest publication was an improved edition of the Dictionary of Calepino, which appeared in 1719, in 2 vols, fol. This led to his undertaking a Dictionary, on an extensive scale, of the Latin language, on the model of the Italian Vocabulary della Crusca. This gigantic work he completed, with the assistance of his pupil, Egidio Forcellini, after nearly forty years' assiduous application, and it was published under the title of Totius Latinitatis Lexicon, 4 vols, fol., Padua, 1771. In 1722 he was appointed professor of logic in the university of Padua, and delivered a series of introductory Latin discourses to the students of his class, which were received with considerable applause. In 1739 he began to write in Latin the Fasti of the University of Padua, which had been commenced by Papadopoli: the introductory part, in which he describes the origin, the laws and regulations, and the object of that celebrated institution, is very well written; but the Fasti themselves contain little more than dry lists of the successive professors, with few and unimportant remarks. His Latin epistles, as well as his Orations or discourses, have been admired for the purity of their diction. The king of Portugal sent him a flattering invitation to Lisbon, to take the direction of the public studies in his kingdom; but Facciolati declined the offer on account of his advanced age. He however wrote instructions for the re-organization of the scholastic establishments of that country, which had become necessary after the expulsion of the Jesuits. Facciolati died at Padua in 1769, in his eighty-eighth year. He published improved editions of the Lexicon of Schrevelius, and of the Thesaurus Ciceronianus of Nizolius. His other works are, Orationes Latinæ, Padua, 1744, 8vo, reprinted with additions in 1767; Logicæ Disciplinæ Rudimenta, Venice, 1728, 8vo; Acroases Dialecticæ, first published separately, and afterwards incorporated in a work, entitled J. Facciolati Logica tria complectens, Rudimenta, Institutiones, Acroases undecim, Venice, 1750; De Vita Cardinalis Cornelii Episcopi Patavini; Ortografia moderna Italiana, Padua, 1721; Exercitationes in duas priores Ciceronis Orationes, Padua, 1731; Animadversiones Criticæ in I. Litteram Latini Lexici cui titulus Magnum Dictionarium Latino Gallicum, Padua, 1731, 8vo; Animadversiones criticæ in X. Literarum ejusdem Lexici; Scholia in libros Ciceronis de Officiis, de Senectute, &c. Venice, 8vo; Monita Isocratea, Gr. et Lat. Padua, 1741, 8vo; Sfera e Geografia per le Scuole dè Fanciulli; Ciceronis Vita Literaria, *ibid.*; Vita et Acta Jesu Christi secundum utramque Generationem, Divinam ac Humanam, *ibid.* 1761; Vita et Acta B. Mariæ, *ibid.* 1764; Viatica Theologica X. quibus adversus Religionis dissidia Catho-

licus viator munitur, Padua, 1763; Epistolæ Latinæ CLXXI. Jacobi Facciolati, *ibid.* 1765, 8vo.

FACHETTI, (Pietro,) an artist, born at Mantua in 1535. He went to Rome to study the works of the great masters, and became eminent as a portrait painter. He died in 1613.

FACINI, (Pietro,) a painter, born at Bologna in 1560. He was instructed by Annibale Caracci, and made such rapid progress in the art as to excite the jealousy of his master. Facini, though feeble in design and incorrect in drawing, frequently imparted a peculiarly graceful air to his heads, which resembled those of Tintoretto. He failed in general effect; but his colouring was so admirable, that his master said, "Facini seemed to have mixed his colour with human flesh;" a compliment similar to that which he bestowed on Caravaggio. The best works of Facini are at Bologna. He died in 1602.

FACIO. See FAZIO.

FACUNDUS, bishop of Hermianum, in Asia, strenuously defended, at the council of Constantinople, held by pope Vigilius in 547, the writings called The Three Chapters, which the council of Chalcedon had pronounced orthodox. The works so named were, 1. The Writings of Theodore of Mopsuesta. 2. The Books which Theodoret of Cyrus wrote, against the twelve anathemas published by Cyril against the Nestorians. 3. The Letter which Ibas of Edessa had written to Maris, a Persian, concerning the council of Ephesus, and the condemnation of Nestorius. The emperor Justinian, at the instance of Theodore, bishop of Cæsarea, published an edict against The Three Chapters in 544, and in the council of Constantinople above mentioned, forced pope Vigilius to accede to the same sentence. But Facundus remained firm, and was banished for his perseverance. He wrote twelve books on the subject, addressed to Justinian, which are still extant, and one against Mutianus, or rather against Vigilius, published, with notes, by Father Sirmond, after a copy taken from a MS. in the Vatican Library, in 1629. There is also an Epistola Catholicæ Fidei pro Defensione trium Capitulorum, added to the edition of 1675, by Philip le Prieur. The style of Facundus is animated, but he is frequently deficient in moderation and correct reasoning.

FADLALLAH, (or Chodsa Raschid Addin Fadlallah,) an oriental historian, the son of a physician of Hamadan, in Persia. He was vizir to the sultan Cazan, a descendant of Genghiz-Khan, or Zingis, who reigned at Taurus, when he was enjoined by his sovereign to draw up a history of the Moguls from the materials collected by an old officer named Poulad. He finished this work A.D. 1294, to which he gave the title of Tarickh Moubarec Cazani, or The August History of Cazam. After the death of this sultan, his successor, Mohammed Khodabendi, ordered Fadlallah to complete the work, and add to it a civil and geographical description of all the territories and people of the Moguls and Tartars. The first volume of this work, containing the history of the Moguls, was in the library of the king of France, and was translated into French by M. Petis de la Croix, jun., for the use of his father's history of Genghiz-Khan.

FAERNO, (Gabriel,) an elegant Latin poet and philologist, born at Cremona, in the early part of the sixteenth century. By his accomplishments in polite literature he gained the esteem and friendship of the cardinal de' Medici, afterwards pope Pius IV., and of his nephew, cardinal Carlo Borromeo. Having acquired a critical knowledge of the Latin language, he was employed in the collation of ancient manuscripts, and had an office in the Vatican Library. That he was an elegant Latin poet, is proved by his Fables, first published at Rome in 1564, under the title of Fabulæ centum ex antiquis Auctoribus delectæ. These have been much admired for their purity and elegance, and are accounted one of the happiest imitations of the classical manner. Faerno died in the prime of life, at Rome, in 1561. He left, 1. Terentii Comœdiæ, Florence, 1565, 2 vols, 8vo. There is no early editor to whom Terence is more indebted than to Faerno, who, by a judicious collation of ancient manuscripts and editions, especially the one belonging to Bembus (examined by Politian, and unknown to all preceding editors), has restored the true reading of his author in many important passages. Faerno's edition became the basis of almost every subsequent one; and Dr. Bentley had so high an opinion of his notes, that he reprinted them entire in his own edition. 2. Ciceronis Orationes Philippicæ, Rome, 1563, 8vo. 3. Centum Fabulæ ex antiquis Auctoribus delectæ, et Carminibus explicatæ, Rome, 1564, 4to, with prints, from which it is said that the subjects for the fountains at

Versailles were taken. 4. Censura emendationum Livianarum Sigonii. Among the collections of Latin poetry written by Italian scholars are some attributed to Faerno, as In Lutheranos, sectam Germanicam; Ad Homobonum Hoffredum —a physician of Cremona; In Maledicum, &c.

FAGAN, (Christopher Bartholomew,) a French comic writer, born at Paris in 1702, of parents who had fled from Ireland. He, as well as his father, was clerk in a public office at Paris, and devoted his leisure to the cultivation of poetry. Of his works, collected in 4 vols, 12mo, 1760, the most approved are, Le Rendezvous, La Pupille, L'Amitie Rivale, Les Originaux, and Joconde; which are written in a delicate and lively style. Though a man of genius, he was averse to business and society. He died in 1755.

FAGE, (Raimond de la,) a self-instructed draughtsman, born in Languedoc in 1648. He executed several admirable drawings with a pen, or Indian ink, some of which he himself engraved, and the splendid plates of Audran have made us acquainted with the others. Fage died in 1690.

FAGEL, (Gaspard,) an eminent Dutch statesman, born in 1629, at Haerlem, of which city he was appointed counsellor-pensionary in 1663. In 1670 he was made recorder to the States-general. In 1672, when De Witt was barbarously murdered, Fagel succeeded him as grand pensionary; and in 1678 he cooperated with Sir William Temple in bringing about the treaty of Nimeguen. He nobly withstood the arms and bribes of Louis XIV., and was of signal service to the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England, and was mainly instrumental in smoothing his path to the British throne, but died before the official notification of that event had reached Holland, on the 15th of December, 1688. He was a man of singular sagacity, of persuasive eloquence, and of great political influence. He was never married.—Francis Fagel, his nephew, also held high official functions in Holland. He was born at the Hague in 1659, and died there in 1746. —Henry Fagel was born at the Hague in 1706, and was made register to the States-general in 1744. He contributed to the elevation of the stadtholder William IV. in 1748, and conducted himself with singular prudence during the trying times that ensued. He was a zealous patron of learning, and collected a noble library. He is said to have translated into French the Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, published at Rotterdam, in 1764, in 2 vols, 8vo.—Francis Nicholas Fagel, nephew of Gaspard, one of the most distinguished of the military commanders of Holland, was honoured with the friendship of William III. He displayed the most signal gallantry at the battle of Fleurus in 1690; at the defence of Mons, in 1691; at the siege of Namur, and at the capture of Bonn, in 1703; at the taking of Tournay, at the battles of Ramillies and Malplaquet, and at the siege of Bouchain. He died in February 1718.

FAGES, (Joseph,) an eminent French surgeon, born at Toulouse in 1764. He studied at Montpellier, where, in 1785, he was appointed first surgeon to the Hôtel-Dieu. He afterwards attended the army of the eastern Pyrenees, and in 1814 was appointed professor of operative medicine. He died in 1824.

FAGET DE BAURE, (James Joseph,) at first advocate-general to the parliament of Pau, and afterwards distinguished for his opposition to Napoleon, and for his zeal in the cause of the Bourbons, was born at Orthez, in 1755. He was elected member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Lower Pyrenees. He wrote, Histoire du Canal de Languedoc, Paris, 1805, 8vo; Essais historiques sur le Béarn, published by his brother-in-law, Daru, 8vo, 1818. He died in 1817.

FAGIUOLI, (Giambattista,) an Italian comic and burlesque writer, born at Florence in 1660. After studying under the Jesuits he was admitted into the Academia degli Apatisti, which met at the residence of Agostino Coltellini, and numbered among its members some of the most eminent men at that time in Italy. He became secretary to Santa Croce, archbishop of Seleucia, who, proceeding through Florence, as papal nuncio, to Poland, took Fagiuoli with him to Warsaw. It was his custom to note down the incidents of the day, and his own observations upon them; and from these remarks he drew materials to furnish out his comedies. In 1700, on the death of Innocent XII., he was sent to Rome by the cardinal de' Medici, who afterwards became his patron. The grand dukes Cosmo III. and Gaston bestowed upon him certain offices of state. He lived to see the downfal of the renowned house of the Medici; and in 1737, on the death of Gaston, beheld the sceptre of Tuscany pass to the house of Lorraine. He died in 1742.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES INDIA

FAGIUS, (Paul,) an eminent German Protestant divine, whose family name was Buchlein (*a beech tree*), Latinized by him into Fagius, from *fagus*, was born at Rheinzabern, in the Palatinate, in 1504. He received his earlier education under the care of his father, who was a schoolmaster in his native town; whence he was sent to Heidelberg at eleven years of age, and at eighteen to Strasburg, where he studied Hebrew under Wolfgang Capito, and for his support he had recourse to tuition. In 1527 he took upon him the care of a school at Isne, in Suabia, where he married and had a family. Afterwards he returned to Strasburg. About 1537 he returned to Isne, entered the ministry, and became a sedulous preacher; and for five years discharged the duties of the pastoral office with a high reputation for eloquence and fidelity. During that period he was unremitting in his attention to Hebrew literature, availing himself of the ablest assistance, and in particular of that of the celebrated Rabbi Elias Levita, whom he engaged to come from Venice in order to profit by his instructions. With the view also of exciting a more general attention to the study of the Hebrew language in Germany, he set up a Hebrew press at Isne, under the liberal patronage of Peter Buffler, a senator of that town. In 1541 the plague broke out in that place; on which occasion Fagius displayed a truly noble and benevolent spirit. After severely reproving the richer inhabitants, who were led from their apprehensions to desert their poorer brethren, by his influence and eloquence he established funds for the relief of the distressed, and engaged the magistrates to make such wise and humane regulations as greatly contributed to lessen the horrors of that calamity. And what is still more to his honour, he himself never quitted the scene of infection, but devoted his whole time to the service of the afflicted, personally visiting them, and affording them every relief and spiritual consolation in his power. This plague extended to Strasburg, where, among others, Wolfgang Capito fell a sacrifice to its ravages; and about a year after (1542), the senate of Strasburg appointed Fagius his successor. Here he continued in the diligent discharge of the ministerial office, and in publishing books adapted to the promotion of Hebrew learning, until 1546, when Frederic II., elector palatine, sent for him to Heidelberg, to conduct the measures proper to bring about a reformation of religion in his dominions; but the emperor, Charles V., prevailing against the elector, an obstruction was thrown in the way. During his residence here, however, Fagius published many books for the promotion of Hebrew learning, which were greatly approved by Bucer, Peter Martyr, and others. In 1548, the persecution in Germany rendering that country unsafe to all who did not profess the Romish doctrine, Fagius and Bucer came over to England, in consequence of an invitation from archbishop Cranmer. They were entertained some days in the palace at Lambeth, and appointed to reside at Cambridge, where they were to undertake a new translation and illustration of the Scriptures; Fagius taking the Old Testament, and Bucer the New. A pension of 100*l.* a year was settled on Fagius, and the same on Bucer, besides the salary they were to receive from the university; but this was all put an end to by the sudden illness and death of both these professors. Fagius fell ill in London of a quartan fever, but would be removed to Cambridge, in hopes of receiving benefit from the change of air. He died there on the 12th of November, 1550, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Bucer died about twelve months after. By an act of disgraceful bigotry, both their bodies were dug up and burnt in the reign of queen Mary. Fagius wrote numerous works, both in German and Latin. Among them we find, Metaphrasis et Enarratio perpetua Epistolæ D. Pauli ad Romanos, Strasburg, 1536, fol. Pirskoavol; seu Sententiæ veterum sapientum Hebræorum, quas Apophthegmata Patrum nominant, Isne, 1541, 4to. Expositio literalis in IV. priora Capita Geneseos, cui accessit Textus Hebraïci et Paraphraseos Chaldaïcæ collatio, *ibid.* 4to; reprinted in the Critici Sacri. Precationes Hebraicæ, ex libello Hebraïco excerptæ cui Nomen, Liber Fidei, *ibid.* 1542, 8vo. Tobias Hebraïcus in Latinam translatus, *ibid.* 1542, 4to. Ben Syræ Sententiæ Morales, cum succincto Commentario, *ibid.* 1542, 4to. Isagoge in Linguam Hebraïcam, Constance, 1543, 4to. Breves Annotationes in Targum, seu Paraphrasis Chaldaïca Onkeli in Pentateucham, Isne, 1546, fol., reprinted in the Critici Sacri. Opusculum Hebraïcum Thisbites inscriptum ab Eliâ Levita elaboratum, Latinitate donatum, *ibid.* 1541, 4to. Translationum præcipuarum Veteris Testamenti inter se variantium collatio, reprinted in the Critici Sacri. Fagius's Commentaries

on the Targum are held in high estimation.

FAGNANI, (Prospero,) a celebrated canonist of the seventeenth century, was regarded at Rome as an oracle in all legal questions, and every cause which he took in hand was successful. He was for about fifteen years secretary to several popes, all of whom entertained a high respect for his talents. He became blind at the age of forty-four, which misfortune does not appear to have interfered with his professional labours, for it was after this that he composed his celebrated Commentary on the Decretals, in 3 vols, fol., which extended his fame throughout Europe. It was dedicated to Alexander VII., by whose order he had engaged in the undertaking, and was printed at Rome in 1661, and five times reprinted. The best edition is that of Venice, 1697, in which the entire text of the Decretals is given. It is furnished with a valuable index. He died in 1678, in the eightieth year of his age.

FAGNANO, (Julius Charles, count of,) marquis of Toschi and of St. Onorio, an eminent mathematician, was born at Senegaglia, in the Roman state, in 1690. He published, in 1719, in the journals of Italy, and in the Acta of Leipsic, several geometrical treatises; and a collection of his works at Pisa in 1750, under the title of Produzioni Matematiche, in 2 vols, 4to, in the second of which he treats in a clear manner of the properties and use of the geometrical curve called the Lemniscate. He died in 1760.

FAGON, (Guy Crescent,) an eminent French physician, born at Paris, (at the Jardin des Plantes, of which his uncle, Guy de la Brosse, was the founder,) in 1638. He studied first at the college of St. Barbe, under M. Gillot, who persuaded him to choose the medical profession. He had scarcely begun to dispute, when he ventured to maintain, in a thesis, the circulation of the blood, which was at that time held as a paradox among the old doctors. He took his doctor's degree in 1664. Vallot wishing to repair and replenish the royal garden, Fagon offered his services; and going, at his own expense, to Auvergne, Languedoc, Provence, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, returned with an ample collection of curious and useful plants. He had the principal share in the catalogue of the plants in that garden, published in 1665, entitled Hortus Regius, to which he prefixed a little Latin poem of his own. M. Fagon was made professor of botany and chemistry at the royal garden. The king appointed him first physician to the dauphiness in 1680, and to the queen some months after. In 1693 he was made first physician to the king, and superintendent of the royal garden in 1698, to which he retired after the king's death, and for the improvement of which he persuaded Louis XIV. to send M. de Tournefort into Greece, Asia, and Egypt, which produced the scientific voyage so well known to the learned world. Fagon died in 1718, leaving two sons, one of whom became a bishop, and the other a counsellor of state. He wrote Les Qualités du Quinquina, Paris, 1703, 12mo. The class of plants Fagonia was so called by Tournefort in honour of him.

FAGUNDEZ, (Stephen,) a Portuguese Jesuit, celebrated for the extent of his knowledge in civil and canon law, was born at Viana in 1577, and became a member of the Society of Jesuits at Evora in 1594. He was appointed by his superiors to teach moral theology at Lisbon, where he died in 1645. His works were published after his death, at Lyons.

FAHIE, (Sir William Charles,) a distinguished British naval officer, born in 1763. He served with great credit as a lieutenant during the West India campaign in 1794. He subsequently commanded the *Woolwich*, 44, on the Leeward Island station; and was posted into the *Perdrix*, 22, February 2, 1796. On the 11th of December, 1798, he fell in with, and, after an action of forty-two minutes, captured, *L'Armée d'Italie*, a French privateer of 18 guns and 117 men. He afterwards escorted a fleet of merchantmen from the Leeward Islands to England in the *Hyæna*, 28. In the summer of 1805 he was appointed to the *Amelia* frigate, and from her removed into the *Ethalion*; in which he assisted at the capture of the Dutch West India Islands, in December 1807. His next appointment was to the *Belleisle*, 74, one of the squadron employed at the reduction of Martinique, in February 1809. He subsequently commanded the *Pompée*, another line-of-battle ship; and on the 16th of April, after a long and arduous pursuit, and close action of an hour and a quarter, in which he was partially joined by the *Castor* frigate, he captured the French ship *Hautpoult*, 74, one of a fleet which had sailed from L'Orient in February preceding, for the relief of Martinique; she was taken into the British navy, with her name changed to the *Abercromby*, and captain Fahie was

appointed to command her. Early in 1810, an armament under the orders of Sir Alexander Cochrane and lieutenant-general Beckwith proceeded against Guadaloupe, where captain Fahie superintended the debarkation of the first division of the army, and commanded a detachment of seamen on shore. After the surrender of Guadaloupe, on the 6th of February, he captured the islands of St. Martin, St. Eustatia, and Saba. Soon after this event, by which the flags of France and Holland were expelled from the Antilles, he returned to England. He continued to command the *Abercromby*, on the Lisbon station and in the Channel, during the remainder of the war. At the general promotion, in 1814, he was appointed a colonel of the Royal Marines; and in the following year he was nominated a companion of the order of the Bath. Subsequently to the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, he commanded the *Malta*, 84, cooperating with the Austrian general, baron Laner, in the siege of Gaëta, which was defended with great obstinacy until the 8th of August, 1815, on which day the allied forces took possession of it in the name of the king of the Two Sicilies; who, in return for this service, bestowed on captain Fahie the insignia of a knight of the order of St. Ferdinand and Merit. In 1819 he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, and early in the ensuing year he was appointed commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands. In December 1821, he relieved vice-admiral Colpoys in the command at Halifax. He was promoted to be a vice-admiral in 1830, and nominated a knight companion of the Bath. He died at Bermuda in 1833.

FAHRENHEIT, (Gabriel Daniel,) was born at Dantzic, in 1686. He was intended for commerce, but having a decided turn for philosophical studies, he employed himself in the construction of barometers and thermometers, which art he carried to great perfection. About 1720 he introduced an essential improvement in the thermometer, by substituting mercury for spirits of wine. He also made a new scale for the instrument, fixing the extremities of it at the point of severe cold observed by himself in Iceland in 1709 (which he conceived to be the greatest degree of cold), and at the point where mercury boils, dividing the intermediate space into 600 degrees. His point of extreme cold, which is the same that is produced by surrounding the bulb of the thermometer with a mixture of snow, sal ammoniac, and sea salt, he marked 0, and carried his degrees upwards. Forty degrees below the 0 of Fahrenheit have since been observed at Petersburg, and elsewhere. The English have in general adopted the scale of Fahrenheit; the French adhere to Reaumur's. Fahrenheit published a dissertation on thermometers in 1724. He travelled to Holland, and in various parts of the continent, in pursuit of knowledge, and died in 1736.

FAIDIT. See FAYDIT.

FAILLE, (Germain de la,) a French topographical writer, born at Castelnaudary, in Upper Languedoc, in 1616. After going through a course of studies at Toulouse, he was in 1638 appointed king's advocate to the presidial of his native city, which office he resigned in 1655, on being chosen syndic to the city of Toulouse, and came to reside in the latter. During the discharge of the duties of his office, the opportunity he had of inspecting the archives suggested to him the design of writing the annals of Toulouse. On making known his intentions, the parliament granted him permission to examine its registers, and the city undertook to defray the expense of printing his work. In 1694 the Academy of the Floral Games elected him their secretary, a situation which he filled for sixteen years. He died at Toulouse in 1711, in his ninety-sixth year. His Annales de la Ville de Toulouse, from 1271 to 1610, were published there in 2 vols, fol. 1687 and 1701. The style, although somewhat incorrect, is lively and concise. He published also Traité de la Noblesse des Capitouls, 1707, 4to, a very curious work.

FAIRCLOUGH. See FEATLEY.

FAIRFAX, (Edward,) an early English poet, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. In what year he was born is not related. It has been said, but without proof, that he was illegitimate. His father had passed his youth in the wars of Europe, and was with Charles duke of Bourbon at the sacking of Rome in 1527. It was in 1577, or, according to Douglas, in 1579, when far advanced in years, that he was knighted by queen Elizabeth. Edward Fairfax, after receiving a liberal education, devoted himself to a studious course of life. An invincible modesty, and the love of retirement, led him to decline the employments and advantages of a public station. Accordingly, having married, he fixed himself at Fuyis one, as a private gentleman. The care and education of

his children probably engaged some part of his attention; and it is said that he was very serviceable, in the same way, to his brother, lord Fairfax; besides which, he assisted him in the government of his family and the management of his affairs. What his principles were, appears from the character which he gives of himself in his book on dæmonology: "For myself," says he, "I am in religion neither a fantastic puritan, nor a superstitious papist; but so settled in conscience, that I have the sure ground of God's word to warrant all I believe, and the commendable ordinances of our English church to approve all I practise: in which course I live a faithful Christian, and an obedient subject, and so teach my family." He died in 1632. His principal work was his translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered into English verse; and what adds to the merit of the work is, that it was his first essay in poetry, and executed when he was very young. On its appearance it was dedicated to queen Elizabeth. The book was highly commended by the best judges and wits of the age in which it was written, and their judgment has been sanctioned by the approbation of succeeding critics. James I. valued it above all other English poetry; and Charles I. used to divert himself with reading it in the time of his confinement. All who mention Fairfax do him the justice to allow that he was an accomplished genius. Dryden introduces Spenser and Fairfax almost on a level, as the leading authors of their times; and Waller confessed that he owed the music of his numbers to Fairfax's Godfrey of Bologne. Of Fairfax, it has been justly said that he had the powers of genius and fancy, and broke through that servile custom of translation which prevailed in his time. His liberal elegance rendered his versions more agreeable than the dryness of Jonson, and the dull fidelity of Sandys and May. The perspicuity and harmony of his versification are extraordinary, considering the time in which he wrote; and in this respect he ranks nearly with Spenser. Hume observes that "Fairfax has translated Tasso with an elegance and ease, and at the same time with an exactness, which for that age are surprising. Each line in the original is faithfully rendered by a correspondent line in the translation." Fairfax also wrote the History of Edward the Black Prince, and a number of eclogues. The MS. of the History of the Black Prince perished in the fire, when the banqueting-house at Whitehall was burnt. Of the eclogues, twelve in number, only the fourth has been printed; it appeared in the Muses' Library, published in 1737. None of Fairfax's prose writings have ever been published. They most of them related to the religious controversy with the church of Rome, and are represented as having afforded signal proofs of his learning and judgment. He also wrote a treatise on Dæmonology, entitled, A Discourse of Witchcraft, as it was acted in the family of Mr. Edward Fairfax, of Fuyistone, in the county of York, in the year 1621. Fairfax left several children, sons and daughters. William, his eldest son, was a scholar, and of the same temper with his father, but more cynical. He translated Diogenes Laertius into English. He was also tutor to Thomas Stanley, the celebrated author of the Lives of the Philosophers, and the editor of Æschylus.

FAIRFAX, (Thomas, lord,) an active agent in the service of the parliament during the civil wars, and at length general of their armies, was the eldest son of Ferdinando lord Fairfax, by Mary his wife, daughter of Edmund Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave. He was born at Denton, in the parish of Otley, in Yorkshire, in 1611. He studied for some time at St. John's college, Cambridge, to which, in his latter days, he became a benefactor. Being of a martial disposition, and finding no employment at home, he served in Holland as a volunteer under the command of Horatio lord Vere. After (but how long we cannot learn) his return to England, he married Anne, fourth daughter of that nobleman, and, like her father, a zealous Presbyterian. When the king first endeavoured to raise a guard at York for his own person, Fairfax presented a petition to him, on Heyworth-moor, in the presence of near 100,000 people, beseeching Charles to hearken to his parliament, and not to take that course of raising forces. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, in 1642, his father having received a commission from the parliament to be general of the forces in the North, he had a commission under him as general of the horse. His first exploit was at Bradford, in Yorkshire, which he obliged a body of royalists to quit, and to retire to Leeds. A few days after, he and captain Hotham, with some horse and dragoons, marching thither, the royalists fled to York. He was soon actively engaged, in the county of York, against William Cavendish, earl of New-

castle, and the other royalists in those parts, and suffered several defeats; though he always behaved with distinguished valour. His father and he were completely routed in an attack they made upon the earl of Newcastle at Adderton-moor, on the 30th of June, 1643, for the purpose of relieving Bradford. Hull was besieged by the royalists, but without effect; and Fairfax went with his horse into Lincolnshire, where he assisted in the rout of Sir John Henderson. Thence he was hastily summoned in the winter to the relief of Nantwich, in Cheshire, besieged by lord Byron; whom, in conjunction with Sir William Brereton, he entirely defeated on the 21st of Jan. 1644. Returning into Yorkshire, he and his father, having united their forces, defeated colonel Bellasis, the governor of York, on the 11th of April. They then (on the 20th) joined the Scotch army at Wetherby, and with it they laid siege to York. This brought on (July 2, 1644,) the battle of Marston-moor, the first great acton in which the king's troops were defeated. Sir Thomas Fairfax on that occasion commanded the right wing of horse, which was driven off the field by prince Rupert. On the 15th of July York surrendered, and thus the whole North, except a few garrisons, submitted to the forces of the parliament. Upon the new-modelling of the army, and displacing of the earl of Essex, the parliament unanimously appointed Fairfax general in his stead (January 1645); Cromwell was at the same time made lieutenant-general. Fairfax was called to London, and received with great honour by the parliament. On the 16th of April he was appointed governor of Hull. He soon after marched to attend the king's motions, who had taken Leicester by storm, and threatened to break in upon the eastern associated counties. The adverse forces met at Naseby on the 14th of June, 1645, where Fairfax gained a decisive victory. The king now retired into Wales. Fairfax pursued his success with vigour. Marching westwards, he raised the siege of Taunton, took Bridgewater, Sherborne Castle, Bristol, Bath, Dartmouth, and other places, defeated lord Hopton, the king's general, at Torrington, and finally, by a series of masterly movements, cooped up the whole of the remaining royal army in the extremity of Cornwall, and obliged it to capitulate upon terms. Then returning, he reduced Exeter, Oxford, and Wallingford, and by the capture of Ragland Castle, in Monmouthshire, on the 19th of August, 1646, put an end to all opposition to the parliament's authority throughout England. In the autumn, after further active and successful employment, he was seized with a fit of illness, under which he laboured for some weeks. In November, when he returned to London, he was welcomed by crowds who came out to meet him on his road, was publicly thanked for his services, and received from the parliament a jewel of great value set with diamonds, together with a considerable grant of money. Hardly had he had time to rest, when he was called upon to convoy the 200,000*l.* that had been granted to the Scottish army; the price of their delivering up their sovereign. For that purpose he set out from London, December 18. The king being delivered by the Scots to the parliament's commissioners at Newcastle, January 30, 1646-7, Sir Thomas went to meet him, February 15, beyond Nottingham, on his way to Holmby. Fairfax was now to act in a scene for which he was much less fitted than for martial exploits — in the involved and hollow politics of the triumphant party. Meaning well, but narrow and confused in his views, he was no match for the craft of Cromwell, and his son-in-law, Ireton, who, to serve their own purposes, fomented the discontent of the army, which apprehended that they should either be disbanded, or sent to Ireland. A council was formed by selecting two soldiers from each troop, and the Independents showed an evident desire to form a party distinct from the Presbyterians and the parliament, and to usurp for themselves a greater authority. Although Fairfax was in his heart opposed to these violent proceedings, and secretly favoured the king, yet he had not the resolution to resign his command. He closely adhered to Cromwell, following his counsels, until the army had become master both of the parliament and the kingdom. In August 1647, he was made constable of the Tower; and at his father's death, in March 1648, he succeeded to his title and estates, and thus united the hereditary dignity of the peerage with his acquired honours. But he still remained the servile tool of Cromwell. In the insurrection of that year for the royal cause, he resumed his arms, and acted with his usual zeal and vigour. On the 14th of June he commenced the blockade of Colchester, which had been occupied by lord Capel and Sir Charles Lucas, and

which bravely held out for eleven weeks, surrendering on the 28th of August. Fairfax appears to have been much irritated by the resistance he met with; for upon its surrender without conditions of quarter, he caused Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, gallant men, but whom he considered as soldiers of fortune, to be shot. Returning to London, he took up his quarters in Whitehall, and prepared the way, by overawing and purging the parliament, for the king's trial. He himself, indeed, affirms that the seclusion of members by colonel Pride, for which the authority of the council of the army was alleged, was done totally without his knowledge; which, if true (as it probably is), proves how mere a tool he was become of other men's designs. He was among the first of those nominated for the king's judges, but refused to act, probably at the persuasion of his wife. This lady, who possessed abundance of spirit, being present in the court, made herself conspicuous for a severe remark against the justice of the proceedings, and incurred some danger by her boldness. Fairfax was expected to have interfered in order to prevent the execution; but it is said that he was held in prayer and conference at major Harrison's apartments in Whitehall, till the fatal blow was struck. On the 14th of February, 1649, he was voted to be one of the new council of state, but on the 19th he refused to subscribe the test, appointed by parliament for approving all that was done concerning the king. March 31 he was voted general of all the forces in England and Ireland; and in May he marched against the levellers, who were grown very numerous, and began to be troublesome and formidable in Oxfordshire, and utterly routed them at Burford. Thence, on the 22d of the same month, he repaired to Oxford with Cromwell, and other officers, where he was created LL.D. June 4 he was entertained, with other officers, by the city of London, and presented with a large and weighty bason and ewer of beaten gold. In June 1650, upon the Scots declaring for Charles II., the council of state having taken a resolution to carry the war into that kingdom, Fairfax declined marching against them, and thereupon resigned his commission. On the 26th that trust was committed to Cromwell, who was glad to see him removed, as being no longer necessary, but rather an obstacle to his ambitious designs. Being thus released from all public employment, Fairfax retired to his house at Nun-Appleton, in Yorkshire; earnestly wishing and praying for the restoration of the royal family, and fully resolved to embrace the first opportunity to contribute his part towards it. Accordingly, when he was invited by general Monk to assist him against Lambert's army, he eagerly seized the occasion, and appeared, on the 3d of December, 1659, at the head of a body of gentlemen of Yorkshire; and, upon the reputation and authority of his name, the Irish brigade of 1,200 horse forsook Lambert's army, and joined him. The consequence was, the immediate breaking of all Lambert's forces, which gave general Monk an easy march into England. The 1st of January, 1659-60, he made himself master of York; and, on the 2d of the same month, he was chosen by the Rump Parliament one of the council of state, as he was again on the 23d of February ensuing. March 29 he was elected one of the knights for the county of York, in the healing parliament; and was at the head of the committee appointed May 3, by the house of commons, to go and attend king Charles II. at the Hague, to request him to make a speedy return to his parliament, and to the exercise of his kingly office. May 16 he waited upon his majesty with the rest, and endeavoured to atone in some measure for all past offences, by readily concurring and assisting in his restoration. After the dissolution of the short healing parliament, he retired again to his seat in the country, where he lived in a private manner till his death, which happened November 12, 1671, in the sixtieth year of his age. Lord Fairfax, as to his person, was tall, but not above the just proportion, and of a gloomy and melancholy disposition. He stammered a little, and was an indifferent speaker. He was of a good natural disposition; a great lover of learning, having contributed to the edition of the Polyglott, and other large works; and was a particular admirer of the History and Antiquities of Great Britain, as appears by his encouragement of Dodsworth. In religion he professed Presbyterianism, but where he first learned that, unless in the army, does not appear. He was of a meek and humble carriage, and but of few words in discourse and council; yet when his judgment and reason were satisfied, he was unalterable; and often ordered things expressly contrary to the judgment of all his council. His valour was unquestionable. He was daring, and regardless of self-interest;

and in the field he appeared so highly transported, that scarcely any durst speak a word to him, and he seemed like a man possessed.

FAISTENBERGER, (Anthony,) a Tyrolese painter, born at Inspruck, in 1678. He followed the style of Gaspar Poussin, and went to Vienna, where he was actively engaged for several years. His landscapes are wonderfully true to nature; but he was not equal to figure-drawing, and in this department he always had the assistance of Hans Graaf, or Van Bredael. He died in 1722.—His brother, JOSEPH FAISTENBERGER, whom he instructed, copied his manner so closely, that it is difficult to distinguish their works.

FAITHORNE, (William,) an engraver, born in London in 1616. Having espoused the royal cause in the civil wars, he was taken prisoner by Cromwell; but through the interest of some friends he regained his liberty, and went to France, where he studied under Nanteuil and Champagne. On his return to London he opened a shop at Temple-bar, where he sold his prints, and also took portraits in crayons, some of which he engraved in a free and delicate style. He died in 1691.

FAKHR-ED-DEEN, or FACARDINE, a celebrated emir, and prince of the Druses, born in 1565. Amurath IV. marched against him at the head of an overwhelming force, and having defeated Ali, his son, so terrified Fakhr-ed-deen, that he fled to the mountains; but, upon promise of life, he surrendered to the victor, who, however, caused him to be strangled on the 14th of March, 1635.

FALCANDUS, a Sicilian historian of the twelfth century, is supposed to have been a Norman by birth, but to have been educated and to have resided long in Sicily. He has been styled the Tacitus of Sicily; and Gibbon observes that "his narrative is rapid and perspicuous, his style bold and elegant, his observation keen; he has studied mankind, and feels like a man." There are four editions of his history, one separate, Paris, 1550; a second in the Wechels' collection of Sicilian Histories, 1579, fol.; a third in Carusio's Sicilian Library; and a fourth in the seventh volume of Muratori's Collection. Falcandus appears to have been living about 1190. His history embraces the period from 1130 to 1169, a time of great calamity to Sicily, and of which he was an eye-witness.

FALCK, (Jeremiah,) an engraver, born at Dantzic in 1629. After studying some time in Paris, under Chaveau, he returned to his native country, and subsequently visited Sweden, where he met with much encouragement. He was equally successful in his treatment of portraits and historical subjects.

FALCONBERG, (Mary, countess of,) the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and second wife of Thomas viscount Falconberg. She was a woman of great beauty, and was possessed of so much spirit and activity, that, as Burnet observes, "She was more worthy to be Protector than her brother." On Richard Cromwell's deposition, she strenuously exerted herself for the restoration of Charles II., with whom her husband was in great favour. She died in 1712.

FALCONE, (Aniello,) an Italian painter, born at Naples in 1600. He was a pupil of Ribera, and went to Rome, where he became celebrated for his pictures of battles, encampments, and marching armies; but he subsequently adopted the style of Salvator Rosa. He died in 1680.

FALCONE DA BENEVENTO, an ancient chronicler, was notary and palace-secretary to pope Innocent II. before the middle of the twelfth century. He was also chief magistrate of Benevento. He wrote a chronicle of the affairs of the kingdom of Naples from 1102 to 1140; and though it is composed in a very bad style, yet, as the author enters into many details, and was witness to much of what he relates, his work is esteemed as a faithful and useful record. It has been several times printed in historical collections relative to those periods, and is contained in that of Muratori, volumes ii. and v.

FALCONER, (William,) a popular poet, the son of a barber at Edinburgh, where he was born in 1730. His parents, who, in consequence of some misfortunes, removed to a sea-port town in England, both died of an epidemic disorder, leaving him a destitute orphan. He was brought up as a common sailor. It is said, that, while serving on board a man-of-war, he attracted the notice of Campbell, author of Lexiphanes, who took him for his servant, and delighted in giving him instruction. In 1751 he wrote his poem on the death of Frederic prince of Wales. This loyal effusion was probably little noticed, and he continued to struggle with the hardships of his profession. Soon after he was made second mate of a vessel employed in the Levant trade,

which was shipwrecked during her passage from Alexandria to Venice, and only three of the crew were saved. The date of this event is not known; but what he saw and felt on the occasion made a deep impression upon his memory, and suggested the plan and characters of his celebrated poem, The Shipwreck. He had previously written several minor pieces, and some are of opinion that he was the author of the popular song, Cease, rude Boreas. He is supposed to have continued in the merchant service until he gained the patronage of Edward duke of York, by dedicating to him, in the spring of 1762, The Shipwreck, which at once became very popular. The duke advised Falconer to quit the merchant service for the royal navy; and before the summer had elapsed, he was rated a midshipman on board Sir Edward Hawke's ship, the *Royal George*, which at the peace of 1763 was paid off; but previously to that event, Falconer published an Ode on the Duke of York's second Departure from England as Rear-admiral. In 1763 he was appointed purser of the *Glory* frigate, of 32 guns. He next compiled an Universal Marine Dictionary, a work of great utility. In 1764 he published a new edition of the Shipwreck, in 8vo. In the following year appeared The Demagogue, a political satire on lord Chatham, Wilkes, and Churchill, and intended as an antidote to the writings of the latter. In 1769 he was appointed purser of *the Aurora* frigate, which was ordered to carry out to India Messrs. Vansittart, Scrofton, and Forde, as supervisors of the affairs of the Company. The vessel sailed from England on the 30th of September, 1769, and, after touching at the Cape, was never after heard of. The most probable conjecture is, that she foundered in the Mosambique channel. As a poet, Falconer's fame must rest entirely on The Shipwreck. In the powers of description he has scarcely a superior, and has excluded comparison by choosing a subject with which accident only can make a poet acquainted, and which he has described in all its awful dignity. The distant ocean, and its grand phenomena, have often employed the pens of the most eminent poets, but they have generally produced an effect by indefinite outlines and imaginary incidents. In Falconer, we have the painting of a great artist taken on the spot, with such minute fidelity as well as picturesque effect, that we are enchained to the scene with all the feelings of actual terror. The principal objection to this poem is the introduction of technical sea-terms; and although it must be confessed that the writer has softened these by an exquisite harmony of numbers, some of his descriptions must ever remain unintelligible to landsmen, without the aid of notes.

FALCONER, (Thomas,) an ingenious scholar, born in Cheshire in 1736. Such was his thirst for knowledge, that during a period of upwards of thirty years' ill health, he used to read in a kneeling posture, the only one in which he had a temporary respite from pain, from which he was never entirely free. His latter days were chiefly dedicated to the preparation of an edition of Strabo, in which he had made a considerable progress at the time of his death, Sept. 4, 1792. He published Devotions for the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, with an Appendix, containing a method of digesting the book of Psalms, so as to be applicable to the common occurrences of life, by a Layman, 1786, which has often been reprinted; Observations on Pliny's Account of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, inserted in the Archæologia, vol. xi.; and Chronological Tables from the reign of Solomon to the death of Alexander the Great, Clarendon press, 1796, 4to. His edition of Strabo, after being many years in the Clarendon press, was finally published in 1807, 2 vols, fol., by his nephew, the Rev. Thomas Falconer, M.A. of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

FALCONER, (William,) an eminent physician, brother of Thomas Falconer, mentioned in the preceding article, was born, in 1743, at Chester, of which city his father was recorder. After studying medicine at Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree in 1766, he settled at Bath, and soon had very extensive practice. He also became physician to the General Hospital in that city, and was elected a member of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions, as well as to those of the Manchester Philosophical Society, he was a constant contributor. He was highly esteemed by lord Thurlow. He died at Bath in 1824, at the age of eighty-one. He published An Essay on the Influence of the Passions; for which he received the first Fothergillan medal, in the year 1784, bestowed by the Medical Society of London; and Observations on the Gout, in answer to Dr. Cadogan. He was remarkable for the discovery of the properties of fixed air; and was the first who suggested its possessing acid properties (now called carbonic acid gas)—

a discovery attributed to Dr. Priestley, but which he had published some time before Dr. P. noticed it. Remarks on the Influence of Climate, &c. on the Dispositions, Manners, Intellects, Laws, Customs, &c. of Mankind. Miscellaneous Tracts, containing a Roman and Grecian calendar, &c. Dissertatio de Nephritide verâ, Edin. 1766. Essay on the Bath Waters, 8vo, 1770; second edition, 2 vols, 8vo, 1774. Observations on Dr. Cadogan's Dissertation on the Gout, 8vo, 1772. Observations on some of the articles of Diet and Regimen usually recommended to Valetudinarians, 8vo, 1778. Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Situation, Country, Population, Food, and Ways of Life, 4to, 1781. On the Influence of the Passions upon the Disorders of the Body, 8vo, 1788. Miscellaneous Tracts and Collections relating to Natural History, selected from the principal Writers of Antiquity on that subject, 4to, 1793. Observations respecting the Pulse, 8vo, 1796. An Examination of Dr. Heberden's observations on the increase and decrease of different diseases, and particularly the Plague, 8vo, 1802. Arrian's Voyage round the Euxine Sea translated, with a Geographical Dissertation and three Discourses, 4to, 1805. He also published anonymously a tract addressed to Dr. Porteus, bishop of London, in 1808, entitled, Observations on the Words which the Centurion uttered at the Crucifixion of our Lord.

FALCONET, (Camille,) a French physician, and miscellaneous writer, born at Lyons in 1671. He settled at Paris, became the friend of Malebranche, and in 1716 was chosen a member of the Academy of Belles-Lettres. He had formed a library consisting of more than fifty thousand volumes, from which, in 1742, he selected such as were wanting in the Royal Library, and presented them to that collection. He died in 1762, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, for which he was indebted to a good constitution, and prudent management of it. He was the author of a translation from the Latin of Villemot's new System of the Planets, 1707, 12mo; an edition of Amyot's Translation of the Pastoral of Daphnis and Chloe, with notes, 1732, 12mo; an edition of Desperiers' Cymbalum Mundi, with notes, 1732, 12mo; of several Theses on medical subjects; and of Dissertations, inserted in the Mémoires of the Academy of Belles-Lettres.

FALCONET, (Stephen Maurice,) a celebrated sculptor, nephew of the preceding, born at Paris in 1716. He was a pupil of Lemoine, and being gifted with great natural taste, he made rapid progress in the art. In 1754 he was admitted a member of the Academy, and several works of great merit came from his chisel in such rapid succession, that his fame soon became extended, and he was invited, in 1766, by Catharine II. to Russia, to execute a statue of Peter the Great. This noble work, representing the emperor on horseback in colossal size, is well known, and has immortalized the sculptor's name. Falconet returned to Paris in 1778, when he published some works connected with his art. He died in 1791.—His son, PETER FALCONET, a painter of portraits and historical subjects, visited London in 1766, where he gained two prizes from the Society of Arts.

FALCONETTO, (Giovanni Maria,) an Italian architect, born at Verona in 1480. His father was a painter, and educated his son for his own profession; but a taste for architecture led him to abandon the pencil, and he studied the ancient buildings in Rome and the Campagna with uncommon diligence. He afterwards became the friend of the celebrated Luigi Cornaro. Falconetto died in 1534.

FALCONIA, (Proba,) an ingenious Roman lady, who flourished about 395, in the time of the emperor Honorius. She was a native of Horta, or Hortanum, in Etruria, and composed a cento from Virgil, giving the sacred history from the creation to the deluge; and the history of Christ, in verses selected from that poet, introduced by a few lines of her own. Her poem was first published with Ausonius, at Venice, 1472, under the title Probæ Falconiæ, cento Virgilianus, seu Centimetrum de Christo, Versibus Virgilianis compaginatum. The last edition is that of Wolfius in the Mulierum Græcarum Fragmenta, Hamb. 1734, 4to. She also wrote a poem on the civil wars of Rome; but it has not come down to us.

FALCONIERI, (Ottavio,) a learned Italian antiquary, born at Florence in 1646. He published the first edition of Nardini's Romantica, Rome, 1666, 4to, to which he added a discourse on the pyramid of Cestius and the paintings that adorn its inner chamber. He also wrote Inscriptiones Athleticæ, and several dissertations published in the fourth volume of Gronovius's Antiquities of Rome, and in the eighth volume of his Antiquities of Greece. Falconieri was prematurely cut

off in 1676 at Rome, in the thirtieth year of his age.

FALDA, (Giovanni Battista.) an Italian engraver, who flourished in the last century, and whose works are much admired. His views of Rome are very scarce, and are highly prized by connoisseurs.

FALDONI, (Giovanni Antonio,) a painter and engraver, born at Ascola, about 1690. He studied landscape painting under Luciano, but abandoned it for engraving, in which he admirably succeeded.

FALETTI, (Jeronimo,) an Italian poet of the sixteenth century, born at Trino, in the Montferrat. He published in 1557 a poem, in ottava rima, on the wars of Charles V. in Flanders, and other miscellaneous poems; and in 1558, twelve of his orations were published at Venice by Aldus, in fol. He wrote on the causes of the German war that followed the League of Smalcalden, under Charles V., and an Italian translation of Athenagoras on the resurrection, 1556, 4to. He was also one of the authors of the celebrated collection under the title of Polyanthea.

FALIERI, (Ordelaffo,) a doge of Venice, succeeded Vitale Micheli in 1102, in which year he went with a fleet to assist Baldwin of Jerusalem in the conquest of Syria. On his return he conquered Dalmatia, Croatia, and other provinces. He was slain at the siege of the revolted city of Zara, in Dalmatia, in 1117.

FALIERI, (Marino,) doge of Venice, succeeded Andrea Dandolo, author of the Chronicles of Venice, on the 11th of September, 1354. He designed to make himself absolute by the assassination of all the senators; but his plot was discovered, and he was beheaded on the 17th of April, 1355, in the eightieth year of his age, and upwards of four hundred of his accomplices were hanged. In the hall of the Grand Council at Venice are the portraits of the doges arranged in order of time; but in the place which appertains to the picture of Falieri, is a representation of the ducal throne with a black veil over it, with this inscription, "Questo è il sito di Marino Falier decapitato pe' suoi delitti." On his tomb is the following epitaph:—

"Dux Venetum jacet hic, patriam qui perdere tentans,
Sceptra, decus, censum perdidit atque caput."

Falieri's character is depicted in one of lord Byron's dramas.

FALIO. See CONCHILLOS.

FALK, (John Peter,) a Swedish naturalist and physician, born in Westrogothia in 1727. He studied medicine in the university of Upsal, and went through a course of botany under the celebrated Linnæus, to whose son he was tutor. He publicly defended the dissertation (in the Linnæi Amœnitates Academicæ) which that famous botanist had composed on a new species of plants, which he called *alstræmeria*. In 1760 he was so deeply affected with depression of spirits, that Linnæus, in order to amuse his mind, sent him on a botanical tour over the island of Gothland. He was afterwards, on the recommendation of Linnæus, appointed a director of a private cabinet of natural history, and professor of botany at the apothecaries' garden, at St. Petersburg. When the Imperial Academy of Sciences was preparing, in 1768, the plan of its learned expeditions, it took Falk into its service. He was recalled in 1771, but having got only to Kasan in 1773, he there obtained permission to visit the baths of Kissiar, from which he returned to Kasan at the end of the year. But his mind being deranged, he committed suicide on March 31, 1774. His fate was generally and justly lamented. The Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, in 1774, appointed professor Laxmann to arrange his MSS. for publication; but they were not published until 1785, when they appeared in 3 vols, 4to, with plates.

FALKENSTEIN, (John Henry,) a voluminous compiler of historical documents, born in Franconia, in 1682. In 1724 he was appointed director of the university of Erlangen, but turning Papist, he entered into the service of the bishop of Eichstadt, and afterwards into that of the margrave of Anspach. He wrote Antiquities of Nordgau in the bishopric of Eichstadt, 3 vols, fol. Frankfort, 1733, and other works on ecclesiastical and antiquarian subjects. He died in 1760.

FALKLAND. See CARY.

FALKNER, (Thomas,) a Jesuit missionary, whose father was a surgeon at Manchester. In early life he followed the same profession, and visited the coast of Guinea, and Buenos Ayres, where he fell into ill health; and becoming acquainted with some Jesuits, he entered into their order, and was employed as a missionary in Paraguay, a task for which his skill in medicine and surgery afforded him many facilities. On the suppression of the Jesuits, he returned to England, and settled near Worcester, in the capacity of chaplain. There he wrote his

Description of Patagonia and the neighbouring parts of South America, London, 1774, 4to. He died in 1780.

FALLE, (Philip,) a learned divine, born in the isle of Jersey, in 1655, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford; from whence he removed to St. Alban's hall. Afterwards he went into orders, retired to his native country, where he was made rector of St. Saviour's, and was afterwards chosen deputy from the states of that island to king William and queen Mary. He was also rector of Shenley, in Hertfordshire, and prebendary of Durham. He died in 1742, and left his library (excepting a collection of sacred music, which he gave to the library at Durham,) to the island of Jersey. He published three Sermons, and Cæsarea, or an account of the isle of Jersey, with a new and accurate map of that island, 1694, 8vo; a second edition of which appeared in 1734.

FALLOPIO, (Gabriele,) a celebrated physician and anatomist, born at Modena, in 1523. After studying at Ferrara, under Brasavola, and at Padua, he was made professor of anatomy at Pisa in 1548, and was promoted to the same office in 1551, at Padua, where he died in 1562. His merits as an anatomist are so great, that Haller begins with him the epoch of the Italian school of anatomical inventors. His principal work in this science was *Observationes Anatomicæ*, Venet. 1561, 8vo, several times reprinted. He was the first who wrote accurately on the vessels and bones of the fœtus. He greatly improved the description of the tubes of the uterus, which have since borne his name. In the practice of physic, the most valuable of his writings is his treatise De Morbo Gallico, Patav. 1564, 4to, often reprinted. He had also some skill in botany, and Loureiro has named after him a species of plant, *Fallopia*. His works were first published separately, at the time they were written; and were afterwards collected with the title of Opera genuina omnia, tam Practica, quam Theoretica, in tres tomos distributa, Venice, 1584, and 1606; and Frankfort, 1600, cum Operum Appendice; and 1606, in 3 vols, fol.

FALLOWS, (Fearon,) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, educated at Cambridge. In 1821 he was appointed astronomer royal at the Cape of Good Hope. In the course of the two following years he completed a catalogue of 273 southern stars, which was published in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1824. In the course of the year 1829 he made a series of pendulum observations, which were published in the Transactions of the Royal Society for the year 1830. He died in 1832.

FALS, (Raymond,) a medallist, born at Stockholm in 1658. He visited Paris, where he executed a series of medals for Louis XIV. who granted him a pension. He died at Berlin in 1703.

FALSTER, (Christian,) a Danish critic and philologer of Flensburg, the dates of whose birth and death are not known. His chief works, which were published between the years 1717 and 1731, are, 1. Supplementum Linguæ Latinæ, consisting of observations on Cellarius's edition of Faber, Flensburg, 1717. 2. Animadversiones Epistolicæ. 3. Quæstiones Romanæ, *ib.* 1718. 4. Cogitationes Philologicæ, Lips. 1719. 5. Sermo Panegyricus de variarum gentium Bibliothecis, *ib.* 1720. 6. Vigilia prima Noctium Ripensium, containing observations on A. Gellius, Hafniæ, 1721. 7. Amœnitates Philologicæ, Amst. 1729-32, 3 vols. And, 8. A Danish translation of the fourteenth satire of Juvenal, Hafn. 1731, 4to.

FANCOURT, (Samuel,) an English dissenting minister, who may be regarded as the original projector of circulating libraries, was born in the west of England in 1678. Early in the eighteenth century he appears to have been settled with a congregation of Protestant dissenters at Salisbury, where for several years he was engaged in tuition as well as in the ministerial office; but his writings against the peculiar tenets of Calvin excited the resentment of his brethren, and he found it necessary to remove to London. Afterwards he had a religious controversy with Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Morgan, the author of The Moral Philosopher. About the year 1740, or 1745, he set on foot the first circulating library in the metropolis, at a subscription of a guinea a-year for reading; and deserves to be recorded as the parent of institutions, which since his time have spread over the whole kingdom. His plans, however, did not succeed; and after advertising for subscribers, and offering to teach the classics, so as to enable his pupils to write and speak fluently in twelve months for twelve guineas, he sunk into poverty and neglect; and from the corner of one of the streets of the Strand, where he had a shop, he retired to Hoxton-square, where his indigence was relieved by the charitable contributions of his friends. He died in 1768. As a preacher it is said

that he was zealous and persuasive, without being popular or eloquent. His publications were numerous, but are now forgotten.

FANNIUS, (Caius,) surnamed Strabo, was consul at Rome in 161 B.C. with Valerius Messala. The law called Fannia was made during his consulate, for regulating the expenses of feasts, and empowering the prætors to drive the rhetoricians and philosophers from Rome.—CAIUS FANNIUS, his son, distinguished himself by his eloquence, and was consul 120 B.C. He opposed the enterprises of Caius Gracchus, and made a speech against him, which is praised by Cicero.

FANSHAWE, (Sir Richard,) a statesman, diplomatist, and poet, was born at Ware-park, in Hertfordshire, in 1608. He commenced his education under the famous schoolmaster Thomas Farnaby, and in 1623 was admitted a fellow-commoner of Jesus college, Cambridge, whence he was removed to the Inner Temple, January 22, 1626. He then travelled to France and Spain, for the purpose of acquiring the languages, and studying the manners of those countries. On his return home he was appointed secretary to the embassy at Madrid, under lord Aston. Being in England at the breaking-out of the civil war, he declared early for the crown, and was employed in several important matters of state. In 1644, attending the court at Oxford, he had the degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him, and was appointed secretary at war to the prince of Wales, whom he attended into the western parts of England, and thence into the islands of Scilly and Jersey. In 1648 he was appointed treasurer to the navy under prince Rupert, which office he held till 1650, when he was created a baronet, and was sent to Madrid to represent the necessitous situation of his master, and to beg a temporary assistance from Philip IV. He was then sent for to Scotland, and served there in the capacity of secretary of state. In 1651 he was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and committed to close custody in London; but having contracted a dangerous sickness, he was permitted to go out upon bail. In 1654 he hired Tankersley park, in Yorkshire, of his friend lord Strafford, to whom he dedicated his translation of the Lusiad of Camoëns, written during his residence there. In February 1659 he repaired to Breda, to Charles II. who knighted him, and appointed him master of requests, and secretary of the Latin tongue. Upon the Restoration, he expected to be appointed secretary of state, from a promise which had been made him of that office; but to his great mortification it was, at the instance of the duke of Albemarle, given to Sir William Morrice, a violent Presbyterian. He was elected one of the representatives of the university of Cambridge in the parliament which met the 8th of May, 1661, and was soon after sworn a privy-counsellor for Ireland. He was next sent envoy extraordinary to Portugal; and shortly after, he was appointed ambassador to that court, where he negotiated the marriage between his master Charles II. and the infanta donna Catharina, daughter of king John VI., and returned to England towards the end of the same year. He was again sent ambassador to Lisbon in 1662, and was, upon his return to England the following year, sworn of the privy-council. His integrity, abilities, and industry, became so well known in Portugal, that he was recommended and desired by that crown to be sent to Spain as the fittest person to bring about an accommodation between Spain and Portugal. Accordingly, in the beginning of 1664 he was sent ambassador to Philip IV. During his residence at Madrid, he was solicited by the Spanish court to make a journey to Lisbon, but he returned without effect. When the recovery of Philip IV. became hopeless, a project for a treaty with England was sent to the ambassador, containing more advantages of trade to the nation, and insisting upon fewer inconvenient conditions than had ever been in any of the former, and urging the immediate acceptation or rejection of it, on account of the king's illness. This treaty Sir Richard thought proper to sign, with a secret article respecting Portugal, and sent it to England. But it was no sooner laid before Charles, and perused in council, than many faults were found with it, its ratification was refused, and the ambassador was recalled. Sir Richard was preparing for his return to England, when, June 4, 1666, he was seized at Madrid with a violent fever, which carried him off on the 16th of the same month. He was remarkable for his meekness, sincerity, humanity, and piety; and also was an able statesman and a great scholar, being in particular a complete master of several modern languages, especially Spanish. He wrote, besides his translation of the Lusiad, an English translation in rhyme of Guarini's Il Pastor Fido, which was published in 1646, 4to;

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a translation from English into Latin verse of Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess, 1658; an English translation of the fourth book of Virgil's Æneid; Odes of Horace, translated into English; and a summary Discourse of the Civil Wars of Rome. His correspondence was published in 1701, in 8vo, under this title: Original Letters of his Excellency Sir Richard Fanshawe during his Embassy in Spain and Portugal; which, together with divers letters and answers from the chief ministers of state in England, Spain, and Portugal, contain the whole negotiations of the treaty of peace between those three crowns. His lady, by whom he had six sons and eight daughters, of whom one son and four daughters survived him, was the daughter of Sir John Harrison. She compiled, for the use of her only son, Memoirs of the Fanshawe Family, containing a particular account of their sufferings in the royal cause, in which she and her sister Margaret Harrison (who in 1654 married Sir Edmund Turnor, of Stoke-Rochford, co. Lincoln, knt.) bore a considerable share.

FANTIN DES ODOARDS, (Anthony Stephen Nicolas,) a French historian and political writer, born at Pont de Beauvoisin, in Dauphiny, in 1738. Before the Revolution he was an ecclesiastic, and subsequently becoming connected with Danton and Robespierre, he employed his pen in writing the history of his contemporaries. Among his numerous works are, Continuation du Nouvel Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France, par le Président Hénault, continuée jusqu'à la Paix de 1788 et 1789, 3 vols, 8vo; and Histoire Philosophique de la Révolution Française jusqu'à la Paix de Campo Formio, (1797,) 1801, 9 vols, 8vo; 1807, 10 vols, 8vo; 1819, 6 vols, 8vo. He also continued to the death of Louis XVI. the History of France commenced by Vély, and carried on by Villaret and Garnier, 1808-10, 26 vols, 12mo. He died at Paris in 1820.

FANTONI, (John,) a celebrated physician, born at Turin, in 1675. He studied philosophy, the belles-lettres, and medicine, in the university of his native city. He travelled in France, Germany, and the Low Countries, for his improvement; and on his return to Turin, he commenced public teacher of anatomy, and afterwards was successively chosen to fill the chairs of theoretical and practical medicine. In the interim the king of Sardinia appointed him physician to the prince of Piedmont, his son. The date of his death is not known. He published Dissertationes Anatomicæ XI. Taurini, 1701; Anatomia Corporis humani ad Usum Theatri Medici accommodata, *ib.* 1711; Dissertationes duæ de Structura et Usu duræ Matris et Lymphaticorum Vasorum, ad Antonium Pacchionum conscriptæ, Romæ, 1721; Dissertationes duæ de Thermis Valderianis, Aquis Gratianis, Maurianensibus, Genevæ, 1725, 8vo, and 1738, 4to; Opuscula Medica et Physiologica, Genevæ, 1738; Dissertationes Anatomicæ septem priores renovatæ, de Abdomine, Taurini, 1745; Commentariolum de Aquis Vindoliensibus, Augustanis, et Ansionensibus, *ib.* 1747.—His father, JOHN BAPTIST FANTONI, was also a teacher of anatomy and of the theory of medicine at Turin, as well as librarian, and first physician to Victor Amadeus II. duke of Savoy. He died prematurely in 1692, in the vicinity of Embrun, where the duke, his patron, was encamped, during the siege of Chorges. He left several unfinished MSS., which John Fantoni revised, and of which he published a collection of the best parts, under the title of Observationes Anatomico-medicæ Selectiores, at Turin, in 1699, and at Venice in 1713.

FARDELLA, (Michael Angelo,) an eminent professor of astronomy and natural history at Padua, was born in 1650, of a noble family, at Tripani, in Sicily. He entered the third order of St. Francis; taught mathematics at Messina, and theology at Rome, where he had taken a doctor's degree in the college della Sapienza. Francis II. duke of Modena made him professor of philosophy and geometry in his capital; but he gave up that situation to go to Venice, where he quitted the Franciscan habit in 1693, by permission of the pope, and took that of a secular priest. He was afterwards appointed professor of astronomy and physic in the university of Padua, and died at Naples, in 1718. The principal of his works are, Universæ Philosophiæ Systema, Venice, 1691, 12mo; Universæ Usualis Mathematicæ Theoria, 12mo; Animæ humanæ Natura ab Augustino detecta, 1698, fol.; several works in favour of Descartes's philosophy, &c.

FARE, (Charles Augustus, Marquis de la,) was born in 1644, at the castle of Val-gorge, in Vivarais. He was captain of the guards to Monsieur, brother of Louis XIV., the duke of Orleans, and his son, who was afterwards regent. His gaiety and sprightly wit made him the delight of the best companies. He left

a few songs, and other poetical pieces, which have been printed with those of his friend the abbé de Chaulieu, and separately, with his Mémoires, 2 vols, 12mo. They are full of wit and delicacy; but we are told he had attained the age of sixty before he had made any poetical effort, and that then his inspirer was rather Cupid, or Bacchus, than Apollo. He also wrote the words of an opera, called Penthée. His Mémoires sur les principaux Evénements du Règne de Louis XIV. are written with great freedom and openness, and show the dislike which their author, and all his party, had to the government. He died in 1712.

FAREL, (William,) one of the earliest and most intrepid of the ministers of the Reformed church, was born at Gap, in Dauphiné, in 1489. He pursued his academic studies at the university of Paris, where he recommended himself to the notice of James le Fevre, of Etaples, who was one of its greatest ornaments, by whose interest he obtained the appointment of tutor in the college of cardinal le Moine. In 1521 he was invited by William Briçonet, bishop of Meaux, who was inclined to the principles of the Reformation, to preach in that city, where he boldly propagated the new opinions. In 1523, however, a persecution was commenced at Meaux, by the Franciscans, against those whom they called heretics, which obliged Farel to provide for his safety by retiring to Strasburg, where he was received by Bucer and Capito, as he was afterwards by Zuinglius at Zurich, by Haller at Berne, and by Œcolampadius at Basle, where, in 1524, he publicly defended theses in opposition to the doctrines and usages of the Papists; but he was soon afterwards obliged to quit that city. He next undertook the Reformation of Montbeliard, under the protection of the duke of Wirtemberg, the lord of that place. He pursued the design with great success, but with an intemperate warmth, and an imprudence of conduct, that could not be defended. Once, upon a procession-day, he wrested from the hands of a priest the image of St. Anthony, and threw it from the bridge into the river. Erasmus by no means liked Farel's temper, as appears from what he wrote of him to the official of Besançon. "You have," says he, "in your neighbourhood the new evangelist, Farel; than whom I never saw a man more false, more virulent, or more seditious." He has also given elsewhere a very unfavourable character of Farel, who was a man of decision and intrepidity, little likely to find favour with the timid, irresolute, and time-serving Erasmus. Œcolampadius, however, succeeded in moderating Farel's impetuosity, by friendly remonstrances, which reflect great credit on that eminent reformer. "Men may be led," said he in his correspondence with him, "but will not be driven by force. Give me leave as a friend, and as a brother to a brother, to say, you do not seem in every respect to remember your duty. You were sent to preach, and not to rail. I excuse, nay I commend your zeal, so that it be not without meekness. Endeavour, my brother, that this advice may have its desired effect, and I have reason to rejoice that I gave it. Pour on wine and oil in due season, and demean yourself as an evangelist, and not as a tyrannical legislator."

In 1528 Farel proved successful in propagating the principles of the Reformation at Aigle, and in the bailiwic of Morat. In the following year he went to Neufchatel, where he combated the Roman Catholic party with such earnestness and efficacy, that in November 1530, the Reformed religion was established in that city. Some time after this he was sent deputy to the synod of the Vaudois, in the Valley of Angrogne. Thence he went to Geneva, where he openly disputed against the tenets of popery; but he was obliged to retire from that city in consequence of the violent opposition that was excited against him by the grand-vicar, and the other ecclesiastics. But when, in 1534, the inhabitants expressed a disposition to renounce the Romish religion, he was recalled, and proved the principal instrument of effecting its suppression. In 1538 he was banished from Geneva, together with Calvin, for refusing to submit to some ecclesiastical regulations decreed by the synod of Berne. He now retired to Basle, and afterwards to Neufchatel, where he exercised his ministerial functions till 1542. In the same year he went to Metz, where he gained numerous proselytes, but was obliged, by the popish party, to take refuge in the abbey of Gorze, where the count of Furstenberg took him and his companions under his protection. Their enemies, however, besieged them in their asylum, and obliged them to surrender upon a capitulation. Farel, however, contrived to escape, and returned to his former flock at Neufchatel, to whose service, excepting while he paid short visits to other churches, he devoted

his future labours. In 1553 he was forced to appear at Geneva, in consequence of a prosecution that had been commenced against him for a capital offence, of which he had been unjustly accused. It was while Farel was at Geneva on this business, that he brought indelible disgrace on his own character, by assisting at the execution of Servetus. In 1558 he took to himself a wife, by whom he had a son, who did not long survive him. In 1564 he went again to Geneva, to take his last leave of Calvin, who was dangerously ill; and in the following year took a journey to Metz, at the invitation of his old flock. A few months after his return from this journey, he died at Neufchatel, in 1565, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His stock of learning and knowledge was very respectable, his piety was ardent, and his moral conduct was unimpeachable. He possessed a commanding voice, and a wonderful fluency of language, which peculiarly qualified him for the offices of a public disputant and popular pulpit orator. Nothing, indeed, could resist the zeal of Farel: though surrounded by drawn swords, though interrupted by the ringing of bells, and by the clamours of his enemies, he yet preached boldly and successfully, and made as many converts as any of the reformers. The writings which he left behind him were very few, consisting of some Theses, published at Basle, in the Latin and German languages; Disputatio Bernæ Habita, 1528; Substance and brief Declaration necessary for all Christians, 1552; a Treatise of the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord, and of his Testament, 1553; and a book levelled against libertines, entitled the Sword of the Spirit, 1550.

FARET, (Nicholas,) a French wit and poet, born in 1600, at Bourg en Bresse. He went when very young to Paris, and was made secretary to the count d'Harcourt, and then steward of his house. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and was employed to frame its statutes. He was at last appointed secretary to the king, and died at Paris in 1646. He wrote a translation of Eutropius; L'Honnête Homme, taken from the Italian of Castiglione, 12mo: Vertus nécessaires à un Prince; and several poems in the collections of his time. He also left a Life of René II. duke of Lorraine, and Mémoires of the famous count d'Harcourt, of whom, as well as of Vaugelas and St. Amand, he was an intimate friend.

FAREY, (John,) an eminent surveyor and geologist, was born at Woburn, in Bedfordshire, in 1766. After receiving a liberal education at a school at Halifax, in Yorkshire, he became acquainted with Smeaton, the celebrated engineer. In 1792 the duke of Bedford appointed him to the agency of his estates in Bedfordshire, in consequence of which he took up his residence at Woburn, where he remained till the death of his patron in 1802. In 1809 and 1810 he made a survey of the county of Derby for the Board of Agriculture, which was published in 1811-13, 2 vols, 8vo. He carefully examined the relative position of the strata throughout Britain, and collected mineral specimens to illustrate this point, concerning which he wrote some papers, which appeared in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal. He died of apoplexy in 1826.

FARIA DE SOUSA, (Emanuel,) a Portuguese escudero, distinguished by his writings, chiefly in the Castilian language, which he preferred to his own, was born at Souto, near Caravella, in the province of Entre-Minho y Douro, in 1590. He spent his earlier years almost entirely in drawing and painting, and showed very little inclination for letters, till he at length observed that he should never be able to make much progress in the Portuguese or Spanish poetry, to which he was attached, unless he could avail himself of the Greek and Roman models, and read them in the original languages. He repaired therefore in 1604 to Gonzalez de Moraes, bishop of Oporto, who appointed him his secretary, but could not prevail upon him to devote himself to the Church. Here he consecrated the first essays of his muse to his mistress, Albania. This lady was probably the same Donna Catalina Machado whom Faria married in 1614, whose stoical calmness in a tremendous storm at sea he celebrated in his Fuente de Aganippe, (Od. ii. part 3.) In 1619 he entered into the service of P. A. Pereira, the king's secretary of state at Madrid, through whose means he was soon after raised to the dignity of the order of Christ, in Portugal. In 1631 he went to Rome, as secretary to the ambassador, the marquis del Castel Rodrigo, who however gave so unfavourable an account of him to the court of Spain, that on his return to Barcelona in 1634, he was arrested and kept in close confinement for four months. Though he afterwards made his innocence appear in so clear a light that the king himself acknowledged it, and on that

account allowed him sixty ducats a month for his support, he was still obliged to remain at Madrid, where he was narrowly watched. He died in 1649. His historical works, which are written in Spanish, are valuable for their subject matter. Out of his select 600, or, as he terms them, six centuries, of sonnets, 200 are in Portuguese, and twelve of his eclogues are also in that language. His works are:—1st. Noches claras, o Discursos morales y politicos. 2. Comentarios sobre la Lusíada, on which he laboured twenty-five years. It was prohibited first by the Inquisition of Spain, and more strictly afterwards by that of Portugal. This occasioned the following work:—3. Defensa por los Comentarios sobre la Lusíada. 4. Epítome de las Historias Portuguesas; or a History of Portugal. 5. Imperio de la China, y Cultura Evangélica por los Religiosos de la Compania de Jesus, written by Samedo, but published by Faria. The following are his posthumous works:—El Asia Portuguesa desde 1497 hasta 1640; La Europa Portuguesa hasta 1557; El Africa Portuguesa, translated by John Stevens, 3 vols, 8vo, London, 1796; El America Portuguesa, inedited; Fuente de Aganippe, o Rimas varias; Divinas y humanas Flores; Gran Justicia de Aragon.

FARINACCIO, (Prosper,) an eminent lawyer, born at Rome in 1554. His works have been printed at Antwerp, 1620; and the following make 13 vols, fol.: Decisiones Rotæ, 2 vols.; Decisiones Rotæ novissimæ, 1 vol.; Decisiones Rotæ recentissimæ, 1 vol.; Repertorium Judiciale, 1 vol.; De Hæresi, 1 vol.; Consilia, 2 vols.; Praxis Criminalis, 4 vols.; Succus Praxis Criminalis, 1 vol. All these were considered as valuable works by the Roman lawyers. He died in 1618.

FARINATO, (Paolo degli Uberti,) a painter, born at Verona in 1522. He at first studied under Antonio Badile, and afterwards became the pupil of Golfino: He possessed a fertile invention, and an exquisite taste of design, but failed as a colourist. In the church of St. George at Verona, is his picture representing the miraculous feeding of the multitude, painted by him when he was in his 79th year. He died in 1606.—His son Orazio Farinato imitated his style with great success, and had he lived longer would have proved a distinguished artist.

FARINELLI. See Broschi.

FARINGDON, (Anthony,) an English divine, born at Sunning, in Berkshire, in 1596. He was admitted scholar of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1612, and elected fellow in 1617. In 1620 he took orders, and became a celebrated preacher in those parts, an eminent tutor in the college, and, as Wood says, "an example fit to be followed by all." In 1634, being then bachelor of divinity, he was made vicar of Bray, near Maidenhead, and soon after divinity-reader in Windsor chapel. He continued at the first of these places, though not without some trouble, till after the civil commotions broke out; and then he was ejected, and reduced with his wife and family to such extremities, as to be very near starving. Lloyd says that his house was plundered by Ireton, in mean revenge, because Mr. Faringdon had reproved him for some irregularities when at Trinity college. At length Sir John Robinson, alderman of London, related to archbishop Laud, and some of the parishioners of Milk-street, London, invited him to be pastor of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street. In 1647 he published a folio volume of sermons, and dedicated them to his patron Robinson. He died in 1658. In 1663 a folio volume of his MS. sermons was published by his executors; and in 1673 another. The former contained forty, the latter fifty, discourses.

FARINGTON, (George,) an English painter, born at Warrington, in Lancashire, in 1754. He studied under Benjamin West, and was employed by Alderman Boydell to make drawings from the pictures in the Houghton Collection. He subsequently went to India, where he died in 1788.—His brother, Joseph Farington, who was a pupil of Wilson the landscape painter, and an artist of some ability, was elected a Royal Academician. He died in 1818.

FARMER, (Richard,) a distinguished scholar and critic, born at Leicester, in 1735. He received his earlier education at the grammar-school of his native town, whence he removed to Cambridge, and was entered a pensioner of Emmanuel college. He took the degrees of B.A. in 1757, and of M.A. in 1760, in which latter year he was appointed classical tutor of his college. At the same time he held the curacy of Swavesey, near Cambridge. In 1763 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1765 he served the office of junior proctor of the university. In May of the following year he published, from the university press, proposals for a history of the town of Leicester, but, when he had actually begun to print it, he took the advantage

of his promotion to the mastership of Emmanuel college, to decline the prosecution of the work. He then presented the MSS. and plates to Mr. Nichols, who afterwards completed the history both of the town and county of Leicester, with a degree of spirit, ability, and industry, perhaps unprecedented in this department of literature. In 1766 Mr. Farmer published his celebrated Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare, 8vo. A controversy had long prevailed concerning the extent of book-learning possessed by our great dramatist, with a reference to the farther question of the originality of his genius. It was easy to show from many parts of his works that he was not unacquainted with the mythology and history of the ancients; but the sources whence he derived this acquaintance were a matter of dispute. Mr. Farmer was able, from his knowledge of books, to show that in the time of Shakspeare, English translations existed of most of the classical writers; and by tracing even the individual expressions and mistakes of the translators in those passages of his plays which allude to the subjects treated by these writers, he clearly proved that the bard had read the translations, and not the originals. His essay, which went through three editions, and was also printed in the edition of Shakspeare by Steevens in 1793, and in the two subsequent editions by Reed in 1803, and Harris in 1812, was admired as a piece of sprightly composition, and was generally considered as decisive of the point. In 1767 he took the degree of B.D., and in 1769 was appointed by Dr. Terrick, then bishop of London, to be one of the preachers at the chapel royal, Whitehall. During his residence in London, he lodged with the celebrated Dr. Askew, in Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, well known for his curious and valuable library. In 1775, he was chosen master of Emmanuel college. In 1775-6 he served, in his turn, the office of vice-chancellor. In 1778 he was elected principal librarian of the university. In 1780 he was collated by bishop Hurd, then bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to the prebend of Aldrewas, and the chancellorship annexed, founded in the cathedral church of Lichfield. In 1782 he was made prebendary of Canterbury, through the recommendation of lord North, which he resigned in 1788, on being preferred by Mr. Pitt to a residentiaryship of St. Paul's. In this office, if he was not the first mover, he was one of the most strenuous advocates for introducing the monuments of our illustrious heroes and men of talents into the metropolitan cathedral. He died, after a long and painful illness, in 1797, at Emmanuel college, and an epitaph to his memory by Dr. Parr was inscribed upon his tomb in the cloisters. In this he is called, "Vir facetus et dulcis festique sermonis, Græce et Latine doctus, in explicanda veterum Anglorum poësi subtilis et elegans." Dr. Farmer's manners were frank and unreserved, and his habits rather those of a boon companion than of a clergyman. It is reported of him that he declined a bishopric rather than forego his favourite amusement of seeing Shakspeare performed on the stage. His library, which was particularly rich in scarce tracts and old English literature, was sold by auction in 1798, and produced 2,210*l.*, although the books are supposed to have cost him less than 500*l.*

FARMER, (Hugh,) an eminent dissenting minister, born at a village near Shrewsbury, in 1714. He was educated under Dr. Owen, at Warrington, and under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. He then settled as chaplain in the family of William Coward, Esq. of Walthamstow, and undertook the office of minister to a congregation in that village. He afterwards took up his residence in the house of William Snell, Esq. a solicitor, where he lived for more than thirty years. There he applied himself with great diligence to the study of sacred and profane literature. His first publication was a discourse preached on the day appointed for public thanksgiving on account of the suppression of the rebellion of 1745, printed in 1746. In 1761 he published an Enquiry into the Nature and Design of our Lord's Temptation in the Wilderness, 8vo. The intention of it is to show that the evangelical narrative contains the representation of a divine vision, the several scenes of which offered to our Lord symbolical predictions of the difficulties and offices of his future ministry. A second edition of his Enquiry was published in 1765, in which the subject received additional illustration from a number of notes, and An Appendix, containing further observations, and an answer to objections. In 1776 a third edition of the same work appeared, with large additions. In 1771 he published a Dissertation on Miracles, designed to show that they are arguments of a divine interposition, and absolute proofs of the mission and doctrine of a prophet, 8vo. This was followed by an Examination of the Rev. Mr. Le

Moine's Treatise on Miracles, published in 1772, 8vo. His next publication was entitled an Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament, 1775. This was attacked by Dr. Worthington, a learned clergyman of the church of England, in a treatise, entitled, An Impartial Enquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacs, &c. In answer to this, Mr. Farmer published Letters to the Rev. Dr. Worthington, in answer to his late publication, entitled An Impartial Enquiry, &c. 1778. During the following year Farmer's Essay was attacked by Mr. Fell, a dissenting minister, who published a treatise, entitled, Dæmoniacs: An Enquiry into the History and the Scripture Doctrine of Dæmons; in which the Hypotheses of the Rev. Mr. Farmer and others, on this Subject, are particularly considered, 8vo. This work Mr. Farmer made the subject of his animadversion, in the introduction and notes to his last performance, which appeared in 1783, under the title of the General Prevalence of the Worship of Human Spirits in the ancient Heathen Nations, asserted and proved, 8vo. The design of this work is to show, not only that human spirits were generally worshipped among the heathens, but that such spirits alone, or with few exceptions, were, in the nations with which we are best acquainted, the direct and immediate objects of the established worship. In 1761 he accepted the situation of afternoon preacher to the congregation of Salters'-hall, in the city of London; and was soon afterwards chosen one of the Tuesday lecturers at the same place. Early in 1785 he was afflicted with an almost total failure of sight, which was so far remedied by his submitting to a surgical operation, that he was again enabled to apply to his usual course of studies; but his infirmities increased, and he died in 1787, in the seventy-third year of his age.

FARNABIE, or FARNABY, (Thomas,) a learned critic and grammarian, born about 1575, in London, where his father was a carpenter. He was admitted a servitor of Merton college, Oxford, in 1590; but being of an unsettled disposition, he abruptly quitted the university, and abandoning both his religion and his country, went to Spain, where for some time he studied in a college of the Jesuits. The severity of this institution, however, disgusted him, and he found means to return, and entered on board the fleet of Drake and Hawkins, in their expedition of 1595. He is said afterwards to have served as a soldier in the Low Countries; but he landed in Cornwall in such indigent circumstances, that he was obliged to teach children the horn-book for a subsistence. In this situation he assumed the name of Bainrafe, the anagram of Farnabie. He gradually rose to a higher station, and for some time taught a grammar school at Martock in Somersetshire. Thence he removed to London, and opened a seminary in Goldsmiths' Rents, behind Redcross-street, near Cripplegate, where he rose to such reputation, that he is said at one time to have had more than three hundred scholars, many of them of rank and fortune. After a course of years, on account of some differences with his landlords, and the frequent sicknesses which occurred in the city, he determined, in 1636, to remove to Sevenoaks, in Kent, in the neighbourhood of which town (at Otford) he had purchased an estate. Here he renewed his former occupation, and, from the number of noblemen's and gentlemen's sons who boarded with him, grew so rich as to add considerably to his landed property. One of the estates purchased by him was near Horsham in Sussex. His works, which have transmitted his name with honour to posterity, were not only well received at home, but abroad, and have been applauded by several eminent foreign scholars. When the civil commotions broke out, in 1641, he was considered to be ill-affected to the parliament; and, being afterwards suspected of having favoured the rising of the county for the king about Tunbridge, in 1643, he was imprisoned in Newgate, and thence carried on shipboard. It was even debated in the House of Commons whether he should be sent to America; but this motion being rejected, he was removed to Ely-house in Holborn, where he remained for a considerable time. He died in 1647, aged seventy-two, and was interred in the chancel of the church at Sevenoaks. Wood says that Farnaby's school was so much frequented, that more churchmen and statesmen issued from it, than from any school taught by one man in England. His works are, 1. Notæ ad Juvenalis et Persii Satyras, Lond. 1612, 8vo. The third edition was printed at London, in 1620. It is dedicated to Henry prince of Wales, who received the author very kindly, and in some measure commanded him to write such comments on all the Latin poets. 2. Notæ ad Senecæ Tragœdias, Lond. 1613, 8vo. The third edition was printed at the same place in 1634.

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3. Notæ ad Martialis Epigrammata, Lond. 1615, 8vo. Other editions in 12mo were afterwards printed, both at London and Geneva. These notes were dedicated to Sir Robert Killegrew. 4. Lucani Pharsalia, sive de Bello Civili Cæsaris et Pompeii Libri X. London, 1618, 8vo. Dedicated to Sir Francis Stuart. 5. Index Rhetoricus Scholis et Institutioni tenerioris Ætatis accommodatus, Lond. 1625, 8vo. To an edition published in the same city, in 1646, were added, Formulæ Oratoriæ, et Index Poeticus. The fifth edition was printed at London, in 1654. This is dedicated to Dominico Molino, Senator of Venice. 6. Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum, eorumque Latino versu a variis redditorum, Lond. 1629, 8vo, &c. 7. Notæ ad Virgilium, Lond. 1634, 8vo. 8. Systema Grammaticum, London, 1641, 8vo. Charles I. ordered Farnaby to write a Latin grammar, for the use of all the schools, when that which had been established by law, and against which many complaints had been made, was to be reformed. 9. Notæ in Ovidii Metamorphoses, Paris, 1637, folio; and London, in 12mo, 1677, &c. 10. Phrasiologia Anglo-Latina, London, 8vo. 11. Tabulæ Græcæ Linguæ, London, 4to. 12. Syntaxis, London, 8vo. 13. Notæ in Terentium. Farnaby had finished his notes upon Terence only as far as the fourth comedy, when he died; but Dr. Meric Casaubon completed the two last comedies, and published the whole at London, 1651, 12mo.

FARNESE, (Pier Luigi,) natural son of cardinal Alessandro Farnese, who was raised to the Papal See after the demise of Clement VII. in 1534, when he assumed the name of Paul III. This pontiff having determined to make Pier Luigi a sovereign prince, alienated part of the territory of the Church in the neighbourhood of the feudal domain of his family, and formed a duchy called that of Castro, from the name of its chief town, adding to it the towns of Ronciglione and Nepi, with their territories. This district he bestowed on Pier Luigi and his descendants, with the titles of lord of Nepi and duke of Castro, as a great fief of the Holy See. He also obtained for him from Charles V. the investiture of the marquisate of Novara as an imperial fief, and from the Venetian Senate permission to be inscribed on the golden book of the patricians of Venice, an honour considered as equal, if not superior, to that of a feudal title. He likewise made his son Gonfaloniere, or captain-general, of the Holy See, and in 1545 gave him the investiture of Parma and Piacenza, with the title of sovereign duke of those states. The new duke, however, soon became hateful to his subjects for his vices and oppression, and a conspiracy was formed by count Anguissola, who, on the morning of the 10th of September, 1547, stabbed him while at dinner in the ducal palace of Piacenza, and threw his body out of the window, when it was mutilated and dragged about by the mob.

FARNESE, (Ottavio,) son of the preceding, and second duke of Parma and Piacenza, was, in 1556, put in possession of the latter city by Philip II. as sovereign of the Milanese. He died in 1587.

FARNESE, (Alexander,) eldest son of the preceding Pier Luigi, was born in 1520. He was made bishop of Parma by Clement VII., and was advanced to the purple in 1534, by his grandfather Paul III. by whom he was employed as ambassador to Germany, France, and the Low Countries. His talents as a negotiator were very great, and he was respected for his learning, as well as for his patronage of literature and of learned men. He died at Rome, in 1589. Charles V. said of him, when dean of the sacred college, that if all the members resembled him, the college would be the most august assembly in the world.

FARNESE, (Alessandro,) third duke of Parma and Piacenza, and known in history by the name of The Duke of Parma, was the eldest son of Ottavio and of Margaret of Austria. He distinguished himself as general of the Spanish armies in the wars against France, was made governor of the Spanish Netherlands by Philip II. in 1578, and carried on the war against the prince of Orange. He was compelled in 1581, by the duke of Anjou, to raise the siege of Cambray, but afterwards took Breda, Tournay, Dunkirk, Ghent, Bruges, and Antwerp. In 1590 he marched into France to compel Henry IV. to raise the siege of Paris, forced that monarch to retire from before Rouen, and on his return to Flanders, repulsed Maurice of Nassau. He died at Arras, on the 2d of December, 1592, from the effects of a wound which he had received at the siege of Caudebec, in the forty-seventh year of his age. Had the famed Spanish Armada cleared the seas, the duke of Parma was to have commanded the land forces waiting in the Low Countries for the threatened descent upon England.—The Farnese continued

to rule over Parma and Piacenza till 1731, when the last duke, Antonio Farnese, having died without issue, the male line became extinct. But Elizabeth Farnese, wife of Philip V. of Spain, claiming the duchy for her children, it was ultimately given, by the peace of Aix la Chapelle, to her younger son Don Filippo. But the other fiefs, and the personal property of the Farnese, including the rich museum and the splendid palaces at Rome, were given to the brother of Don Filippo, Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies.

FARNEWORTH, (Ellis,) an English divine, born at Bonteshall, in Derbyshire, where his father was rector. He was bred first at Chesterfield school, and afterwards at Eton, whence he was removed to Jesus college, Cambridge. In 1762 he was presented to the rectory of Carsington, in Derbyshire. He died in 1763. His publications were, 1. The Life of Pope Sixtus V. translated from the Italian of Gregorio Leti, with a preface, prolegomena, notes, and appendix, 1754, folio. 2. Davila's History of France, 1757, 2 vols, 4to. 3. A translation of the works of Machiavel, illustrated with annotations, dissertations, and several new plans on the art of war, 1761, 2 vols, 4to; reprinted in 1775, 4 vols, 8vo. This work now fetches a very high price. On one occasion Dr. Addenbroke, dean of Lichfield, recommended him to translate Spelman's Life of Alfred from the Latin into English; and Farneworth was about to begin, when Dr. Pegge informed him that the Life of Alfred was originally written in English, and was thence translated into Latin.

FARQUHAR, (George,) an eminent comic poet, son of a clergyman, born at Londonderry, in 1678. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and afterwards engaged himself with a company of players. In this employment, at the representation of Dryden's Indian Emperor, he was nearly converting the play into a real tragedy, for, forgetting to exchange his sword for a foil, he, as Guyomar, wounded his antagonist Vasquez so dreadfully, that, from that moment, he in terror bade adieu to the stage. He was then only in his seventeenth year. He came to London in 1696, and at the repeated solicitations of Wilks the actor, he turned his thoughts to the composition of a theatrical piece. His opportunities of study and meditation were improved by the kindness of lord Orrery, who gave him a lieutenant's commission in his regiment, then in Ireland. In 1698 his first comedy appeared, called Love and a Bottle, and was well received. In 1700, the Constant Couple, or a Trip to the Jubilee, was acted, and gave Wilks the opportunity of displaying Sir Harry Wildair with all the gaiety, animation, and vivacity of the character. This was played fifty-three nights in the first season. The same year Farquhar was in Holland, probably upon military duty, and he has given a facetious and interesting account of the place and people, in three letters, dated from the Brill, from Leyden, and from the Hague. In 1701 appeared Sir Harry Wildair, or the sequel of the Trip to the Jubilee, which was received with uncommon approbation. He published in 1702, Miscellanies, or collections of poems, letters, and essays; and the next year came out his Inconstant, or, the Way to Win him. In 1704 appeared his farce of the Stage Coach; the next year, the Twin Rivals; and in 1706 the Recruiting Officer, dedicated to all friends round the Wrekin, a hill near Shrewsbury, where he had observed, on a recruiting party, the manner in which clowns are inveigled into the army, and the milk maids are robbed of their virtue and happiness by the arts of military men. This comedy still holds its place on the stage. His last comedy was the Beaux's Stratagem, the great success of which he did not live to see, as the unkindness of a courtier who had promised, but neglected, to patronize him, and the pressure of his debts, broke his heart. He died in April, 1707, before he had reached his thirtieth year. He had married, in 1703, a lady who had fallen in love with him, and who, to gain the affections of a needy and dissipated suitor, had falsely represented herself as a woman of great opulence. He married, but, though bitterly disappointed, he never upbraided his wife with the artifice, but became a tender and indulgent husband. He left two daughters, whom in his papers he had recommended to the friendship and patronage of Wilks. Wilks procured a benefit for each of them, and continued his parental fondness even after they were settled in business. For the success of his comedies, Farquhar is indebted to the natural delineation of his characters, the interesting tendency of his plots, and the flowing graces and sprightliness of his wit. The same popularity attends them now as upon their original production, though it is to be lamented that a licentiousness and spirit of indelicacy, much to be censured, are observed throughout, to be

attributed not so much to depravity of heart in the author, as to the impure taste of the age in which he wrote. A neat edition of his works was published in 1736.

FARRANT, (Richard,) one of the fathers of English church music, was born in the early part of the sixteenth century. He was a gentleman of the Chapel Royal in 1564, and subsequently organist and master of the choristers of St. George's chapel, Windsor. Much of his music is to be found in the collections of Boyce and Barnard, and is remarkable for the devout solemnity of its style. So long as solemn harmony of the purest and finest kind shall find admirers, so long will his service in G minor, and more especially his two anthems, "Hide not thou thy face," and "Call to remembrance," be productive of the most delightful emotions that can arise out of a love of art combined with religious feeling. His celebrated full anthem, "Lord, for thy tender mercy's sake," now in frequent use in most of our cathedrals, produces a singularly solemn effect. He died about the year 1585.

FARREN, (Eliza,) countess of Derby, a celebrated actress, born in 1759, was the daughter of a surgeon at Cork, who, failing in his profession, became a provincial actor, and died young, leaving his family in indigent circumstances. She made her first appearance in 1773, and in 1777 she appeared at the Haymarket, and afterwards played at Covent-garden and Drury-lane. She conducted the private theatricals at the duke of Newcastle's residence in Privy-gardens, and there met with the earl of Derby, whom in 1797 she married. She was a woman of unimpeachable moral character, and was received at court by George III. and his consort. She died in 1829.

FASSOLO, (Giovanni Antonio,) a painter, born at Vicenza, in 1528. He studied under Paolo Veronese. His best picture is in the church of St. Roche in his native city.

FASTOLFF, (Sir John,) a valiant general, of an ancient family, born at Yarmouth, in Norfolk, about 1377. He attended Thomas of Lancaster, afterwards duke of Clarence, as lieutenant of Ireland, about 1405 and 1406, and in 1408 he married Milicent, lady Castlecomb, and widow of Sir Stephen Serope, deputy to the lord-lieutenant. Soon after he went over to France, where, under the English regency, he was promoted to places of trust and honour. He is said to have been wounded at the battle of Agincourt, and to have been rewarded for his bravery on that occasion, by the grant of territorial property in Normandy. In 1429 he defeated a body of six thousand Frenchmen, at the head of only one thousand five hundred, and brought relief to the English army before Orleans; but the same year he shamefully tarnished his laurels at the battle of Patay, by fleeing panic-stricken from the celebrated Joan of Arc. The regent duke of Bedford deprived him of the garter for this misbehaviour, but soon restored it to him in consideration of his former services. He returned home 1440, covered with laurels bravely won in the field, and in his private conduct he now exhibited the character of a hospitable, generous, and benevolent man. He bestowed large legacies on Cambridge to build the schools of philosophy and civil law, and was a most liberal benefactor to Magdalen college, Oxford, founded by his friend Wainfleet. He died in 1459, aged upwards of eighty, according to Caxton, his contemporary. Shakspeare has been severely censured for abusing this great and good man under the character of Sir John Falstaff. The age and the name of these two knights are so different, that the apparent coincidence must be purely accidental. Fastolff, as is well observed, was a young and grave, discreet and valiant, chaste and sober commander abroad, and eminent for every virtue at home: but the Falstaff of the poet is an old, humorous, vaporing, cowardly, lewd, lying, drunken debauchee. It is, besides, to be recollected that Shakspeare's Falstaff was first acted under the name of Sir John Oldcastle, though modern critics dispute it.

FATTORE. See PENNI.

FAUCHET, (Claude,) a French antiquarian, born at Paris in 1529. He was appointed historiographer to Henry IV. He went to Italy with cardinal de Tournon, who often sent him with despatches to the French court, which served to introduce him there with advantage, and procured him the place of first president of the Cour des Monnaies. The monuments of his extensive reading and deep researches are found in his Gaulish and French Antiquities; A Treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church; On the Origin of Knights, Armorial Bearings, and Heralds; Origin of Dignities and Magistracies in France. These works, printed together in 4to, 1610, are curious, but written in a style so inelegant that, it is said, the perusal of them gave Louis

XIII. a distaste for reading. Fauchet died, overwhelmed with debt, in 1601.

FAUCHET, (Claude,) a native of Dorne in the Nivernais, who became vicar-general to the archbishop of Bruges, and preacher to Louis XVI. The theatrical manner and ridiculous affectation of his delivery, however, offended the devotion of the monarch, and in consequence of this disgrace, Fauchet, at the Revolution, was most hostile to the government. He was one of the most active in the destruction of the Bastile, and preached a thanksgiving sermon on the event. His extravangances rendered him popular with the mob; he was deputy from Calvados in the National Assembly and in the Convention, and became the constitutional bishop of Bayeux. He was at last accused of being connected with Charlotte Corday before the revolutionary tribunal, and was guillotined on the 31st of October, 1793. He wrote, A Panegyric on St. Louis, read before the French Academy; A Funeral Oration for the Duke of Orleans; Discourse on Rural Manners; Eloge on Benjamin Franklin. He was the editor of a journal called La Bouche de Fer.

FAUCHEUR, (Michael le,) a French Protestant divine of the seventeenth century, admired as a preacher at Montpellier, Charenton, and Paris. After hearing him discourse on duelling, maréchal de la Force said, "If a challenge were sent to me, I would refuse it." He died, universally regretted, at Paris, in 1667. He wrote a treatise on Oratorical Action; Sermons, 8vo; Christian Prayers and Meditations; A Treatise on the Eucharist, against cardinal Perron, Geneva, fol.

FAUJAS DE ST. FOND, (Bartholomew,) an eminent French geologist, born at Montelimart, in 1741. He had been originally destined for the bar, but a strong taste for geological inquiries led him to devote his time exclusively to that science. He became the correspondent of Buffon, and in 1777 he settled in Paris, where, through the influence of that naturalist, he was appointed a professor. Soon afterwards he was made royal commissioner of the mines, which office afforded him opportunities for pursuing his favourite studies; and he visited various parts of Europe with that view. After the Revolution, he was made professor of geology to the Museum of Natural History. Among his works are, Voyage en Angleterre, en Ecosse, et aux Iles Hébrides, 1797, 2 vols, 8vo; Recherches sur les Volcans éteints du Vivarais et du Velay, 1778, fol.; Histoire Naturelle du Dauphiné, 1782, 4 vols, 12mo; and Minéralogie des Volcans, 1784, 8vo; Description des Expériences Aërostatiques de MM. Montgolfier, &c. 1783, 2 vols, 8vo. He died in 1819.

FAULHABER, (John,) a German mathematician, born at Ulm, in 1580. He made the acquaintance of Descartes, when the latter, then a young man, was serving as a volunteer in the French army in Germany. The intermixture of mysticism with his calculations, and the circumstance of his works being written in the German language, contributed to render the talents of Faulhaber less generally known than they deserved to be. He died in 1635.

FAULKNER, (George,) an eminent printer, the first who raised his profession in Ireland to credit and respectability. He was the friend of Swift, and of lord Chesterfield, whose ironical letters to him, under the name of Atticus, are much admired. He settled in Dublin as a printer and bookseller soon after 1726 (in which year we find him in London under the tuition of the celebrated Bowyer,) and raised there a very comfortable fortune by his well-known Journal, and other laudable undertakings. In 1735, he was ordered into custody by the House of Commons in Ireland, for having published a Proposal for the better regulation and improvement of quadrille; an ingenious treatise by bishop Hort; which produced from Swift, The Legion Club. Having had the misfortune to break his leg, he was satirically introduced by Foote, in the character of Peter Paragraph, in the Orators, 1762. He commenced a suit against the mimic, which was however dropped on the interference of lord Townshend. He died an alderman of Dublin in 1775. His style and manner were finely ridiculed in An Epistle to George Edmund Howard, Esq. with notes, explanatory, critical, and historical, by George Faulkner, Esq. and alderman, reprinted in Dilly's Repository, vol. iv. p. 175. But a fairer specimen of his real talents at epistle-writing may be seen in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, or in the second volume of the Supplement to Swift, whose work he printed.

FAUNT, (Arthur, or Laurence Arthur,) an English Jesuit, born in 1554, at Foston, in Leicestershire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. Thence he went, successively, to the Jesuits' college at Louvain, to Paris, to Munich,

and to Rome, where he became a member [redacted] English Jesuits' college, of which [redacted] soon after appointed divinity-[redacted]der. He died in 1591, at Ulna, in Lithuania.

FAUQUE, (—) an ingenious French lady, born about the beginning of the last century, in the territory of Avignon. Her relations compelled her to take the veil in the convent in which she had been educated; but, after ten years, she succeeded in obtaining from her ecclesiastical superiors a dispensation from her vows. She then went to Paris, and thence to England, where she was known by the name of madame Fauque de Vaucluse, and supported herself by teaching French, and by writing for the press. She is said to have been patronized by Lady Craven, and by Sir William Jones. The date of her death is not known; she was living in 1777.

FAUR, (Gui de,) lord of Pibrac, born in 1528, at Toulouse, where he distinguished himself at the bar. He perfected his knowledge of jurisprudence in Italy, and in 1560 he was deputed by his native city to the States-general held at Orleans. Charles IX. sent him as one of his ambassadors to the council of Trent, where he eloquently supported the interests of the crown, and the liberties of the Gallican church. In 1565 the chancellor de l'Hôpital appointed him advocate-general in the parliament of Paris. In 1570 he was made a counsellor of state, and two years afterwards, probably constrained by his superiors, he marred his reputation by writing a defence of the execrable massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, published in 4to, and entitled, Ornatissimi cujusdam Viri, de Rebus Gallicis, Epistola, et ad hanc de iisdem Rebus Responsio. He proved, however, that his temper was far from persecuting or vindictive, by effecting a peace between the court and the Protestants under Henry III., whom he accompanied to Poland, when he went to take possession of the crown of that kingdom. He also published, Pleadings and Speeches, Les Plaisirs de la Vie rustique, Paris, 1577, 8vo, and a discourse on the Soul and the Sciences. But the work by which he is best known, is his Quatrains, a series of moral tetrastichs in the style of Theognis. They were first published in 1574, fifty in number. The last edition, containing 126, was published in 1746. They have been extravagantly admired, and translated into many European, and even Oriental languages. They were indifferently rendered into English by Sylvester, the translator of Du Bartas. The subjects of some of his Quatrains he took from the book of Proverbs, which he used to say contained all the good sense in the world. He died in 1584.

FAUST. See Fust.

FAUST, (John,) better known by the name of Doctor Faustus, a pretended magician, who flourished in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and is said to have been the son of a peasant in Anhault, or Solweidel, in the marche of Brandenburg. He was educated at Wittemberg, and studied theology at Ingolstadt. But he devoted himself afterwards to chemistry and astrology, and soon squandered in magical operations a large fortune that had been left him by an uncle. The popular legend, that he sold himself to the devil for twenty-four years, and obtained from him a spirit named Mephistophiles, to execute his commands, together with the preternatural feats performed by them both, are the subject of a noble poetic fragment by Lessing, and of a well-known dramatic production of Göthe. His life, and that of his disciple John Wagner, the son of a clergyman at Wasserburg, have been written in German by Wiedman. The subject has also been dramatized by Klingemann and Röder.

FAUSTINA, (Annia Galeria,) called the Elder, was the daughter of Annius Verus, præfect of Rome. She married Antoninus Pius, and died in the third year of his reign, and in the thirty-sixth year of her age, (A.D. 141.) Her conduct is represented as being very licentious.

FAUSTINA, the younger, daughter of the preceding, and wife of the emperor Marcus Aurelius. She is said to have surpassed her mother in profligacy of manners; yet her medals bear the legend, Pudicitia!

FAUSTUS, an English monk of the fifth century, born in Britain about the year 390. He was created abbot of a monastery in the Lerin islands in 433, and afterwards bishop of Riez in Provence in 466. He wrote against the notions entertained by some of the disciples of St. Augustine, respecting predestination and reprobation. These works are all inserted in the eighth volume of the Bibliotheca Patrum, and the principal of them are analysed by Dupin. The date of his death is not known.

FAVART, (Charles Simon,) a popular French writer of comic operas, born at Paris in 1710. Of his numerous pieces, which are deservedly admired, the prin-

cipal are, La Chercheuse d'Esprit; Isabelle et Gertrude; La Fête du Château; Les Moissonneurs; Annette et Lubin; Ninette à la Cour; and Les trois Sultanes. He died in 1792. His dramatic works were published in 1763 and 1772, in 8 vols, 8vo. A selection from them appeared in 1809, in 3 vols, 8vo.

FAVART, (Marie Justine Benoîte du Ronceraï,) a celebrated comic actress, wife of the preceding, born at Avignon in 1727. She made her first appearance at Paris in 1745, at the Opéra Comique, of which Charles Simon Favart was then director, and her success was brilliant and decisive. No actress ever surpassed her in the sensibility, ease, and liveliness of her comic representations, especially of rustic characters. In Flanders she virtuously and heroically withstood the unlawful solicitations of marshal Saxe. She died in 1772, in the forty-fifth year of her age.

FAVIER, (——) an eminent French statesman, born at Toulouse at the beginning of the eighteenth century. At the age of twenty he succeeded his father as secretary-general to the states of Languedoc, but was obliged, in consequence of extravagance, to sell the office. He then applied himself to the study of history and politics, and was appointed secretary to M. de la Chétardie, ambassador to the court of Turin, after whose death he was patronized by M. d'Argenson. He warmly embraced the political views of that nobleman, and wrote, Réflexions contre le Traité de 1756 (between France and Austria). Favier was employed on several secret missions in Spain and Russia, under the ministry of the duke de Choiseul. He engaged in other transactions of the French government at the instigation of the count de Broglie, which involved him in difficulties, and obliged him to leave France. After passing some time in England and Holland, he was arrested at Hamburgh, and taken to Paris, and confined for several years in the Bastile. M. de Broglie procured his liberation in 1773; and on the accession of Louis XVI. he obtained a pension, but was not afterwards employed. He was endowed with an extraordinary memory and ready wit. Many of his writings have been printed. He died in 1784.

FAVOLIUS, (Hugo,) a Dutch physician and poet, born at Middleburgh in 1523. He visited Constantinople and the Greek islands, and published an account of his voyage at Louvain in 1563, in three books, entitled Ho[illegible]œporicon Byzantium. He died in 1585.

FAVORINUS, a celebrated [illegible] philosopher and rhetorician, who flourished under the reigns of the emperors Trajan and Adrian, was a native of Arles, in Gaul, and studied under Dio Chrysostom and Epictetus. He wrote numerous books on philosophical and historical subjects, among the rest a Miscellaneous History, often quoted by Diogenes Laertius; but none of them are now extant. He taught with great reputation at Athens, and afterwards at Rome. The emperor Adrian respected him for his learning and eloquence, and, in his usual manner, would frequently enter into disputes with him on literary and philosophical subjects. Favorinus, however, as he was aware of the emperor's pedantic vanity, prudently managed his debates in such a manner as not to offend Adrian. Upon being once reproached by a friend, for having tamely given up the point in a debate concerning the meaning of a certain word, when he knew that his sense of it was supported by the best authorities, he replied, "Are you surprised then, that I submit to the superior learning of one who is master of thirty legions?"

FAVORINUS. See Phavorinus.

FAVOUR, (John,) a divine, physician, and lawyer, born about the middle of the sixteenth century, at Southampton, and educated there and at Winchester, whence he was removed to New college, Oxford. In 1593 he was made vicar of Halifax, in Yorkshire. In 1608, according to Thoresby, but in 1618, according to Wood, he was made warden, or master, of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, at Ripon. In 1616 he was collated to the prebend of Driffield, and to the chantership of the church of York. He was also chaplain to the archbishop, and residentiary. He published, Antiquitie triumphing over Noveltie; whereby it is proved, that Antiquitie is a true and certain note of the Christian Catholicke Church and Veritie, against all new and upstart heresies, advancing themselves against the religious honour of Old Rome, &c. London, 1619. He died in 1623.

FAVRE, (Antony,) in Latin *Faber*, an eminent lawyer and writer, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1557. He studied at Paris and Turin, and was made governor of Savoy, and was engaged in several negotiations between that dukedom and France. He was also president of the council of the Genevois for the duke of Nemours. He lived in great intimacy

with St. Francis de Sales, whom he joined in establishing an academy at Annecy for the propagation of the Roman Catholic religion. His works in jurisprudence were published in 10 vols, fol.; one of these, entitled Codex Fabrianus, has been cited with applause in all the parliaments of France. He also composed a tragedy, entitled Les Gordians et Maximin, ou l'Ambition; and a work on Devotion, which contains a century of quatrains, sometimes printed with those of Pibrac. He died in 1624.

FAVRE, (Claude,) See VAUGELAS.

FAWCET, (John,) an eminent theatrical performer, the son of an actor of humble pretensions, and born in London in 1769. He was, at the age of fifteen, apprenticed to a linen-draper; but, disliking that business, he adopted his father's profession, and appeared on the stage first at Margate, and afterwards at the Haymarket and Covent-garden, of which theatres he became successively manager. He died, in indigent circumstances, in 1837.

FAWCETT, (Benjamin,) a dissenting minister, born at Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, in 1715, and educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. He became a preacher first at Taunton, and afterwards at Kidderminster, where he officiated as the pastor of a large congregation of dissenters for thirty-five years. He was a rigid economist of his time, and was seldom in bed after five o'clock in the morning; to which habit, and a temperate mode of living, he used to ascribe his remarkable and almost uninterrupted health until a short time before his death. He published an abridgement of Baxter's Saints' everlasting Rest, and a few tracts of his own.

FAWCETT, (Sir William,) a brave English officer, born in 1728, at Shipdenhall, near Halifax, in Yorkshire. He was brought up at a free school in Lancashire, where he was well grounded in classical learning, and became also a remarkable proficient in mathematics. He entered the army early in life, and had an ensigncy given him in general Oglethorpe's regiment, then in Georgia; but, the war then going on in Flanders, he gave up his ensigncy, and went there as a volunteer. Some time after he married a lady of good fortune and family, and, at the pressing entreaties of her friends, he reluctantly resigned his commission. But he had no sooner taken this step than he felt himself miserable; and his new relations finding that his propensity to a military life was invincible, agreed to his purchasing an ensigncy in the third regiment of guards. He now determined to lose no opportunity of qualifying himself for the highest situations in his favourite profession; and every hour he could command was given up to the study of the French and German languages. He translated from the French, The Reveries, or Memoirs upon the Art of War, by field-marshal count Saxe, published in 1757, in 4to. He also translated from the German, Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry, which was also published in 1757. He likewise translated from the German, Regulations for the Prussian Infantry, to which was added, The Prussian Tactics; this was published in 1759. Having attained the situation of adjutant in the guards, his abilities and unremitting attention soon became conspicuous; and, on general Elliot's being ordered to Germany in the seven years' war, he accompanied that officer as his aide-de-camp; and, on the death of Elliot, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the marquis of Granby. Soon after his return to England, where he was graciously received by George II., he was promoted to a company in the guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and became military secretary to lord Granby. His abilities caused him to be fixed upon as the most proper person to manage many of the concerns of the war in Germany; this led to his introduction to the king of Prussia, from whom he had the most tempting offers, which he declined without hesitation, preferring the service of his native country. In 1772 he was promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet. At the commencement of the American war he was sent to Germany, to negotiate with Hesse, Hanover, Brunswick, &c., for a body of troops to serve in North America, Gibraltar, and the East Indies. In 1777 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and the following year he succeeded to the adjutant-generalship by the death of general William Amherst, and also became colonel of the fifteenth regiment of foot. In 1782 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1786 he received the order of the Bath. In 1796 he obtained the rank of general, and on his resigning the office of adjutant-general, he was sworn in as one of the privy-council. His last promotion was to the governorship of Chelsea hospital, where he died March 22, 1804, aged seventy-six, and was interred with great military pomp

in the burial-ground of the hospital, where a monument has been erected to his memory.

FAWKES, (Guido, or Guy,) a notorious conspirator in the reign of James I., was the son of Edward Fawkes, a notary at York, who also held the office of registrar and advocate of the Consistory Court of the Cathedral. After squandering his patrimony, he enlisted in the Spanish army in Flanders, and was present at the taking of Calais by the archduke Albert, in 1598. On his return to England he assumed the name of Johnson, and joined in the well-known conspiracy formed in 1604 by Robert Catesby and others, to blow up the two houses of parliament. It was he who, acting as servant to Thomas Percy, one of Catesby's accomplices, purchased the house, adjoining the house of parliament, in which it was first resolved to carry on the atrocious plot. It was he also who afterwards hired from Bright the vault in which the thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, designed to effect the murderous explosion, were deposited. He was also despatched to Flanders for the purpose of securing the cooperation of Sir William Stanley and Owen. Finally, it was Fawkes who, when the day of the meeting of parliament was come (November 5, 1605), was appointed to fire the mine. This terrible task he fearlessly undertook, notwithstanding the alarm and trepidation of his fellow-conspirators. At midnight, on the 4th of November, he was seized by Sir Thomas Knevet, a magistrate of Westminster, as he was coming out of the cellar. Matches and touchwood were found upon his person. A dark lantern, with a lighted candle, stood behind the cellar door. Before the king and council his composure never forsook him; he avowed his purpose, and defended it. He was tried, along with seven of his accomplices, at Westminster, on the 27th of January, 1606, and convicted. They were all executed on the Thursday and Friday following.

FAWKES, (Francis,) a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in Yorkshire in 1721, and educated at Leeds school, whence he went to Jesus college, Cambridge. After being admitted into holy orders he settled at Bramham, in Yorkshire. He published his Bramham Park in 1745, but without his name. His next publications were the Descriptions of May and Winter, from Gawen Douglas, the former in 1752, the latter in 1754. About the same time he removed to the curacy of Croydon, in Surrey, where he was noticed by archbishop Herring, to whom he addressed an Ode on his Grace's Recovery, printed in Dodsley's Collection. These attentions, and his general merit as a scholar, induced the archbishop to collate him, in 1755, to the vicarage of Orpington, with St. Mary Cray, in Kent, which he exchanged in 1774 for the rectory of Hayes. In 1757 he had occasion to lament his patron's death in a pathetic elegy, styled Aurelius. He was also appointed chaplain to the princess dowager of Wales. In 1761 he published by subscription a volume of Original Poems and Translations. Some other pieces by him are in Mr. Nichols's Collection, and in the Poetical Calendar. In 1767 he published Partridge Shooting, an Eclogue to the Hon. Charles Yorke. He was the editor also of a Family Bible, with notes, in 4to, a work of little merit. His translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Musæus, appeared in 1760, and his Theocritus in 1767. He died in 1777. His Apollonius Rhodius, a posthumous publication, completed by the Rev. Mr. Meen, of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, made its appearance in 1780.

FAY, (Charles Francis de Cisternai du,) a French natural philosopher and chemist, born at Paris in 1698. He was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and had the superintendence of the Jardin des Plantes, which, under his care, became one of the finest in Europe. He distinguished himself by his researches concerning the phosphoric light in the mercurial vacuum of the barometer, concerning the salts of lime, the magnet, and the nature of electricity, which he divided into two kinds, the vitreous and the resinous, answering to the positive and negative electricities of Franklin. His works consist of mémoires in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences. He died in 1739. Through his influence Buffon was appointed his successor at the Jardin des Plantes.

FAYDIT, (Anselme, or Gaucelm,) was one of the most celebrated of the Provençal poets, or troubadours, noticed by the princes of his time for his wit and the elegance of his manners. By representing his comedies, he acquired considerable riches; but his vanity and expensive habits soon plunged him into poverty, from which he was relieved by the liberality of Richard Cœur de Lion, who had a strong taste for the Provençal poetry. After the death of his royal patron he returned to Aix, where he died

in 1220. He wrote, among other pieces, a poem on the death of his benefactor, Richard I.; The Palace of Love, imitated afterwards by Petrarch; several comedies, one of which, entitled Heregia dels Prestes, a satirical production against the corruptions of the Church, and designed to please those persons of rank who inclined to the opinions of the Albigenses, was publicly acted at the castle of Boniface, marquis of Montserrat. Dr. Burney says that he found his poem on the death of Richard I. in the Vatican, among the MSS. bequeathed to that library by the queen of Sweden, with the original music by the bard himself. A translation of the poem, and the music itself, may be seen in Dr. Burney's History.

FAYDIT, (Peter Valentine,) a French priest and miscellaneous writer, born at Riom, in Auvergne, in 1649. In 1662 he entered into the congregation of the Oratory, from which he was obliged to withdraw in 1671, for having published, in defiance of the prohibition of his superiors, a treatise on the principles of the Cartesian philosophy, then deemed heretical. He afterwards attracted much notice, when the differences between pope Innocent XI. and France were at their highest pitch, by a sermon which he preached against that pontiff. In 1695 he published Illustrations of the Doctrine and of the Ecclesiastical History of the first two Centuries, 8vo; and in the following year, A Treatise on the Trinity, which was accused of tritheism, and the author was punished for writing it by a short imprisonment in the house of St. Lazare, at Paris. He afterwards published a small collection of Mémoires, 4to, intended to satirize Tillemont's Ecclesiastical History, which were suppressed soon after their appearance; Remarks on Virgil, on Homer, and on the Poetic Style of the Sacred Scriptures, 12mo, 2 vols; Telemaco-manie, 12mo, consisting of a critique on Fenelon's celebrated production. He died in 1709.

FAYETTE, (Louisa Motier de la,) a French lady of great celebrity. At the age of seventeen she was appointed maid of honour to Anne of Austria, and enjoyed, without any impeachment of her virtue, the confidence of Louis XIII., who sought in her society a solace under the chagrin which he felt at the arrogant domination of Richelieu, who vainly endeavoured to draw her over to his interests. So great and salutary was her influence over the monarch, that she succeeded in reconciling him to his queen. She then took the veil in a convent in Paris, where she was visited by Louis; but she firmly resisted every invitation to the court. She died in 1665, at the convent of Chaillot, which she had founded. An historical romance, entitled Mlle. de La Fayette, from the pen of Madame de Genlis, was published at Paris in 1812, in 2 vols, 12mo.

FAYETTE, (Mary Magdalen Pioche de la Vergne, Countess de la,) a celebrated literary lady, born in 1632. She was the daughter of Aymar de la Vergne, maréchal de camp, and governor of Havre de Grace, who carefully superintended her education, and had her instructed by the ablest masters. Menage and Father Rapin taught her Latin, which she is said to have learnt in the incredibly short space of three months. In her twenty-second year she married the count de la Fayette. She was in high esteem in the reign of Louis XIV., and was intimately connected with the wits of that period, who frequently assembled at her house, and to many of whom, especially La Fontaine, she was a liberal benefactress. Segrais, after being obliged to quit his residence with mademoiselle de Montpensier, became domesticated with her, and was the chief director of her pursuits. It was in his name that the two celebrated romances, Zaide, and The Princess of Cleves, were given to the public; but he has himself testified that his part in them was only contributing to the plot and disposition. These pieces were much read and admired, even by those who were not habitual readers of romances; and Voltaire (Siècle de Louis XIV.) speaks of them as the first in which the manners of persons of condition were painted, and natural adventures were described with ease and grace. She also wrote The Princess of Montpensier; Memoirs of the Court of France in the Years 1688 and 1689; The History of Henrietta of England; and Divers Portraits of Persons about the Court. All these were admired for grace of style, and for delicacy and liveliness of description. Her works were published at Paris in 1786, in 8 vols, 12mo; and again in 1804, together with the works of madame de Tencin. Her correspondence was published in 1805. It was on occasion of the appearance of Zaide that the learned Huet wrote his curious work on the Origin of Romances. Madame la Fayette possessed solidity as well as elegance and brilliancy of mind. She was the friend of the clever and licentious

duke de la Rochefoucault, the celebrated author of the Maxims, to whose reformation she is reported to have contributed. She died in 1693. Her writings are highly commended by madame de Sevigné, Fontenelle, Marmontel, and La Harpe.

FAYETTE, (Marie Paul Jean Roch, Yves Gilbert Motier, marquis de la,) a distinguished French soldier and statesman, born at Chavagnac, in Auvergne, in 1757. At the age of sixteen he married mademoiselle de Noailles, daughter of the duke d'Ayen. On the breaking out of the American war he armed a vessel at his own expense for the purpose of assisting the revolted colonists, and landed at Charlestown in April 1777, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine on the 11th of September following. He received from Congress a brevet of major-general, and fought at the battle of Monmouth in June 1778, and was presented for his services with a valuable sword. In the following year he returned to France, whence he soon carried back to America assistance in men and money. He next commanded the advanced guard of Washington's army, and in 1781 contributed to the defeat of lord Cornwallis. He afterwards returned to France, and then visited Germany, where he was well received by Frederic the Great and Joseph II. of Austria. In 1787 he was appointed a member of the Assembly of Notables, and early in 1789 he was returned by the noblesse of Auvergne as a member of the States-general, where he distinguished himself by the boldness of his opinions. After the taking of the Bastile, he was appointed commandant-general of the National Guards, and distributed among them a tri-coloured cockade, composed of blue, red, and white ribands; the two former being the colours of the communes of Paris, and the third being the colour of the lilies of France. On the 5th of October he marched at the head of the National Guards to Versailles, where he has been accused of not having used sufficient energy in defence of the royal family, whom he conducted back to Paris, whither the Assembly also removed their sittings. He has also been accused of want of vigilance in the case of the flight of Varennes. He lost his popularity when, on the king's acceptance of the new constitution, he caused the National Guards to fire upon the insurgents, who wished to proclaim a republic on the Champ de Mars. After having commanded the army in Flanders, and defeated the allies at Philippeville and Mauheuge, he was denounced by the popular party, and, withdrawing from the army, he repaired to the bar of the Legislative Assembly to complain of the crimes and excesses of the revolution, but he had much difficulty in obtaining a hearing; and, plainly seeing that he was no longer safe in Paris (where, on the 20th of June, he was burnt in effigy in the Palais Royal), he withdrew; and having in vain urged the king to take shelter in his camp at Compiègne, he returned thither, and denounced to the troops the attack on the Tuileries of the 10th of August. But having on the 15th of that month arrested the commissioners of the Legislative Assembly, sent to watch his motions, he was outlawed, and was arrested by the Austrians, who imprisoned him in the fortress of Olmutz, where he remained, attended by his wife and daughter, until he was liberated at the peace of Leoben. During the consulship and the empire he lived in obscurity, occupied only in agricultural pursuits. In 1815, during "the hundred days," he was a member of the Chamber of Representatives, and mainly contributed to the rejection of Napoleon's proposal to defend the city of Paris. He also earnestly protested against the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly by the allied forces. He then retired to his country residence at Lagrange. In 1818 he was chosen a member of the Chamber of Deputies, where he sided with the opposition, but took no active part in the tumultuary proceedings of that stirring period. In 1824 he once more visited America, where he was received with unexampled enthusiasm. In 1830 he vehemently denounced the obnoxious ordonnances of Charles X., and presented to the people the duc d'Orléans (Louis Philippe) as king of the French. On this occasion he humanely exerted himself to the utmost to save the ex-ministers from the fury of the populace. He soon resumed his place in the Chamber of Deputies, on the side of the opposition; but at length was distrusted by both parties. He died at Paris on the 20th of May, 1834.

FAYPOULT, (William Charles,) a French statesman, born in Champagne in 1752. At the revolution he joined the popular party; but he was banished from Paris, after the 31st of May, 1793, on account of his aristocratic descent, and did not return until after the fall of Robespierre. In 1795 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Genoa, where he laboured to undermine the influence of

Nelson, who had taken a French battery which commanded the city. He was so successful in his efforts to second the views of Buonaparte with respect to that republic, that the latter reposed the utmost confidence in him. He afterwards acted in a similar capacity at Milan, Rome, and Naples. On the overthrow of the Directory, Buonaparte appointed him prefect of the department of the Scheldt, which he held for eight years. He was next appointed minister of the finances to the new king of Spain, Joseph Buonaparte. In 1813 he returned to Paris, and was sent by Napoleon to Italy, to ascertain and report the disposition of the several states in that peninsula. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba, he was appointed prefect of the department of the Saone and Loire. He died at Paris in 1817.

FAZIO, (Bartolomeo,) an historian and biographer of the fifteenth century, born, of parents in humble life, at Spezia, on the coast of Genoa. He was taught Greek and Latin by Guarino, of Verona; and, after passing some time at Genoa, he was invited to the court of Alphonso, king of Naples, a great patron of learned men, where he passed the remainder of his life. At the instance of Alphonso, he translated into Latin Arrian's History of Alexander. He likewise wrote the history of that prince in ten books, first printed in 1560. His work, De Viris Illustribus, containing brief eulogies of the most famous men who were his contemporaries, with anecdotes of their lives, and a critical account of their principal works, was published at Florence, in 1745, by the abate Mehus. He also wrote, De Humanæ Vitæ Felicitate, and De Excellentia et Præstantia Hominis; and also a Latin poem. At Naples he made the acquaintance of Antonio Beccadalli, better known under the name of Panormita; and with him he commenced a literary warfare against Laurentius Valla. He died in 1457.

FAZZELLI, (Tomaso,) a Sicilian historian, born at Sacca, a town in the diocese of Palermo, in 1498. Having entered the order of the Dominicans, he was twice raised to the station of provincial, and, if his modesty had not opposed it, would have been elected general of the order. He was ten times chosen prior of the monastery at Palermo, and died in the possession of that office in 1570. He wrote, among other works, A History of Sicily, in two decades, published at Palermo in 1558, fol. It has gone through several editions, and was translated into Italian by Remigio, Venice, 1574, 4to; and by Lafarina, Palermo, 1628, fol.

FEARNE, (Charles,) an ingenious writer on jurisprudence and metaphysics, born in London in 1749, and educated at Westminster school, whence he was removed to the Inner Temple, where he soon became known for his legal learning and assiduity. He soon after quitted the Temple, and commenced practice as a chamber counsel and conveyancer, and had a large share of business. But a taste for speculative inquiries, and philosophical and mechanical projects, turned him aside from his professional pursuits, and he became involved in difficulties. He died in 1794, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He wrote, A Legigraphical Chart of Landed Property; An Essay on the Learning of Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises; Copies of Opinions ascribed to eminent counsel on the will which was the subject of the case of Perrin *v.* Blake, before the Court of King's Bench, 1769, addressed to the Right Hon. William Earl of Mansfield; Observations on the Statute of Inrollments of Bargains and Sales, 27 Henry VIII.; Arguments in the singular Case of General Stanwix; A Collection of Cases and Opinions; and An Essay on Consciousness, or a Series of Evidences of a distinct Mind.

FEATLEY, FEATLY, or FAIRCLOUGH, (Daniel,) a learned controversial divine, born at Charlton-upon-Otmore, near Oxford, in 1582. His father was cook to Dr. Laurence Humphrey, president of Magdalen, and served Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in the same capacity. He was educated at the school adjoining Magdalen college, and was admitted scholar of Corpus Christi college in 1594, and in 1602 was chosen probationer fellow. He had always performed his academic exercises with singular ability, and he soon acquired a distinguished reputation for his patristic learning, his skill as a disputant, and his eloquence as a preacher. In 1610, and the two following years, we find him in attendance upon Sir Thomas Edmondes, ambassador from James I. at the court of France. Several of the sermons he preached during this time, in the ambassador's chapel, are collected in his Clavis Mystica, and those which were levelled at the errors of popery are said to have been very successful both in converting some Roman Catholics, and

in confirming the opinions of those who had before embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. He had also frequent conferences with the Jesuits, and with the members of the Sorbonne, but especially with fathers Sirmund and Petau. By most of the foreign universities he was held in such honour as a disputant, that in the tables of the celebrated schoolmen, whom they honoured with the epithets of "resolute," "subtle," "angelic," &c. he was called *acutissimus et acerrimus*. Upon his return to England in 1613, he repaired to his college, and took the degree of B.D., and was soon after presented by W. Ezekiel Ascot, who had been his pupil, to the rectory of Northill, in Cornwall. He was next appointed domestic chaplain to Dr. Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, who in a short time presented him to the rectory of Lambeth. In 1617 he took his degree of D.D.; on which occasion he so puzzled Dr. Prideaux, the professor, by the acuteness of his replies, that a quarrel commenced between them, which the archbishop was obliged to terminate by his interposition. At that disputation was present, besides many foreigners, and the flower of the English nobility and gentry, the celebrated De Dominis, archbishop of Spalato, who was so well pleased with the manner in which Featley acquitted himself, that he gave him soon afterwards a brother's place in the Savoy hospital, of which he was master. About the same time he was presented by the archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of All-hallows, Bread-street; which he afterwards exchanged for the rectory of Acton, in Middlesex; and at length became the third and last provost of Chelsea college. In 1619 he preached at Lambeth church, or in the chapel of the Palace, seven of the sermons in the Clavis Mystica, before the king's commissioners in ecclesiastical causes, and on other occasions. In 1625, being then married, he quitted the archbishop's residence, and retired to a house belonging to his wife at Kennington, near Lambeth. In June 1623 was held a conference at Sir Humphrey Lynde's, between Dr. Wilson, dean of Carlisle, and Dr. Featley, with the Jesuits Fisher and Sweet, and the result of it being published in 1624, by archbishop Abbot's command, under the title of The Romish Fisher caught and held in his own Net, was dedicated to the archbishop by Featley. It was during the raging of the plague in 1625, or 1626, when the churches were deserted, that he wrote his Ancilla Pietatis, or Hand-maid to Private Devotion, which became very popular, and before 1676 had passed through eight editions. Wood appears to be mistaken in saying, that in this work Featley makes the story of St. George, the tutelar saint of England, a mere fiction, and that archbishop Laud obliged him to apologize for it on his knees. Featley's words bear no such meaning; but it is probable enough that there was a misunderstanding between Featley and the archbishop, as the former refused to obey the latter in turning the communion-table of Lambeth church altar-wise; and it is well known that Featley was afterwards a witness against the archbishop, upon the charge of his having made superstitious innovations in Lambeth church. While the ecclesiastical constitution stood, Featley was member of several of the convocations; and in 1642 he was appointed by the parliament one of the Assembly of Divines, not only on account of his learning, but because he was zealously attached to the Calvinistic doctrines. He is said to have continued longer with them than any other member of the episcopal persuasion; but this was only until he had discovered the drift of their proceedings. That he was not acceptable to the ruling party, appears from his becoming in the same year a victim to their revenge. In November, the soldiers sacked his church at Acton, and at Lambeth would have murdered him, had he not made his escape. These outrages were followed, September 30, 1643, by his imprisonment in Peter-house, in Aldersgate-street, the seizure of his library and goods, and the sequestration of his estate. Charges were preferred against him of the most absurd and contradictory kind, which it was to little purpose to answer. He was voted out of his living. Among his pretended offences, it was alleged that he refused to assent to every clause in the Solemn League and Covenant, and that he corresponded with archbishop Usher, who was with the king at Oxford. During his imprisonment he wrote his celebrated treatise, entitled The Dippers dipt, or the Anabaptists ducked and plunged over head and ears, at a disputation in Southwark. He at that time also published a challenge, in which he offered to maintain, against any opponents, in disputation or writing, the orthodoxy of the Articles of the Church of England, the apostolic constitution of its hierarchical government and discipline, and the unrivalled excellence, and, with some explanations

and revisions, perfection of the Book of Common Prayer. His health, however, began now rapidly to decline; and after he had by repeated supplication to parliament obtained leave to be removed to Chelsea college, for change of air, he died there on the 17th of April, 1644, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of Lambeth church. Wood has given a long list of his controversial works, most of which are now little known. Among his other writings may be mentioned, 1. The Lives of Jewell (prefixed to his works), and of Reinolds, Dr. Robert Abbot, &c. which are in Fuller's Abel Redivivus. 2. The Sum of saving Knowledge, London, 1626. 3. Clavis Mystica, a Key opening divers difficult and mysterious Texts of Holy Scripture, in seventy Sermons, *ibid.* 1636. fol. 4. Hexatexium, or six Cordials to strengthen the Heart of every faithful Christian against the terrors of Death, *ibid.* 1637, fol. 5. Several Funeral Sermons, one preached at the funeral of Sir Humphrey Lynd, *ibid.* 1640, fol. 6. Dr. Daniel Featley revived, proving that the Protestant Church (and not the Romish) is the only Catholic and true Church, *ibid.* 1660, 12mo. To this is prefixed an account of his life by his nephew, John Featley. Dr. Featley also published king James's Cygnea Cantio, 1629, 4to.

FEATLEY, (John,) nephew to the preceding, was a native of Northamptonshire, and educated at All Souls college, Oxford. During the rebellion he went to St. Christopher's, in the West Indies, where he arrived in 1643, and was the first preacher of the Gospel in the infancy of that colony. He returned about the time of the Restoration, and was appointed chaplain to the king, who presented him to the precentorship of Lincoln, and to the prebend of Milton Ross, in that cathedral. In 1662 he was created D.D., and had from the dean and chapter of Lincoln the vicarage of Edwinton, in Nottinghamshire. He died in 1666. He published one or two of his uncle's tracts, two occasional sermons, and A Divine Antidote against the Plague, contained in Soliloquies and Prayers, London, 1660.

FECHT, or FECHTIUS, (John,) a celebrated Lutheran divine and historian, born at Sultzburg, in the Brisgau, in 1636. He studied at Basle, and then at Strasburg, and settled first at Dourlach, and afterwards at Rostock. Among his works, written in Latin and German, are a History of Cain and Abel, with notes critical, philological, historical, and theological, Rostock, 1708, 8vo; Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Sæculi à nato Christo sexti decimi Supplementum, &c.; a Treatise on the Religion of the Modern Greeks; another against the Superstitions of the Mass, &c. He died in 1716.

FECKENHAM, (John de,) so called because he was born near the forest of Feckenham, in Worcestershire (his right name being Howman), was the last mitred abbot who sat in the House of Peers. The priest of the parish instructed him for some time, and then procured him admission into Evesham monastery. At eighteen he was sent by his abbot to Gloucester hall, Oxford, whence he was recalled to his abbey; which being dissolved (November 17, 1536,) he had a yearly pension of a hundred florins allowed him for life. Upon this he returned to Gloucester hall, where he pursued his studies; and in 1539 took the degree of bachelor of divinity, being then chaplain to Dr. John Bell, bishop of Worcester. When that prelate resigned his see in 1543, Feckenham became chaplain to Dr. Edmund Bonner, bishop of London; but Bonner being deprived of his bishopric in 1549 by the reformers, Feckenham was committed to the Tower of London, because, as some say, he refused to administer the sacraments after the Protestant manner. Soon after he was taken from thence to dispute on the chief points controverted between the Protestants and Papists, and was carried down into Worcestershire, to dispute with John Hooper, bishop of the diocese. He was afterwards remanded to the Tower, where he continued till Mary's accession in 1553, when he was released, and made chaplain to the queen. He became also again chaplain to Bonner, prebendary of St. Paul's, dean of St. Paul's, rector of Finchley, in Middlesex, and rector of Greenford Magna, in the same county. In 1554 he was one of the disputants at Oxford against Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, before they suffered martyrdom, but said very little against them; and during Mary's reign, he was constantly employed in doing good offices to the afflicted Protestants, from the highest to the lowest. Francis Russell, earl of Bedford, Ambrose and Robert Dudley, afterwards earls of Warwick and Leicester, experienced his benevolent kindness, as also did Sir John Cheke, whose life he and Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity college, Oxford, are said to have saved by a joint application to the queen.

Feckenham also interceded with queen Mary for the lady Elizabeth's enlargement out of prison, and that so earnestly, that the queen resented his interference. In May 1556 he was complimented by the university of Oxford with the degree of D.D., out of respect for his learning, piety, and charity. In September following he was made abbot of the monastic foundation of Westminster, which was then restored by queen Mary; and fourteen Benedictine monks were placed there under his government, with episcopal power. Upon the death of Mary, in 1558, Elizabeth, mindful of her obligations to Feckenham, sent for him before her coronation, to consult and reward him; and offered him the archbishopic of Canterbury, provided he would conform to the laws; but this he refused. He appeared, however, in her first parliament, taking the lowest place on the bishops' form. During his attendance there he spoke and protested against every thing tending towards the reformation; and the strong opposition which he made occasioned his commitment to the Tower in 1560. After nearly three years' confinement there, he was committed to the custody of Horne, bishop of Winchester; but having been old antagonists on the subject of the oath of supremacy, their present connexion was mutually irksome, and Feckenham was remanded to the Tower in 1564. Afterwards he was removed to the Marshalsea, and then to a private house in Holborn. In 1571 he attended Dr. John Storie before his execution. In 1578 we find him in free custody with Cox, bishop of Ely, whom the queen had requested to use his endeavours to induce Feckenham to acknowledge her supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, which he was at length persuaded to do, but could never be brought to a thorough conformity. Soon after, the restless spirit of some Roman Catholics, and their frequent attempts upon the queen's life, obliged her to imprison the most considerable among them; upon which Feckenham was sent to Wisbeach castle, in the Isle of Ely, where he continued till his death, in 1585. The excellence of his character is attested by Camden, Fuller, Burnet, Dart, and others. He wrote—1. A Conference dialogue-wise held between the Lady Jane Dudley and Mr. John Feckenham, four days before her death, touching her Faith and Belief of the Sacrament, and her Religion, 1554. The substance of this conference may be seen also in Fox's Acts and Monuments of Martyrs. 2. Speech in the House of Lords, 1553. 3. Two Homilies on the first, second, and third Articles of the Creed. 4. Oratio funebris in Exequiis Ducissæ Parmæ, &c. 5. Sermon at the Exequy of Joan Queen of Spain, 1555. 6. The Declaration of such Scruples and Staies of Conscience, touching the Oath of Supremacy, delivered by writing to Dr. Horne, bishop of Winchester, 1566. 7. Objections or Assertions made against Mr. John Gough's Sermon, preached in the Tower of London, January 15, 1570. 8. Caveat Emptor, a caution against buying abbey-lands. He wrote also, Commentaries on the Psalms; and a Treatise on the Eucharist, which are lost.

FEDOR IVANOVICH, the last czar of Russia of the ancient dynasty of Ruric, was born in 1557, and ascended the throne in 1584, on the death of his father, Ivan Vasilievich. His brother-in-law, Boris Godounof, held the government during his imbecile reign, and was the first to introduce (1592) the important regulation by which the peasants of Muscovy, till that time capable of passing from one landholder to another, were thenceforth converted into serfs inalienably attached to the soil. In this prince's reign also (1588), by the act of Jeremy, patriarch of Constantinople, who came to visit Fedor at Moscow, the latter city was raised to the dignity of a patriarchate, independent of that of Constantinople. Fedor died in 1598.

FEDOR II. ALEXIEVICH, czar of Russia, son of Alexis Michaelovich, and brother of Peter the Great, was born in 1657, and ascended the throne in 1676. The delicacy of his constitution was not able to abate the activity of his mind, which was constantly devising plans for the amelioration of the condition of his subjects; among other improvements, he put an end for ever to the absurd custom by which an inferior was rendered incapable of holding authority over an individual whose station, by the mere accident of birth, was superior to his own. The registers (Razriadnie Knigui), by which all disputes respecting precedence used to be determined, Fedor, in 1681, threw into the fire. He died in 1682, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

FEHRMAN, (Daniel,) a medallist, born at Stockholm in 1710. He was a pupil of Hedlinger, at that time engraver to the king of Sweden, and travelled with his master through Denmark and Russia. On their return he was em-

ployed at the Mint at Stockholm. The medals of Ferhman are much prized by connoisseurs. He died in 1764.

FEI, (Alessandro), a painter, known also by the name of Barbiere, was born in Florence in 1538. He was a pupil of Ghirlandajo, and attained some celebrity as a painter of historical subjects. His best work (representing the Scourging of Christ) is in the church of Santa Croce in Florence.

FEIJOO. See Feyjoo.

FEITAMA, (Sibrand,) a Dutch dramatic poet, born at Amsterdam in 1694. He wrote several successful pieces for the stage, and translated into Dutch the Telemachus and Henriade, besides several dramas of Corneille, Voltaire, and Crebillon. He died in 1758.

FEITHIUS, (Everard,) a learned German Protestant divine and philologist, born at Elburg, in Guelderland, in the sixteenth century. He visited foreign countries with a view to improve his knowledge; but on his return to his own country, he was so alarmed at the intelligence of the expedition of the Spaniards, commanded by Spinola, that he fled to France, where he taught the Greek language, and was honoured with the friendship of Casaubon, of M. Du Puy, and of the president De Thou. As he was walking one day at Rochelle, attended by a servant, he was desired to enter into the house of a citizen, and after that day it could never be discovered what became of him. He was but young at the time of this mysterious disappearance, "which," says Bayle, "is to be lamented; for if he had lived to grow old, he would have wonderfully explained most of the subjects relating to polite letters." He wrote, 1. Antiquitatum Homericarum Libri quatuor, Leyden, 1677, 12mo. Another edition of this very interesting and learned work was published in 1743, with notes, by Elias Stoeber, 8vo, at Strasburg. 2. De Atheniensium Republica, and De Antiquitatibus Atticis, which have not been published.

FEITH, (Rhynvis,) related to the preceding, was a distinguished Dutch poet, born at Zwolle, in Over-Yssal, in 1753. He studied law at Leyden, where, in 1770, he took his doctor's degree, but declined the profession for the study of polite literature and poetry. He was made burgomaster of his native place, and had an appointment at the Admiralty. In 1779 he obtained a prize for a poem on The Blessings of Peace, and in 1781 he received a gold medal from the Poetical Society of Leyden for a treatise on the essential characters of epic poetry. He soon afterwards received the first and second prizes for two poems in praise of De Ruyter. His poem, The Grave, and his tragedy of Ines de Castro, are highly esteemed in Holland. He died in 1824.

FELIBIEN, (Andrew,) Sieur des Avaux et de Javercy, counsellor and historiographer to the king of France, was born at Chartres in 1619. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Paris to improve himself in the sciences and in polite literature, in which he soon gained a great reputation. In 1647 he was appointed secretary to the marquis de Fontenay Mareuil, ambassador to the court of Rome. During his stay in that city, his fondness for the fine arts made him spend all the time he could spare in visiting those who excelled in them, and especially Poussin. On his return he was introduced to Fouquet, after whose disgrace he was noticed by Colbert, who caused him to be appointed historiographer to the king's buildings, superintendent of them, and of the arts and manufactures in France, and secretary to the Royal Academy of Architecture, established in 1671. The king also made him keeper of his cabinet of antiques, and gave him an apartment in the palace of Brion. He was also one of the eight members who first constituted the Academy of Inscriptions, established by Colbert in 1663, and was made deputy comptroller-general of the bridges and roads of the kingdom. He died in 1695. His chief works are, Entretiens sur les Vies et sur les Ouvrages des plus excellents Peintres Anciens et Modernes, 1666—1688, 5 vols, 4to, translated into English; Principes de l'Architecture, de la Sculpture, et de la Peinture, avec un Dictionnaire des Termes propres de ces Arts, 1676 and 1691, 4to; Origine de la Peinture, 1660, 4to; and The Conferences of the Royal Academy of Painting, 1669, 4to. Voltaire says that he was the first who gave Louis XIV. the surname of "the Great," in the Inscriptions in the Hotel-de-Ville. He was a steady advocate for truth, and caused this motto to be engraved on his seal, "Benefacere, et dicere vera."

FELIBIEN, (John Francis,) son of the preceding, succeeded his father in all his places, and seemed to inherit his taste in the fine arts. He wrote, 1. An Historical Collection of the Lives and Works of the most celebrated Architects,

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Paris, 1687, 4to, a superficial work. 2. Description of Versailles, Ancient and Modern, 12mo. 3. Description of the Church of the Invalides, 1706, fol.; reprinted in 1756. He died in 1733.

FELIBIEN, (Michael,) another son of Andrew, born in 1665, entered into the Benedictine congregation of St. Maur. He wrote The History of the Abbey of St. Denis, fol. 1706. The reputation he acquired by this performance caused him to be chosen by the magistrates of Paris to write the history of that capital; this work, interrupted by his death in 1719, was afterwards completed by Lobineau, in 5 vols, fol. 1725.

FELIBIEN, (James,) brother of Andrew, a Roman Catholic divine, was born in 1636, at Chartres, where he was appointed in 1661, when only a deacon, to deliver lectures on the sacred writings to the young ecclesiastics. In 1668 he was presented to the benefice of Veneuil, and in 1689 he was made a canon of Chartres, and in 1695 of Vendôme, where he died in 1716. He wrote, Moral Instructions, in the Form of a Catechism on the Commandments, taken from Scripture, 1693, 12mo; and The Apostles' Creed explained and illustrated from Scripture, 1696, 12mo. But his principal work was Pentateuchus Historicus, sive quinque Libri Historici Josue, Judices, Ruth, primus et secundus Regum, cum Commentariis ex Fonte Hebraico, Versione 70 Interpretum, et variis Auctoribus collectis, 1703, 4to. This is a continuation of the Latin commentary on the Old Testament by Jansenius, bishop of Ypres. It excited much notice in consequence of its suppression by a decree of the council. Copies of it in its original state are very scarce.

FELICE, (Fortunato Bartolomeo de,) a critic and physician, born in 1723, at Rome, where, after assiduous study at Brescia, he obtained a professorship. He afterwards filled the chair of natural philosophy at the university of Naples. At Rome he carried off the countess Panzutti, and brought upon himself, in consequence, the resentment of her relations. He afterwards applied himself with uncommon diligence to the study of natural philosophy, metaphysics, and jurisprudence; the fruit of which appeared in several able publications, among which were, De Newtonianâ Attractione, unicâ cohærentiæ Naturalis Causâ, Berne, 1757, 4to; Principes du Droit de la Nature et des Gens, 8 vols, 8vo; Code de l'Humanité, 13 vols, 8vo. He also compiled, in concert with Euler, Andry, Le Preux, and others, Dictionnaire Universel Raisonné des Connaissances Humaines, 42 vols, 4to. He died in 1789.

FELICIANI, (Porfirio,) bishop of Foligno in the seventeenth century, was born in 1562. He was secretary to Paul V., and was the ablest poet of his time, and wrote with equal elegance in Latin and in Italian. He left poems and letters. He died in 1632.

FELICIANO, (Giovanni Bernardino,) a learned Benedictine of Venice, who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century. He translated, among other works, the sixth book of Paul Ægineta, 1533; Aristotle's Ethics, Venice, 1541, fol.; Alexandri Aphrodisiensis Commentarius in primum priorum Analyticorum Aristotelis, *ibid.* 1542, fol.; Ammonii Hermeæ Comment. in Isagogen Porphyrii, *ibid.* 1545, 8vo; Porphyrius de Abstinentiâ Animalium, *ibid.* 1547, 4to; and Œcumenius in Acta et Epistolas Catholicas, Basle, 1552, 8vo. Gesner says that he translated the tenth book of Aristotle's History of Animals. Huet has noticed Feliciano in his work, De Claris Interpretibus, and says that the diffuseness of his style has marred its perspicuity.

FELIX I., pope, and a saint in the Roman calendar, was born at Rome, and succeeded Dionysius, the Calabrian, in the pontificate in 269. In his time a furious persecution against the Christians was commenced by the emperor Aurelian, to which Felix probably fell a sacrifice, A.D. 275. A fragment of a letter which he wrote to Maximus, bishop of Alexandria, against the tenets of Sabellius and Paul of Samosata, is still extant in the third volume of the Collectio Conciliorum.

FELIX II., pope, or, according to many Roman Catholic writers, anti-pope, was a native of Rome, and archdeacon of that church when pope Liberius was banished by the emperor Constantius, in 355. His election took place in the imperial palace, after which he was consecrated by three bishops, who were entirely devoted to the emperor's views. In 357 the emperor consented to recall Liberius, but with the proviso that he and Felix should jointly preside over the Roman see. Liberius accordingly returned, and was received by the people with the loudest acclamations of joy, who, at the same time, drove Felix out of the city. He then withdrew to a small estate which he had on the road to Porto, and there spent the remainder of his life. He died in 365.

FELIX III., pope, or the second of that name, according to those who exclude the subject of the preceding article from the list of Roman pontiffs, was elevated to the papal dignity in 483, when he was chosen successor to Simplicius. He had a dispute with Acacius, bishop of Constantinople, respecting points of ecclesiastical supremacy. This issued in a schism between the Greek and Latin churches. Felix died in 492.

FELIX IV., pope, was a native of Beneventum, and was raised to the papal chair on the death of John I., in 526, through the influence of king Theodoric, upon whose memory Baronius has been, accordingly, led to pour the most bitter invectives, while he makes the most passionate lamentations over the state of slavery to which the church was thereby reduced. Felix died in 530.

FELIX MINUCIUS. See MINUTIUS FELIX.

FELL, (Samuel,) a learned divine, born in the parish of St. Clement Danes, London, in 1594. He was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, from Westminster school, in 1601; took the degree of M.A. in 1608, served the office of proctor in 1614, and about that time became minister of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight. In May 1619 he was installed canon of Christ Church, and the same year proceeded D.D., being about that time domestic chaplain to James I. In 1626 he was made Margaret professor of divinity, and had a prebend of Worcester. He was, through Laud's interest, made dean of Lichfield in 1637; and the year following, dean of Christ Church. In 1645 he was appointed vice-chancellor, which office he served also in 1647, in contempt of the parliamentary visitors, who at length ejected him from that and from his deanery, and their minions were so exasperated at him for his loyalty to the king, and zeal for the Church, that they sought his life. He was, therefore, forced to abscond. He died broken-hearted, February 1, 1649, on being informed of the murder of his royal master, Charles I. He wrote, Primitiæ; sive Oratio habita Oxoniæ in Schola Theologiæ, 9 Nov. 1626, and Concio Latina ad Baccalaureos Die Cinerum in Coloss. ii. 8. They were both printed at Oxford in 1627.

FELL, (Dr. John,) an eminently learned divine, son of the preceding, was born at Longworth, in Berkshire, in 1625. He was educated at the free-school of Thame, in Oxfordshire; and in 1636, when he was only eleven years of age, was admitted student of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1640 he took the degree of B.A., and that of M.A. in June 1643; about which time he was in arms for Charles I. within the garrison of Oxford, and afterwards became an ensign. In 1648 he was turned out of his place by the parliamentary visitors, being then in holy orders; and from that time till the restoration of Charles II. he lived in a retired and studious manner, partly in the lodgings, at Christ Church, of the famous physician Willis, who was his brother-in-law, and partly in his own house opposite Merton college, where he and others kept up the devotions and discipline of the Church of England. After the Restoration he was made prebendary of Chichester, and canon of Christ Church, in which last place he was installed July 27, 1660; and in November following was made dean, being then D.D. and chaplain in ordinary to the king. He was diligent in restoring the discipline of the college, and in adorning it with magnificent buildings, towards which he largely contributed. He also rebuilt the noble tower over the principal gate of the college, commonly called the "Tom Gate," into which, in 1683, he caused to be removed out of the steeple in the cathedral, the bell called "Great Tom of Christ Church," said to have been brought thither with the other bells from Oseney abbey, which he had re-cast with additional metal. In 1666, 1667, 1668, and part of 1669, Dr. Fell was vice-chancellor of the university; during which time he used all possible means to restore the discipline and credit of the place. No one in his time was more zealous in promoting learning in the university, or in raising its reputation by the noblest foundations. The Sheldonian theatre was built chiefly by his solicitation; and he likewise advanced the press and improved printing in Oxford, according to the public-spirited design of archbishop Laud. He was likewise an eager defender of the privileges of the university, especially while vice-chancellor. In 1676 he was advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, with leave to hold his deanery of Christ Church *in commendam*. He rebuilt the episcopal palace of Cuddesden, in Oxfordshire. Holding also the mastership of St. Oswald's Hospital, at Worcester, he rebuilt that in a sumptuous manner, bestowing all the profits of his income there in augmenting and recovering its estates. He died in 1686. "He was,'

says Wood, "the most zealous man of his time for the Church of England; a great encourager and promoter of learning in the university, and of all public works belonging thereupon; of great resolution and exemplary charity, of strict integrity, a learned divine, and excellently skilled in the Latin and Greek languages." It is remarkable that he was not well affected to the Royal Society, being among the alarmists of the Aristotelian school. It is also said that he encouraged the noted Stubbes to attack that body. He was buried in Christ Church cathedral; and over his tomb, which is a plain marble, is an elegant inscription, composed by Aldrich, his successor. He wrote, The Life of the most reverend, learned, and pious Dr. Henry Hammond, 1660, reprinted afterwards with additions at the head of Hammond's works. Alcinoi in Platonicam Philosophiam Introductio, 1667. In Laudem Musices Carmen Sapphicum. The Vanity of Scoffing; in a letter to a gentleman, 1674, 4to. St. Clement's two Epistles to the Corinthians, in Greek and Latin, with notes at the end, 1677. Account of Dr. Richard Allestree's life, being the preface to the doctor's sermons, published by Dr. Fell. Of the Unity of the Church, translated from the original of St. Cyprian, 1681. St. Cyprian's Works, revised and illustrated with notes, 1682. Several Sermons. Artis Logicæ Compendium. The Paraphrase of St. Paul's Epistles. An edition of the New Testament, which gave birth to Mill's, and was entitled, Τῆς καινῆς διαθήκης ἅπαντα, Novi Testamenti Libri omnes—accesserunt Parallela Scripturæ Loca, necnon variantes Lectiones, ex plus 100 MSS. Codicibus et Antiquis Versionibus collectæ, 1675, 8vo. This edition was twice reprinted at Leipsic, in 1697 and 1702, and at Oxford in splendid folio, by John Gregory, in 1703. Fabricius says, in his Bibl. Græca, that the excellent edition of Aratus, Oxford, 1672, 8vo, was published by Dr. Fell.

FELL, (John,) a dissenting minister, born in 1735, at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, of poor parents, and was at first brought up to the business of a tailor, in London. Having there, in his leisure hours, acquired some knowledge of the classics, he was placed at the Independents' academy at Mile-end, where he assiduously qualified himself for the pastoral office, and was appointed soon after to preach to a congregation at Beccles, near Yarmouth, whence he afterwards removed to Thaxted, in Essex. Several years after he was prevailed upon to be resident and classical tutor at the dissenters' academy at Homerton, from which, however, in 1796, he was dismissed, says his biographer, for reading a newspaper on a Sunday. An annuity of 100*l.* was almost immediately procured for him, and he was invited to deliver a course of lectures on the evidences of Christianity. Four of his lectures had been delivered to crowded congregations at the Scots' church, in London-wall, when they were interrupted by sickness, which carried him off on the 6th of September, 1797. The four lectures he delivered were published in 1798, with eight by Dr. Henry Hunter, who concluded the course. He wrote, Genuine Protestantism, or the unalienable Rights of Conscience defended; in opposition to the late and new mode of Subscription proposed by some dissenting Ministers; in three Letters to Mr. Pickard, 1773, 8vo. A Fourth Letter to Mr. Pickard on Genuine Protestantism; being a full Reply to the Rev. Mr. Toulmin's Defence of the Dissenters' new Mode of Subscription, 1774, 8vo. The Justice and Utility of Penal Laws for the Direction of Conscience, examined; in reference to the Dissenters' late application to Parliament. Addressed to a member of the House of Commons (Edmund Burke), 1774, 8vo. Dæmoniacs; an inquiry into the Heathen and the Scripture Doctrine of Dæmons, in which the hypothesis of the Rev. Mr. Farmer and others on the subject are particularly considered, 1779, 8vo. Remarks on the Appendix of the Editor of Rowley's Poems, printed at the end of Observations on the Poem attributed to Rowley by Rayner Hickford, Esq. 8vo. An Essay towards an English Grammar, with a dissertation on the nature and peculiar use of certain hypothetical verbs in the English language, 1784, 12mo. The Idolatry of Greece and Rome distinguished from that of other Heathen Nations, in a Letter to the Rev. Hugh Farmer, 1785, 8vo.

FELLER, (Joachim,) professor of poetry at Leipsic, born at Zwickau, in 1638. In his thirteenth year he wrote an admired poem on The Passion. He was educated under the celebrated Chr. Daumius, who urged him to study at Leipsic, and recommended him to the principal literati of that city. Thomasius, one of them, engaged him as tutor to his children, and enhanced the favour by giving him free access to his curious and valuable library. In 1660 Feller took his

master's degree, and with such a display of talents, that he was soon after made professor of poetry, and in 1676 was appointed librarian to the university. He employed much of his time in arranging the library, published a catalogue of the MSS. in 1686, 12mo, and procured that the library should be opened one day in every week for the use of the public. His Latin poetry recommended him to the notice and esteem of the emperor, of the electors of Saxony and Brandenburgh, the duke of Florence, and other princes. He also wrote many papers in the Acta Lipsiensia, and the freedom of some of his criticisms in one or two instances involved him in a controversy with James Gronovius, Eggelingen, Patin and others. He was unfortunately killed, in 1691, by a fall from a window, which he had approached in his sleep. He published, 1. Cygni quasimodo Geniti, Sanctæ Vitæ Virorum celebrium Cygneæ (Zwickau) natorum. 2. Supplementum ad Rappolti Commentarium in Horatium. 3. Flores Philosophici ex Virgilio collecti, Leipsic, 1681, 8vo. 4. Notæ in Lotichicii Eclogam de Origine Domus Saxonicæ et Palatinæ.

FELLER, (Joachim Frederic,) son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic in 1673, and imbibed a similar taste with his father for the belles-lettres, bibliography, and general literature. After studying law at Leipsic, he set out on his travels, and at Wolfenbuttel became acquainted with Leibnitz, who detained him there for three years. In 1706 the duke of Weimar appointed him his secretary, and he appears to have died in his service in 1726. His principal works are, Monumenta varia inedita, Variisque Linguis conscripta, Jena, 1714, 1715, 4to. Otium Hanoveranum, sive Miscellanea ex Ore et Schedis G. G. Leibnitii quondam notata et descripta, *ibid.* 1718, 8vo. This is regarded in Germany as the best of the Ana.

FELLER, (Francis Xavier de,) an ex-Jesuit, born at Brussels in 1735. He became professor of rhetoric at Liege, Luxemburg, and Turnau, in Hungary, after which he travelled in Italy, Poland, Austria, and Bohemia. After the suppression of the society of the Jesuits in 1773, he took the name of Flexier de Reval (an anagram of Xavier de Feller), which he exchanged afterwards for that of Feller, under which he published at Luxemburg, from 1774 to 1794, a clever political and literary journal, entitled Clef des Cabinets. In this way he republished Vosgien's Geographical Dictionary, and the Dictionnaire Historique, of which last he published three editions, with his name, the third a little before his death, in 8 vols. He usually resided at Liege; but when the French revolution broke out, he went to Maestricht, and afterwards to other places of safety; in 1797 he went to Ratisbon, where he died May 23, 1802. He wrote, Jugement d'un Ecrivain Protestant touchant le Livre de Justinus Fabronius, Leipsic, 1771, 8vo. Examen critique de l'Histoire Naturelle de M. de Buffon, 1773. A translation of Soame Jenyns's Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion, with notes and observations, which he published in 1779. Observations Philosophiques sur le Système de Newton, le Mouvement de la Terre, et la Pluralité des Mondes, 1771 and 1788; La Lande answered this work. Examen impartial des Epoques de la Nature de M. de Buffon, Luxemburg, 1780, 12mo, and reprinted a fourth time at Maestricht in 1792. Catechisme Philosophique, a collection of remarks in favour of the Christian religion, Paris, 1777, 8vo. Discours sur divers Sujets de Religion et de Morale, 1777, 2 vols, 12mo.

FELLTHAM, (Owen,) an English writer, born in the reign of James I., in Suffolk, where his family had long been settled. Few particulars are known of his history, though it appears that his learning and virtues recommended him to the notice of the earl of Thomond, in whose family he lived for some years in easy and honourable dependence. He wrote Resolves, Divine, Moral and Political, a work of great merit and singular excellence, of which the twelfth edition appeared in 1709, in 8vo. This book, so valuable for its refined sentiments of morality, its pointed delineations of duty, and its interesting tendency to instruct the mind and improve the heart in the road of virtue, has often been printed, and deservedly recommends itself to universal perusal. Fellthan wrote besides some prayers for the use of lady Thomond's family, &c. The time of his death is not known; he was living in 1677.

FELTON, (John,) known in history as the assassin of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, in 1628. He committed the crime out of fanatic zeal, in the full persuasion that he thus served God and man. He was tried and executed. He had been a lieutenant in the army which besieged the Isle of Rhé, and because he

did not succeed to a company on the death of his captain, who was slain in the attack, he quitted the army in disgust. —His grandfather, of the same name, had, in the reign of Elizabeth, affixed on the palace gates of the bishop of London, the bull of Pius V., declaring the queen a heretic, and inciting her subjects to rebellion; for which he was tried and executed in 1570.

FELTON, (Thomas Bernard,) a French Jesuit, born at Avignon, in 1672. He had a talent for Latin poetry, and his pieces, entitled Faba Arabica, Carmen; and Magnes, Carmen; both printed in 1696, and afterward reprinted in Father Oudin's Poemata Didascalica, have been much admired. He was also the author of A Paraphrase upon the Psalms, 1731, 12mo; The Treatise by St. Francis de Sales, abridged and modernized, 3 vols, 12mo; and Funeral Orations for the duke of Burgundy and Louis XIV. He died in 1759.

FELTON, (Henry,) a learned divine, born in 1679, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Westminster, and educated first at Cheneys, in Buckinghamshire; then at Westminster school, under Dr. Busby; and lastly at the Charter-house, under Dr. Walker. He was next admitted of Edmund hall, Oxford. In 1704 he took orders. In 1706 he published Remarks on the Colebrook Letter. In 1708 he had the care of the English church at Amsterdam, but returned to England in the following year. Soon afterwards he was appointed domestic chaplain to the duke of Rutland, at Belvoir castle, and sustained that relation to three successive dukes. Having been employed as tutor to John lord Roos, afterwards third duke of Rutland, he wrote for that young nobleman's use, his Dissertation on Reading the Classics, and forming a just Style, 1711, 12mo. A fourth edition of this was published in 1730, but the best is that of 1757. In 1711 he was presented by the second duke of Rutland to the rectory of Whitewell, in Derbyshire; and July 4, 1712, he proceeded to the degree of D.D. On the death of Dr. Pearson, in 1722, he was admitted principal of Edmund hall. In 1725 he printed a sermon which he had preached before the university, and which attracted much notice, entitled The Resurrection of the same numerical Body, and its re-union to the same Soul; against Mr. Locke's notion of personality and identity. In 1727 he published a tract, entitled The Common People taught to defend their Communion with the Church of England, against the Attempts and Insinuations of Popish Emissaries: in a dialogue between a Popish priest, and a plain countryman. In 1728 and 1729 he preached eight sermons at lady Moyer's lecture, at St. Paul's, which were published in 1732, under the title of The Christian Faith asserted against Deists, Arians, and Socinians. In 1736 the duke of Rutland, being chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, gave him the rectory of Berwick-in-Elmet, Yorkshire. He died in 1740.

FELTON, (Nicholas,) a learned English prelate of the sixteenth century, born at Yarmouth, in Norfolk, and admitted of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, of which college he was chosen fellow in 1583. Archbishop Whitgift collated him to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow in 1596, and he was some time also rector of St. Antholin's, London. He was elected master of Pembroke hall in 1616; admitted rector of Easton-Magna, in Essex, in the same year; and collated to a prebend in St. Paul's in the following year. In 1617 he was promoted to the see of Bristol. The next year he resigned his mastership, and was nominated to the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield, but was translated to Ely, March 11, 1619. He died in 1626. He was one of those learned divines who were employed by James I. in the translation of the Bible.

FENELON, (Francis de Salignac de la Motte,) archbishop of Cambray, was born of an ancient family at the château de Fenelon, in Perigord, in 1651. In his twelfth year he was sent to the university of Cahors, whence he was called to Paris by his uncle, the marquis de Fenelon. There he made such rapid progress, that, in his fifteenth year he preached a sermon which obtained for him from a select audience so much applause, that his uncle, fearing lest it should prove a snare to the youthful orator, placed him under the care of the abbé Tronson, superior of St. Sulpice, in order to pass some years in silence and retirement. At the age of twenty-four he took orders, and began to exercise his ministry in the parish of St. Sulpice. Three years afterwards, the archbishop of Paris, Harlai, made him superior of a society named the New Catholics. This office, in which he spent ten years, seems to have suggested to him his first work, De l'Education des Filles, a well-known treatise, which was principally designed for the use of his friend the duchess de Beauvilliers. His connexion with Bossuet, whose mode of dealing with the Protes-

ants was so different from his own, led also to the publication of his treatise, Du Ministère des Pasteurs, written to prove that the first Reformers had no duly authorized call to the ministry. Both these works were published in 1688. The year after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was nominated by the king chief of a mission into Poitou, for the conversion of the Protestants. This post he would only accept upon the condition that no other arms should be employed in the work than those of argument. He met, however, with but slender success, and on his return to Paris he resumed his functions there. He had before this time formed a connexion with the celebrated mystic, Madame de Guyon, and had accustomed himself to that sublime and seraphical, but obscure and indefinite language, in which she treated divine topics. From her also he imbibed that principle of making devotion an affair of the heart rather than of the understanding, to which he ever after adhered. In 1689 he was appointed, through the influence of the duke de Beauvilliers, preceptor to the young duke of Burgundy, the dauphin, (grandson of Louis XIV.) and to his younger brothers, the dukes of Anjou and Berri. Fenelon appears to have owed this advancement in some measure to Madame de Maintenon. Louis himself seems never to have liked him. His services, however, were rewarded in 1695 with the archbishopric of Cambray. He accepted it only upon the condition of being allowed to devote nine months in the year to his see, and three alone to the princes; and at the same time he resigned the valuable abbacy of St. Valery. But a storm now arose against him, which obliged him to leave the court for ever. This was occasioned by his book, entitled Explication des Maximes des Saints, which was published in 1697, and was regarded as an indirect apology for the quietism of Madame de Guyon, against whom Bossuet thundered his denunciations. Nor did he spare Fenelon, whom he more than suspected of favouring the obnoxious doctrines, and whom, upon his refusal to condemn them, he denounced to the king as a heretic. He at length so completely succeeded in alarming the consciences of Louis and Madame de Maintenon, that he obtained the banishment of the archbishop to his diocese. About this time his palace at Cambray, with all its furniture and books, was consumed by fire. In the meantime the condemnation of his book was urged with great warmth at the court of Rome; and at length, in 1699, Innocent VIII. issued a brief of censure against the work, and twenty-three propositions extracted from it. Fenelon testified the most profound submission to the sentence, read his own condemnation from the pulpit, and composed a mandement against his book. But an offence more unpardonable in the eyes of Louis than want of orthodoxy now precipitated Fenelon from his elevation; this was the authorship of Telemachus, a work which the monarch considered as an indirect satire upon his own reign. His courtiers pretended to see the character of Madame de Montespan in Calypso; of Mademoiselle de Fontanges in Eucharis; of the duchess of Burgundy in Antiope; of Louvois in Protesilaus; of James II. in Idomeneus; and of Louis himself in Sesostris. The king stopped the impression of the work, which was going on from a copy surreptitiously obtained; and after the death of the duke of Burgundy, he burnt every manuscript of the preceptor which he found among that prince's papers. Telemachus, thus suppressed in France, was industriously circulated in Holland, and soon obtained the admiration of Europe. Hearing of the unfortunate impression which his book had made, Fenelon resolved to remain quietly in his diocese. To increase his uneasiness, Madame de Maintenon, incensed at his advice to the king not to marry her, withdrew from him her protection. During the war of the Spanish succession, when the situation of Cambray, on the frontiers of France, exposed his diocese to the incursions of the enemy, such was the respect which the character of Fenelon inspired, that the duke of Marlborough, and the other generals of the allies, expressly exempted the archiepiscopal lands of Cambray from all pillage or exaction. He wrote in support of the Jesuits in their successful attack against the Jansenists, and procured the disgrace of Noailles their patron, and the condemnation of their writings. The accident of being overturned in his carriage, succeeded by a fever, proved fatal to him in January, 1715. He expired in perfect tranquillity, deeply lamented by all the inhabitants of the Low Countries, and especially by the people of his diocese. So well had he balanced his worldly affairs, that he died without money and without a debt. The duke de St. Simon in his Memoirs gives the following portrait of Fenelon: "He was a tall, lean, well-made man, with a large nose, eyes whence fire and sense

flowed in a torrent, a physiognomy resembling none which I have elsewhere seen, and which could not be forgotten after it had once been beheld. It combined opposites; it had both gravity and amenity, seriousness and gaiety, and equally spoke the theologian, the bishop, and the nobleman. Its prevailing expression, as well as that of his whole person, was sense, sagacity, grace, decorum, and especially elevation. It required an effort to cease to look at him. His manners were corresponding: they were marked with that ease which makes others easy, with that taste and air of good company which is only acquired by frequenting the great world." The principal works of Fenelon, besides those already mentioned, are Dialogues of the Dead, 2 vols, 12mo. These have more solid sense and a more elevated morality than those of Fontenelle, to which La Harpe has preferred them. Dialogues on Eloquence in general, and on that of the Pulpit in particular, with a Letter on Rhetoric and Poetry, 12mo; the Letter is addressed to the French Academy, of which he became a member in 1693; Philosophical Works, or Demonstration of the Existence of a God by Natural Proofs, 12mo; Letters on different Religious and Metaphysical Subjects, 12mo; Spiritual Works, 4 vols, 12mo; Sermons, 12mo; several pieces in favour of the bull Unigenitus and the Formulary. An edition of his works was published at Paris by Didot, in 1787-92, in 9 vols, 4to; another was published at Toulouse, in 1809-11, in 19 vols, 12mo.

FENESTELLA, (Lucius,) a Roman historian, mentioned by Pliny, Aulus Gellius, and other ancient authors. He wrote annals in many books, the twenty-second book being cited by Nonius; also Archaics, and other works. A book on the magistrates of Rome, falsely attributed to him, is now known to be the production of Dominic Floccus, a Florentine, in the fifteenth century. It was published about 1480, 4to. Fenestella's Fragmenta, with notes, were published with Wasse's Sallust, Cambridge, 1710.

FENN, (John,) an eminent Roman Catholic divine, and civilian, born at Montacute, in Somersetshire. He received his earlier education at Winchester school, whence he was removed to New college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1552. In Mary's reign he was made chief master of the free-school at St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, where he acquired great reputation as a teacher. This station he retained for some part of queen Elizabeth's reign; but an information having been laid against him, as unqualified by the laws of the Reformation, he went to Flanders, and afterwards to Rome, where he was admitted into the English college, studied theology for four years, and took orders. Returning afterwards to Flanders, he became confessor to the English nuns at Louvain. He died in 1615. He wrote, Vitæ quorundam Martyrum in Anglia; which is inserted in Bridgwater's Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ in Anglia; several of bishop Fisher's English works, translated into Latin; Catechismus Tridentinus, translated into English; Osorius's treatise against Walter Haddon, translated into English, Louvain, 1568, 8vo; The Life of St. Catharine of Sienna, from the Italian, 1609, 8vo; A Treatise on Tribulation, from the Italian of Caccia Guerra; Mysteries of the Rosary, from Gaspar Loartes.

FENN, (Sir John,) an English antiquary, born at Norwich in 1739, and educated partly at Scarning, in Norfolk, and partly at Boresdale, in Suffolk: he was then admitted of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, of which he was an honorary fellow till his marriage in 1766. He was afterwards in the commission of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant, and served the office of sheriff for the county of Norfolk in 1791. Sir John Fenn distinguished himself early by his application to the study of our national history and antiquities, and made a large collection of original letters, written during the reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. by such of the Paston family and others as were personally present in court and camp. Two volumes of these letters were published in 1787, in 4to, and dedicated to George III. who rewarded the editor with the honour of knighthood. Two more volumes appeared in 1789, with notes and illustrations. Though he contributed nothing to the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a fellow, he was a benefactor to them, by drawing up three Chronological Tables of their members, which were printed in a 4to pamphlet, 1784, for the use of the Society. He died in 1794.

FENNER, (William,) a puritan divine, born in 1660, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He afterwards became a preacher at Sedgeley, in Staffordshire, where he continued for four years, and afterwards officiated from place to place,

without any promotion, until the earl of Warwick, who was his friend and patron, presented him to the rectory of Rochford, in Essex, in 1629. His sermons and tracts were collected in 1658, in 1 vol, fol. He died in 1640.

FENOUILLOT DE FALBAIRE, (Charles George,) a French dramatist, born in 1727, at Salins, in Franche-Comté. He was designed for the Church, but the bent of his mind was towards general literature, and, after filling an office in the finance department, which he lost on the breaking out of the Revolution, he began to write for the stage. His dramas, L'honnête Criminel, and Piété filiale, and an opera, called Les Deux Avares, were very successful. He was also a contributor to the Encyclopédie. He died in 1800.

FENTON, (Edward,) an English navigator in the reign of Elizabeth, descended from an ancient family in Nottinghamshire. His inclination led him at first to a military life, and he served for some time in Ireland; but, upon Sir Martin Frobisher's report of the probability of discovering a north-west passage into the South Seas, he resolved to embark with him in his second voyage, and was appointed captain of the *Gabriel*, a bark of twenty-five tons, in which he accompanied Sir Martin in 1577, to the straits that now bear his name. In another expedition with the same commander, he had the title of rear-admiral. The miscarriage of this voyage had not convinced Fenton of the impracticability of the project; he solicited another trial, and it was, after much application, granted him. His instructions from the privy-council were, that he should endeavour the discovery of a north-west passage. He sailed in the spring of 1582, with four vessels, and having met with a Spanish squadron, he gave them battle, and, after a severe engagement, sunk their vice-admiral, and returned home in May 1583. He was next appointed to the command of a ship sent out against the Armada in 1588. In some accounts of this action he is said to have commanded the *Antelope*, in others, the *Mary Rose;* but his talents and bravery in the action are universally acknowledged. He died at or near Deptford in 1603. A monument was erected to his memory in the parish church of Deptford, at the expense of Richard, earl of Cork, who had married his niece.

FENTON, (Sir Geoffrey,) brother of the preceding, an eminent writer and statesman, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He translated from the Italian, The History of the Wars of Italy, by Guicciardini. This is dedicated to queen Elizabeth, 1579. He had published before, Certaine Tragical Discourses written oute of French and Latin, 1567, 4to, reprinted in 1579; An Account of a Dispute at Paris, between two Doctors of the Sorbonne, and two Ministers of God's Word, 1571, a translation; An Epistle, or Godly Admonition, sent to the Pastors of the Flemish Church in Antwerp, exhorting them to concord with other Ministers; written by Antony de Carro, 1578, a translation; Golden Epistles, containing variety of discourses, both moral, philosophical, and divine, gathered as well out of the remainder of Guevara's works, as other authors, Latin, French, and Italian. Newly corrected and amended. Mon heur viendra, 1577. It is dedicated to Ann, countess of Oxenford, daughter of William Cecil, lord Burleigh, who was Fenton's best patron. He served the queen in Ireland, and being in particular favour with Arthur lord Grey, then lord deputy in that kingdom, he was sworn of the privy-council about 1581. He married Alice, daughter of Dr. Robert Weston, lord chancellor of Ireland, and dean of the arches in England, who had no small credit with the earl of Leicester, and other statesmen in the court of Elizabeth. The queen placed great confidence in him, and his credit with her was not to be shaken by the artifices of any faction. He took every opportunity of persuading the queen that the Irish were to be governed only by the rules of strict justice, and that the safety and glory of her government in that island depended on her subjects enjoying equal laws and protection of their property. He was the means of extinguishing more than one rebellion, and of totally reducing the kingdom to submission to the English government. In 1603 he married his only daughter, Katherine, to the celebrated Mr. Boyle, afterwards earl of Corke, and died at his house in Dublin, Oct. 19, 1608, and was interred in the cathedral of St. Patrick. His translation of Guicciardini, and his Guevara's Epistles, have risen in price, since the language of the Elizabethan period has been more studied; and the style of Fenton, like that of most of his contemporaries, is far superior to that of the authors of the succeeding reign, if we except Raleigh and Knolles.

FENTON, (Elijah,) an English poet,

born at Shelton, near Newcastle-under-Line, in Staffordshire, in 1683. He was the youngest of twelve children, and was designed for the Church. After going through a course of grammatical education, he was, in 1700, admitted a pensioner of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he prosecuted his studies with remarkable diligence; but after taking his bachelor's degree, in 1704, he inclined to the sentiments of the nonjurors, and consequently refusing to take the oaths to government, was obliged to quit the university. His first employment was that of secretary to Charles, earl of Orrery, whom he accompanied to Flanders. He returned to England in 1705, and soon after became assistant in the school of Mr. Bonwicke, at Headley, near Leatherhead, in Surrey; after which he was invited to the mastership of the free grammar-school, at Sevenoaks, in Kent. In 1710 he was persuaded by Mr. St. John (afterwards lord Bolingbroke) to give up this school, and to look up to him as his patron. But from him, after all, Fenton derived no advantage. Not long after, however, his former patron, the earl of Orrery, appointed him tutor to his son, lord Broghill. About the time this engagement was about to expire, Craggs, secretary of state, feeling his own want of literature, desired Pope to procure him an instructor, by whose help he might supply the deficiencies of his education. Pope recommended Fenton, whose expectations were soon blighted by Craggs's sudden death. His next engagement was with Pope himself, who, after the great success of his translation of the Iliad, undertook that of the Odyssey, and determined to engage auxiliaries. Twelve books he took to himself, and twelve he distributed between Broome and Fenton. According to Johnson and Warton, Fenton translated the first, fourth, nineteenth, and twentieth, which he had before rendered into blank verse. For this he received three hundred pounds. In 1723, his tragedy of Mariamne was brought on the stage in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and was performed with such success, that the profits of the author are said to have amounted to nearly a thousand pounds. In 1727, Fenton revised a new edition of Milton's Poems, and prefixed to it a short but elegant life of the author. In 1729 he published a noble edition of Waller, with notes. By the recommendation of Pope to the widow of Sir William Trumbull, that lady invited him to be tutor to her son, first at home, and afterwards at Cambridge; and she afterwards retained him in her family as auditor of her accounts. He died in 1730, at East Hampstead, in Berkshire, lady Trumbull's seat, and was interred in the parish church, and his tomb was honoured with an epitaph by Pope. Dr. Johnson observes, that "Of his morals and his conversation, the account is uniform. He was never named but with praise and fondness, as a man in the highest degree amiable and excellent. Such was the character given him by the earl of Orrery, his pupil; such is the testimony of Pope; and such were the suffrages of all who could boast of his acquaintance." Fenton's principal reputation as a poet rests on his Mariamne, and his share in the Odyssey; but his Miscellaneous Poems, printed in 1717, have procured him a place among the English poets in Dr. Johnson's collection. His Ode to Lord Gower is highly commended by Pope.

FENTON, (Richard,) a Welsh barrister, of the eighteenth century, who wrote an Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire, 1811, 4to; A Tour in Search of a Genealogy; and Memoirs of an Old Wig. He left in MS. a translation of Athenæus. He was the friend of Goldsmith, Glover, and Garrick; and died in 1821, at an advanced age.

FEO, (Francesco,) a musical composer, who founded a school of singing at Naples, born about the year 1699. He was a pupil of Gizzi, and the last instructor of Jomelli. His church music, especially his masses and a beautiful Kyrie, are distinguished for their grandeur, strength, and energy. He also composed several operas, among which his Ariana and Arsace are pre-eminent. From the latter Gluck has borrowed his overture to Iphigenia. The date of his death is not known.

FEOPHAN, (Prokopowitsch,) called the Russian Chrysostom, was archbishop of Novogorod, and one of the fellow-labourers of Peter the Great, and was born at Kieff, in 1681. He studied at his native place, and afterwards at the Lithuanian schools, and at Rome. In 1704 he was appointed lecturer of poetry at the Academy of Kieff. In 1711 he accompanied Peter in the Turkish campaign, and on his return was made rector and teacher of theology in the academy of his native place; and in 1716 he was consecrated bishop of Pschow and Narwa, when he assisted Peter in his reform of the Russian hierarchy. In 1721 he was made archbishop of Novogorod, and

second vice-president of the Holy Synod. He died at Petersburg in 1736. His works in Latin and Russian are very numerous.

FERAND, (John Francis,) a French grammarian, born at Marseilles in 1725. He was educated among the Jesuits, and was sent by them to Besançon, where he became professor of rhetoric and philosophy. He wrote Dictionnaire Grammatical de la Langue Française, Avignon, 1761, 8vo, and Paris, 1786, 2 vols, 8vo; and Dictionnaire Critique de la Langue Française, Marseilles, 1787, 1788, 3 vols, 4to. He died in 1807.

FERBER, (John James,) an eminent Swedish mineralogist, born at Carlscrona in 1743. In 1760 he repaired to Upsal, where he studied under Wallerius, Cronstadt, Linnæus, and others. He resided also at the observatory with Mallet the astronomer, and under his directions studied the mathematics and astronomy. He entered about the same time into a friendship with the celebrated Bergman, whose Sciagraphia Regni Mineralis he afterwards published. He next got an appointment in the College of Mines, made a tour through those provinces of Sweden where the principal mines are situated, and afterwards wrote at Carlscrona his Diarium Floræ Carolicoronensis. In 1765 he set out on his travels, and visited Germany, and resided for some time at Berlin, where he studied chemistry under Pott and Markgraf; he made a considerable stay also at Leipsic; after which he visited the German mines in the Hartz forest, in the Palatinate, Bavaria, Nassau, Austria, &c.; then the mines in Bohemia, and particularly those in Hungary, where he formed an acquaintance with Born. He next proceeded to France and Holland, and thence to England, where he examined the mines of Cornwall and Derbyshire. His letters on Italy, published by his friend Born, are particularly interesting. The Italians themselves acknowledge that, though a foreigner, he was the first who made them acquainted with the natural riches of their country; as Winkelman first called their attention to many works of art contained in it, which had before escaped their notice. After his return to Sweden, he was invited, in 1774, by the duke of Courland to be professor of experimental philosophy and natural history in the high school of Mittau. In 1783 he was invited by Catharine II. to become professor of the natural sciences at Petersburg. In 1786 he entered into the service of Prussia, and in 1788 made a tour through Anspach and Deux-Ponts to Switzerland, and thence to France. He died of an attack of apoplexy at Berne, in 1790, in the forty-seventh year of his age, and was buried in one of the church-yards there, by the side of the celebrated Haller.

FERDINAND, of Cordova, a learned Spaniard, considered as a prodigy in the fifteenth century, may be termed the Crichton of Spain, for the extent and variety of his attainments and accomplishments. It is said that he foretold the death of Charles the Rash, duke of Burgundy, and in 1445 was the admiration of all the learned at Paris. Commentaries on Ptolemy's Almagest, and on the Apocalypse, are ascribed to him, and a treatise De Artificio omnis scibilis.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, second son of the archduke Philip, by Jeanna of Castile, was born at Alcala in 1503. He was crowned king of Hungary and Bohemia in 1527, on the death of his brother-in-law, Louis the younger, the last king; in 1531 he was elected king of the Romans; and in 1558 succeeded to the imperial dignity of emperor, on the abdication of his elder brother, Charles V. He governed with moderation and prudence; and, after making peace with the Turks, and producing a reconciliation between the kings of Sweden and Denmark, he died at Vienna in 1564. In his reign it was resolved by the electors, Protestant as well as Catholic, that in future no emperor should receive the crown from the hands of the pope, and that, instead of the customary form in which the emperor elect professed his obedience to the head of the Church, a mere complimentary epistle should be substituted. Thus ended the last remains of the temporal dependence of the German empire on the see of Rome. He was succeeded by his son Maximilian.

FERDINAND II., archduke of Austria, grandson of the preceding, and son of Charles, duke of Styria, was born in 1578, was made king of Bohemia in 1617, and of Hungary in 1618, and was raised to the imperial throne in 1619. His subjects of Bohemia revolted, and placed on the throne Frederic V. elector palatine, and son-in-law of James I. of England; but Ferdinand defeated them at the battle of Prague in 1620, and the dukedom of the usurper was given to Maximilian, duke of Bavaria. The pretensions of the unfortunate Palatine were supported by Christian IV., king of Denmark; but the

victories of count de Tilly, the imperial general, and of the celebrated Waldstein, or Wallenstein, rendered his opposition hopeless, and obliged him to sue for peace in 1629. These brilliant successes roused against Ferdinand the king of France, and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and the imperial general was defeated at Leipsic in 1631, though soon after the Swedish conqueror fell covered with glory in the celebrated battle of Lutzen in 1632. The battle of Nortlingen, in 1634, proved favourable to the cause of the Germans, and the following year tranquillity was restored among the rival powers. Ferdinand died at Vienna in 1637. His troubled reign embraced a large portion of the "Thirty Years' War," and is indelibly stained by the assassination of his great general Wallenstein.

FERDINAND III., surnamed Ernest, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1608, and was made king of Hungary in 1625, of Bohemia in 1627, and of the Romans in 1636, and was elected emperor on his father's death in 1637. In his war against the Swedes, his troops were defeated by Bernard, duke of Weimar. The French, under the great Condé and Turenne, supported the Swedish arms, and Ferdinand was besieged in Ratisbon, where he was holding a diet of the empire. In 1645 another battle was won by Condé at Nortlingen. Tranquillity was at last restored to the empire by the peace of Westphalia in 1648, and by the treaties of Osnaburg and Munster, which granted Pomerania to the Swedish monarch, and made him one of the members of the Germanic body, and tolerated the Lutherans and the Calvinists. He died in 1657.

FERDINAND I., king of Castile and Leon, surnamed the Great, was son of Sanchez III., king of Navarre. He defeated Alphonso, king of Leon, in 1037, and caused himself to be crowned king of Leon, and of the Asturias the next year. He next marched against the Moors, took several of their towns, and penetrated into the heart of Portugal, and took Coimbra. He afterwards attacked his brother Garcias, king of Navarre, whom he deprived, in a decisive battle, of his crown and of his life. He died in 1065. In his reign the famous Rodrigo, surnamed the Cid, distinguished himself by his military exploits.

FERDINAND II., younger son of Alphonso VIII., king of Leon and Castile, made war against the Portuguese, and took their king, Alphonso Henriquez, prisoner. He also took many important fortresses from the Moors. He died in 1187, after a prudent and successful reign of thirty years.

FERDINAND III., (Saint,) son of Alphonso IX., born in 1200, obtained the crown of Castile by the abdication of his mother, Berengara, in 1217, and ascended the throne of Leon on his father's death, 1230. He made successful war against the Moors, and took Cordova, Murcia, Seville, Xeres, Cadiz, &c. and died in 1252, as he was meditating an invasion of the kingdom of Morocco. He was canonized by Clement X. in 1617.

FERDINAND IV. succeeded to the throne of Castile in 1285, at the age of six years, under the prudent tutelage of his mother Mary. He made war against the Moors, and against Grenada, and died in 1312.

FERDINAND V., surnamed the Catholic, in consequence of his having cleared the soil of Spain of the Mahometans, was son of John II., king of Arragon. He married in 1469 Isabella of Castile, sister of Henry IV., and thus united the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. He made war against Alphonso, king of Portugal, and defeated him at Toro in 1476; and he next turned his arms against the kingdom of Grenada, which, with the aid of Gonsalvo of Cordova, he totally subdued after a war of eight years (1492), and thus put an end to the Moorish power, which for eight hundred years had flourished in Spain. He next turned his arms against Navarre, and conquered part of the kingdom of Naples. But the great event of his reign was the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, towards whom he manifested his ingratitude, as well as towards his great general Gonsalvo. He was the ablest and most powerful monarch of his time. His daughter Catharine was married to Henry VIII. of England. Ferdinand died in 1516.

FERDINAND VI., surnamed the Wise, was son of Philip V. and Mary of Savoy, and succeeded his father in 1746. He engaged in the war of 1741, and in the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) he obtained for one of his brothers the crown of the Two Sicilies, and for the other the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla. He was a prudent and popular prince. He died in 1759. He was succeeded by his brother, Charles III.

FERDINAND VII., eldest son of Charles IV., king of Spain, and of Maria Louisa of Parma, was born in 1784. He

was educated under the care of the canon Escoiquitz, who endeavoured to frustrate the designs of Godoy, the Prince of Peace, and favourite of Charles, who wished to keep the young prince of Asturias in a state of thraldom. In 1807, through the intrigues of Godoy, Ferdinand was thrown into prison, upon a groundless charge of conspiracy; but the popularity of the prince led to his elevation to the throne, in the room of his father, who abdicated on the 19th of March, 1808. The wily policy of Napoleon, to whom Ferdinand had disclosed the wretched domestic broils of his family, now began to reveal itself. He allured both Charles and his son to Bayonne, upon an ensnaring pretext, and when he had got them into his power, compelled them both to resign all right to the throne of Spain, upon which he immediately placed his brother Joseph. Ferdinand and his brother Don Carlos were now sent to Talleyrand's country residence at Valençay. A war, unexampled in fierceness, now broke out between the Spaniards, (aided by the English,) and the French; and at length, in 1813, the reverses of Napoleon in Spain and Germany compelled him to treat with Ferdinand, whom he restored to his throne, on condition of his sending the English out of the kingdom, in which he complained that they were disseminating Jacobinical principles. On his return to Madrid he established despotism and the Inquisition; but in 1819 the troops which he had despatched to South America revolted, and proclaimed the constitution of 1812, (confirmed afterwards by the Cortes of Cadiz in 1820.) In 1820 the Inquisition was finally abolished. In vain did Louis XVIII., in April 1823, send the duc d'Angoulême at the head of 100,000 men, to deliver Ferdinand from the power of the constitutionalists. The spirit to which the Cortes had given its first impulse was now too widely diffused, and burst forth with all its force on the death of Ferdinand, 29th of September, 1833. He had married his fourth wife, Maria Christina, daughter of Francis, king of the Two Sicilies, in November 1829; and by her he had two daughters, Maria Louisa, who succeeded him, and Maria Louisa Ferdinanda.

FERDINAND I., king of Naples and Sicily, succeeded Alphonso of Arragon, of whom he was a natural son, in 1458. Though he protected commerce, and encouraged the liberal arts among his subjects, yet he was unpopular on account of his debaucheries and cruelties. In his reign a conspiracy of the barons broke out, encouraged by Innocent VIII., but it was repressed, and Ferdinand solemnly promised a general amnesty. But he treacherously contrived, on the occasion of the marriage of his niece, to collect at Naples most of the leading barons, and arrested them all, and threw them into prison, where most of them were strangled. The whole of this tragedy is eloquently related by Porzio, in his work, La Congiura dei Baroni contra il Ré Ferdinando I. He died in 1494.

FERDINAND II., king of Naples, son of Alfonso II., and grandson of the preceding, ascended the throne on the abdication of his father in 1495. He was driven out of his kingdom by his subjects, who delivered him up to Charles VIII. of France. He was afterwards liberated, and fled with his son Frederic to Sicily. He there obtained the aid of Ferdinand V. of Spain, who sent to him the celebrated Gonsalvo of Cordova, who reconquered the kingdom of Naples from the French, and restored Ferdinand to his capital. He died suddenly in 1496.

FERDINAND, king of Portugal, born in 1340, succeeded Peter, 1367. He assumed the title of king of Castile after the death of Peter the Cruel, and in consequence was engaged in war with Henry of Trastamare, whose daughter Leonora he was obliged to marry, to re-establish the general tranquillity. He was again unfortunate in another war, though supported by the English. He died in 1383.

FERDINAND I., king of the Two Sicilies, third son of Charles III., king of Spain, was born in 1757, and was called to the throne in his eighth year, under the regency of the marquis Tanucci. His education was greatly neglected, and in 1768 he married Maria Carolina, archduchess of Austria, and daughter of Maria Theresa, who exercised over him a powerful influence, and gave him for his prime minister Acton, her favourite. When the French invaded Naples, he withdrew to Sicily, where he remained during the reigns of Joseph Buonaparte and Murat. In 1812 he resigned his authority into the hands of his eldest son Francis: two years after his queen died at Vienna, after seeing the total decline of her political influence. In 1814 he returned, and in 1820 was compelled to accept a constitution, which, however, was soon afterwards overturned by Austria. He died of apoplexy on the 3d of

January, 1825, after a reign of sixty-five years.

FERDINAND, (Charles,) a native of Bruges, known as a poet and philosopher. He died at Paris in 1494. He wrote a treatise, On the Tranquillity of the Soul.

FERDINAND, (Louis,) a French painter and engraver, was the son of Ferdinand Elle, one of the instructors of N. Poussin. He painted portrait with great success, and was elected a member of the Academy of Paris. His etchings are spirited, and display much taste.

FERDINAND, (de Jesus,) a learned Spanish monk of the Carmelite order, born at Jaen, in Andalusia, in 1571. He was so distinguished for his eloquence, that he obtained the name of Chrysostom. For a long time he taught scholastic and moral theology in different towns of Spain; and left numerous writings, which are much esteemed in that country. They consist of commentaries on logic, physics, the books of Aristotle on the soul, the Summa of St. Thomas, and the prophets Obadiah, Nahum, and Haggai; treatises on the Trinity, the Sacraments; introductions to the study of the Sacred Scriptures, and treatises to facilitate an acquaintance with them; Greek and Hebrew grammars, &c. He died in 1644.

FERDINAND, (John,) a Spanish Jesuit of Toledo, in the sixteenth century, who distinguished himself by his application to the study of the learned languages and Biblical knowledge. He undertook the publication of a large work, entitled Divinarum Scripturarum juxta SS. Patrum Sententias locupletissimus Thesaurus, in folio, consisting of an explanation of difficult passages of Scripture, placed in alphabetical order; but he was prevented from completing it by his death, which took place at Valencia, in 1595, when the first volume only had made its appearance.

FERDINANDI, (Epifanio,) a physician of Misagna, in the territory of Otranto, where he was born in 1569. He cultivated the study of the classic poets at an early age, and wrote elegant verses in Greek and Latin. In 1583 he went to Naples, to study philosophy and medicine, and in 1594 took his degree of doctor. He then, notwithstanding tempting offers from the duke of Parma and others, settled at his native place, where he died in 1638. He wrote, Theoremata Medica et Philosophica, Venice, 1611, fol.; De Vitâ prorogandâ, seu Juventute conservandâ et Senectute retardandâ, Naples, 1612, 4to; Centum Historiæ, seu Observationes et Casus Medici, Venice, 1621, fol., often reprinted; Aureus de Peste Libellus, Naples, 1631, 4to.

FERDUSI, or FIRDUSI, (Abul Casim Mansour,) a celebrated Persian poet, born about A.D. 917 (A.H. 304) at Shadab, near the city of Toos, the capital of Khorassan. His father was head gardener to a person of rank, from the name of whose enchanting country residence, Ferdus (Paradise), the poet is said to have derived his appellation. His poetical genius caused him to be admitted into the court of the sultan Mahmud, who reigned in the city of Gaznâ, and entertained several poets in his palace. Ferdusi, happening to find a copy of an old Persian history, read it with great eagerness, and found it involved in fables, but bearing the marks of high antiquity. The most ancient part of it, and principally the war of Kaikhosrau, or Cyrus, seemed to afford an excellent subject for an heroic poem, which he accordingly began to compose. Some of his episodes and descriptions were shown to the sultan, who commended them exceedingly, and ordered him to comprise the whole history of Persia in a series of epic poems. The poet obeyed, and, after the happiest exertion of his fancy and art for near thirty years, finished his work, which contained sixty thousand couplets in rhyme. He presented an elegant transcript of his book to Mahmud, who coldly applauded his diligence, and dismissed him. Many months elapsed, and Ferdusi heard no more of his work. At length the reward came, which consisted only of as many small pieces of money as there were couplets in the volume. The high-minded poet could not brook this insult; he retired to his closet, where he wrote a most noble and animated invective against the sultan, which he sealed up, and delivered to a courtier, who, as he had reason to suspect, was his greatest enemy, assuring him that it was a diverting tale, and requesting him to give it to Mahmud, "when any affair of state or bad success in war should make him more uneasy and splenetic than usual." Having thus given vent to his indignation, he left Gaznâ in the night, and took refuge in Bagdad, where the khalif, Kadir Billah, protected him from the sultan Mahmud. Ferdusi is supposed to have died at his native place, A.H. 393, (A.D. 1006,) in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His great poem is called the Shah-Nameh, and contains the history of Persia from the earliest times to the invasion of the Arabs during the khalifate of Omar. It

is regarded in Persia as a model, both for the spirit of its composition and the purity of its style, and has placed its author in the same class with Valmike and Calidasa. The entire poem was translated into Arabic prose in 1277 by Caouâm ed deen Abrel Feteh Isa; and an abridgment of it, made in 1657 by Shumshir Khan, has obtained much circulation in the East. An English translation of an abridgment of it, in prose and verse, was published in London, in 1833, by Mr. James Atkinson.

FERG, (Paul Francis,) a painter, born at Vienna in 1689. His father, who was an artist of very slender abilities, placed him under the care of Baschueber, with whom he remained for four years, but without reaping much advantage. He was subsequently instructed by Hans Graaf in figure drawing, and in landscape by Orient. Having now acquired some reputation as a painter, he went to Dresden, where he met with great success, and then visited England. In London he received the most flattering encouragement, and might have made a rapid fortune, but an unhappy marriage, added to his own improvidence, reduced him to abject poverty, and it is said he died of actual starvation. His death occurred in 1738, or, according to Descamps, in 1740. The works of Ferg, which are chiefly landscapes, are much in the style of Berghem, and are remarkable for their picturesque effect, and their clear, and sometimes brilliant colouring. This artist also etched with great spirit.

FERGUS I., king of Scotland, son of Fergus, king of the Irish Scots. It is said that he assisted the Scots in repelling the Picts, and that for his services he was elected king. He was drowned as he returned to Ireland in 404.

FERGUSON, (James,) an eminent experimental philosopher, mechanist, and astronomer, born of poor parents at Keith, a village in Bamffshire, in 1710. His extraordinary genius began to unfold itself at a very early age. When he was about seven or eight years of age, he began to conceive a taste for mechanics, by reflecting on the use which he saw his father make of a lever. He soon after constructed a wooden clock, and made several ingenious mechanical contrivances. As his father, however, could not afford to maintain him while employed only in such pursuits, he was placed out with a neighbour, to tend his sheep, and continued in that employment for some years. During this time he began to study astronomy, devoting a considerable part of the night to the contemplation of the stars, while he amused himself in the day-time with making models of spinning wheels, mills, and other pieces of machinery which he happened to see. He was afterwards placed as a servant with a farmer, who encouraged him to go on with his astronomical studies, often working for him himself, that he might make fair copies in the day-time of the observations which he had made and marked down on a paper during the night, relative to the apparent distances of particular stars from each other. Through the kindness of this master also he obtained the countenance and assistance of some neighbouring gentlemen; one of whom, when the time of his servitude expired, took him to his house, where his butler, a man of extraordinary abilities, taught him decimal arithmetic, with some algebra, and began to instruct him in the elements of geometry. He had before learned vulgar arithmetic himself, from books. He now returned to his father's house, where, with the assistance of Gordon's Geographical Grammar, he made a globe in three weeks, which he turned out of a piece of wood, covered it with paper, and delineated upon it a map of the world; he then added the meridian ring and horizon, covered them with paper, and graduated them; and had the happiness to find that he could solve problems by this instrument, the first of the kind which he ever saw. But his father's narrow circumstances again obliged him to seek his support from service, which he entered into at first with a miller, and afterwards with a farmer; from both of whom he received such harsh treatment, and ill usage, that his health was greatly impaired, and he was for a time rendered incapable of any laborious exertion. Having received some instructions in drawing, he was encouraged to apply himself to portrait drawing, with Indian ink, on vellum. In this art he soon acquired a great facility, and had so much employment, that it became his principal support for many years. In 1743 he came to London with numerous letters of recommendation, and was introduced to the Royal Society. After his arrival in the metropolis, he published some curious astronomical tables and calculations; and gave public lectures in experimental philosophy, by subscription, which were repeated in most of the principal towns in England. In 1754 he

published, A Brief Description of the Solar System, to which is subjoined, an Astronomical Account of the Year of our Saviour's Crucifixion, 8vo; and also, An Idea of the Material Universe, deduced from a Survey of the Solar System, 8vo. In 1756 he published his great work, Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics, 4to. His merits occasioned his being introduced to George III. when prince of Wales, who conversed with him on various curious subjects, made him several presents, and after his accession to the throne, settled upon Ferguson a pension of 50*l.* a year. In 1760 he published his Lectures on Subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics, with the Use of the Globes, the Art of Dialling, and the Calculation of the Mean Times of New and Full Moons and Eclipses, 8vo, which has been frequently reprinted; and in the following year, A Plain Method of determining the Parallax of Venus, by her Transit over the Sun, and thence, by Analogy, the Parallax and Distance of the Sun, and of all the rest of the Planets; which, with some additional articles, was annexed to the fourth edition of his Astronomy, 1770, 8vo. In 1763 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the same year he published Astronomical Tables and Precepts for calculating the true Times of New and Full Moons, and showing the Method of projecting Eclipses, from the Creation of the World to A.D. 7800; to which is prefixed, A short Theory of the Solar and Lunar Motions, 8vo. In 1767 he published Tables and Tracts relative to several Arts and Sciences, 8vo; and A Supplement to the Lectures on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c. In 1768 he published The Young Gentleman's and Lady's Astronomy, familiarly explained in Ten Dialogues, &c. 8vo, which in the following year was reprinted with the title of An Easy Introduction to Astronomy, for Young Gentlemen and Ladies, &c. In 1770 he published, An Introduction to Electricity, 8vo; and in 1773, Select Mechanical Exercises, showing how to construct different Clocks, Orreries, and Sun-dials, on plain and easy principles, &c. 8vo, with an account of his life prefixed, written by himself. In the year 1775 he published Two Letters to the Reverend John Kennedy, containing an Account of many Mistakes in the Astronomical Part of his Scripture Chronology, and his abusive Treatment of Astronomical Authors, 8vo, which were followed by a Third Letter on the same subject. In that year his last work appeared, entitled The Art of Drawing in Perspective, made easy to those who have no previous Knowledge of the Mathematics, 8vo. He was also the author of several papers inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1776.

FERGUSON, (Robert,) a divine, who, in 1662, was ejected from his living of Godmarsham, in Kent, for nonconformity. He afterwards kept a school, and then devoted himself to politics, and became a court spy. He was next the associate of the unfortunate duke of Monmouth, whom he is supposed to have betrayed, as he was fickle in his attachments, and faithful to no party. He wrote, The Interest of Reason in Religion, 8vo; A Discourse concerning Justification, &c. He died in poverty, in 1714.

FERGUSON, (Adam,) a distinguished Scotch writer, born in 1724, at Logierat, in Perthshire, where his father was minister of the parish. After studying at the school of Perth, and at the universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, he became chaplain to the 42d regiment of foot, with which he served in Flanders, till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1757), when he returned to Edinburgh, where he was appointed keeper of the Advocate's library, and in 1759 he was made professor of natural philosophy in the university there. In 1764 he was appointed to the chair of moral philosophy. In 1767 he published his Essay on Civil Society, which was well received, and led to his introduction to several distinguished men of the day, and he was honoured with the degree of LL.D. The work went through several editions, and was translated into several languages. About this time he married a niece of Dr. Black, and in 1773 he accompanied the young earl of Chesterfield on his travels, but remained with him only one year. In 1776 he published Remarks on a Pamphlet of Dr. Price, entitled, Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, which procured him the favour of the ministry, who, in 1778, appointed him secretary to the commissioners sent to America with a view to effect a reconciliation with the mother country; an office in which he showed a deeper insight into the nature of the question at issue, and into the temper and character of the colonists, than was common at that time with Englishmen. On his return in 1779, he resumed the duties of his professorship;

and in 1783 he published his History of the Progress and the Termination of the Roman Republic, 3 vols, 4to. This work, the ablest that he wrote, is carried down to the end of the reign of Tiberius, and forms a kind of introduction to that of Gibbon. In 1784 Ferguson, finding his health declining, resigned his professorship to Mr. Dugald Stewart, and took that of mathematics, as less laborious. In 1792 he published Principles of Moral and Political Science, being chiefly a retrospect of lectures on ethics and politics, delivered in the College of Edinburgh, 2 vols, 4to. He soon after visited the continent; and on his return he settled at St. Andrew's. Another work of Dr. Ferguson's on the same subject, though a more elementary one, the Institutes of Moral Philosophy, which he first published in 1769, has been often reprinted and translated into foreign languages, and has also been adopted as a text-book in some foreign universities. He died at St. Andrew's in 1816, being above ninety years of age.

FERGUSON, (William,) a painter, born in Scotland, where he learned the first principles of the art, and afterwards studied in Italy. His works chiefly represented dead game, which he painted with wonderful truth and force. He died in 1690.

FERGUSON, or FERGUSSON, (Robert,) a celebrated Scotch poet, born at Edinburgh in 1750, or 1751, and was educated partly in his native city, and partly at Dundee, whence he was sent to the university of St. Andrew's, where he obtained the patronage of Dr. Wilkie, himself a poet, and author of the Epigoniad, who employed him to transcribe his lectures. Having an opulent uncle, he visited him in hopes of procuring some sinecure place; but at the end of six months, his relation ordered him abruptly to leave his house, and Fergusson returned to Edinburgh. He composed two elegies, one on The Decay of Friendship, and the other against repining at Fortune. He was now so destitute, that he submitted to copy papers in a public office, but not liking the employment, and quarrelling with his employer, he soon left the office in disgust. His convivial qualities, however, soon obtained for him a ready introduction to the society of men of wit and pleasure; and the consequence of this was great laxity of manners, and much of his life was disgraced by actions which, in his cooler moments, he reflected on with abhorrence. He had the misfortune to receive a violent contusion on the head from a fall, which was followed by a delirium that rendered it necessary for his friends to remove him to the lunatic hospital of Edinburgh, where, after two months' confinement, he died Oct. 16, 1774. He was interred in the Canongate church-yard, where his friends erected a monument to his memory, that was afterwards removed to make way for a more elegant one, erected by his enthusiastic admirer, Robert Burns, who, as well as Chatterton, resembled him in many particulars. Most of Fergusson's poems were originally published in Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine. The subjects of them are sometimes uncommon, and generally local or temporary. Those in the English language are scarcely above mediocrity; but those in the Lowland Scottish dialect have been universally admired by his countrymen; though to an English ear, mindful of the tuneful strains of Burns, they seem coarse and uncouth. His pastoral, humorous, and lyric poems were published in Dr. Anderson's collection.

FERISHTA, (Mohammed Casim,) a celebrated Persian historian, born in 1570, at Astrabad, on the borders of the Caspian Sea. He removed, in early age, to Ahmudnugger, in the Deccan, where his father settled as Persian instructor to Mîran Hossein, son of the reigning prince, Murtuza Nezam Shah. Under the patronage of his father's pupil, Ferishta was promoted at court. In 1589 he removed to Bejapore, where he was patronized by Ibrahim Adil Shah II., and where he spent the remainder of his days. He died about the year 1611. His History, portions of which have been translated into English, is divided into twelve books, with an introduction, which gives some account of Hindoo history before the time of the Mahomedans, and also a short account of the conquests of the Arabs in their progress from Arabia to Hindostan. At the conclusion of the work he gives a brief account of the geography, climate, and other physical circumstances of Hindostan. Ferishta is one of the most trustworthy of oriental historians, and seems to have taken great pains in consulting authorities.

FERMAT, (Peter de,) an eminent mathematician, counsellor of the parliament of Toulouse, born in 1595. He was an excellent classical scholar, a good poet in the Latin, French, and Spanish languages, intimately conversant in antiquities, and one of the ablest lawyers of

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his day. He possessed a great taste for pure geometry, which he contributed greatly to improve, as well as algebra. Des Cartes, Mersenne, Torricelli, Pascal, Huygens, Roberval, and Carcavi, were his intimate acquaintance. He wrote, Opera varia Mathematica, &c. 2 vols, fol. Toulouse, 1679. Besides his edition of Diophantus's Treatise on Algebra, they contain a Method for the Quadrature of all Sorts of Parabolas; An Introduction to Geometric Loci, plane and solid; A Treatise on Spherical Tangencies; A Restoration of Apollonius's two Books on Plane Loci; A General Method for the Dimension of Curve Lines; and a number of smaller pieces, together with many letters to some of the most celebrated geometricians of his time. He died in 1665.

FERMOR, (William, count Von,) a celebrated Russian general, born at Pleskow, in 1704. His father, who was a native of Scotland, had destined him at an early age for the military profession. In 1720 he entered the army as a common bombardier; and was so rapidly promoted that, in 1729, he became adjutant-general to count Von Münnich. At Dantzic he formed an acquaintance with Frederic William, king of Prussia, who conferred on him the order of la Générosité. In the Turkish war of 1736 he so distinguished himself by his courage and talents, that he was promoted to be a general, and, after the peace, was appointed commandant of Zolberg. In 1746 he was appointed inspector of buildings; and the imperial palace, a masterpiece of art, was built under his direction. On the new organization of the army, he obtained the chief command of Petersburg, Finland, and Novogorod, and in 1755 he was made commander-in-chief. In the war against Prussia he made himself master of Memel, after a furious bombardment; and when count Aphraxin lost the command, he succeeded him as commander of the army; and took possession again of the kingdom of Prussia, and was made governor of it; on which occasion he was raised to the dignity of a count of the empire by Francis I. In the following year he fought the celebrated battle of Zorndorf with Frederic II. of Prussia. He next took the field under Soltikow, and commanded the first division, and for his bravery at the battle of Kunnersdorf, the empress conferred upon him the estate of Nietau in Livonia. In October 1760 he took Berlin, and in the month of December, the same year, he accompanied general Butterlin to Siberia. He was recalled from the army by Peter III., and after the death of that prince, Catharine II. made him governor-general of Smolensko, and a member of the supreme senate. He died in 1771.

FERNANDEZ, (John,) a Portuguese navigator, the first European who visited the interior of Africa. He had gone in 1446 with an expedition to that continent under the command of Antonio Gonzales, and being desirous of prosecuting his inquiries for the information of prince Henry, one of the most spirited and munificent patrons of navigation in that age, he remained, after the departure of his companions, for seven months among the Assenhadji, a wandering tribe of the desert. His account of his travels bears a striking similarity to that of Mungo Park. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

FERNANDEZ, (Juan,) a Spanish navigator, who, in 1572, while sailing from Peru to Chili, is said to have fallen in with the small group of islands in the Pacific Ocean which bears his name. In 1574 he quitted Chili, and, steering towards the south-west, after some time fell in with an island, which had great attractions for him and his companions, and to which he designed afterwards to return with a larger force. It is commonly supposed that this was the island of New Zealand; though some doubt it.

FERNANDEZ, (Antonio de Arias,) a Spanish painter, born at Madrid. He was instructed by Pedro de las Cuevas, and such was the precocity of his genius, that he painted, at the age of fourteen a picture for the great altar of the church of Carmen Calzada at Toledo; and before attaining his twenty-fifth year, he was admitted to be one of the greatest painters of his country. He was an admirable colourist, and his design was correct and chaste. His paintings, numbering eleven, illustrative of the Passion of Our Saviour, are in the Augustine convent in Madrid. Fernandez died in that city in 1684.

FERNANDEZ, (Francisco,) a painter, born at Madrid in 1604. He was a pupil of Bartolomeo Carducci, and became so eminent, that he was employed by Philip IV. at several great works in the royal palaces. His best picture (the Death of St. Francis) is in the convent de la Victoria. Fernandez was killed in a quarrel with a brother artist in 1646.

FERNANDEZ, (Anthony,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born at Coimbra in 1558. He for some time delivered lectures on

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the Scriptures at the university of Evora with great applause. He next went to Goa, where he was made superior of the house belonging to his order. After his return he devoted his time to the duties of the pulpit, and wrote commentaries on the Sacred Scriptures. He died in 1628. He published in the Latin language, Commentaries on the Visions of the Old Testament, 1616 and 1622, fol.; and left a Commentary on Isaiah, which was prepared for the press at the time of his death.

FERNANDEZ, (Alphonso,) a learned Spanish Dominican monk, born at Palencia, in Leon, in 1572. In 1618 he was appointed preacher-general of his order. In 1611 he published, in Spanish, an ecclesiastical history of his time; and, in 1617, a treatise concerning the benefits conferred by his order on the kingdom of Spain, by the institution of the Inquisition. In 1627 he published, Annals of the Town and Church of Palencia. He also published at Salamanca, in 1618, Concertatio Prædicatoria pro Ecclesia Catholica, contra Hæreticos, Gentiles, Judæos, Agarenos, per Epitomen in Annales distributa. He died in 1640.

FERNANDEZ, (Benedict,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born at Borba, in the diocese of Evora. He wrote Commentationes et Observationes in Genesin, 3 vols, fol., Lyons, 1621, 1627. and 1631. He died in 1630.

FERNE, (Sir John,) an English antiquary, a native of Lincolnshire. He was educated either at St. Mary's hall, or University college, Oxford, whence he went to the Inner Temple, and studied for some time the municipal law. In the beginning of the reign of James I. he was knighted, being about that time secretary, and keeper of the king's signet of the council, established at York for the north parts of England. In 1586 he published The Blazon of Gentry, divided into two parts, &c. 4to. He died about the year 1610.

FERNE, (Henry,) a learned prelate, youngest son of the preceding, was born at York in 1602, and educated at the free-school of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, whence he was removed to St. Mary hall, Oxford, and thence, but after two years' residence, to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was next domestic chaplain to Morton, bishop of Durham; and was successively presented to the livings of Masham in Yorkshire, to that of Medborn in Leicestershire, and to the archdeaconry of Leicester. In 1642 he took his doctor's degree, and kept the act at the commencement. He then went into Leicestershire, where he had an opportunity of waiting on Charles I., and preaching before him as he was going to Nottingham to set up his standard. The king, with whom he was in great favour, made him his chaplain extraordinary. In 1642 he published his Case of Conscience touching Rebellion, and is said to have been the first that wrote openly in defence of the royal cause. He was afterwards made chaplain in ordinary to the king. He was next appointed chaplain to one of the lords commissioners at the treaty at Uxbridge, where, at the request of some of them, he stated the case between episcopacy and presbytery. He attended the king at Oxford until he had taken Leicester, and was present at the unfortunate battle of Naseby; after which he went to Newark, and continued preaching until the king ordered the garrison to surrender. His next retreat was to Yorkshire, where he remained with his relations, until Charles called him to the Isle of Wight. On the restoration, Charles II. gave him the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge, which he kept a year and a half, and was twice chosen vice-chancellor. He was also promoted to the deanery of Ely; and upon Dr. Walton's death, in 1660, he was made bishop of Chester. He died in the following year, 1661, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He is said to have assisted Dr. Walton in his Polyglott. He published, The Resolving of Conscience, &c. on the question of taking up arms against the king, Cambridge, 1642, and Oxford, 1643; and two other tracts in answer to his opponents, on the same subject; Episcopacy and Presbytery considered, London, 1647; Certain Considerations of present Concernment touching the Reformed Church of England, against Ant. Champney, Doctor of the Sorbonne, *ibid.* 1653.; On the Case as it stands between the Church of England and of Rome on the one hand, and those Congregations which have divided from it on the other, *ibid.* 1655; On the Division between the English and Romish Church upon the Reformation, *ibid.* 1655; Answer to Mr. Spencer's book, entitled Scripture mistaken, 1660. He also published several sermons.

FERNEL, or FERNELIUS, (John Francis,) an eminent physician, born at Clermont, in Beauvaisis, in 1497. At the age of nineteen he went to Paris,

where he studied with intense application, and after laying a solid foundation of philosophy and mathematics, he applied himself to the study of medicine, in which he attained a perfect knowledge of all the doctrines of the ancients, together with a practical skill resulting from attentive and sagacious observation. When Louis de Bourges, Francis I.'s physician died, Fernel was obliged to fill his place at Henry II.'s court. Here he enjoyed more rest and more leisure than he had done at Paris; and he might have considered the court as an agreeable retirement, had it not been for the journeys which the new civil war obliged the king to take. Being returned from the expedition of Calais, he made his wife come to Fontainebleau; but she was so afflicted at being obliged to leave her relations, that she fell sick soon after, and died delirious; and her death so affected Fernel, that he died within a month after, in 1558. Fernel acquired a vast estate by his business. Plantius, his disciple and biographer, tells us, that while he was with him, his gains amounted often to above 12,000 livres a year, and seldom under 10,000. He is considered as one of the great restorers of medicine, and the first after Galen who wrote ably on the nature and cause of diseases. His works are, Monalosphærium, sive Astrolabii Genus, generalis Horarii Structura et Usus, Paris, 1526, fol.; De Proportionibus, libri duo, *ibid.* 1528; Cosmo-theoria Libros duos complexa, *ibid.* 1528; De naturali parte Medicinæ, libri septem, *ibid.* 1542, fol.; De Vacuandi Ratione, Liber, *ibid.* 1545, 8vo; De Abditis Rerum Causis, libri duo, *ibid.* 1548; 1551, fol.; Venice, 1550, 8vo; Paris, 1560, 8vo; this work underwent nearly thirty editions; Medicina, ad-Henricum II. &c. 1554; this collection has been still more frequently reprinted, with some changes of the title; Therapeutices universalis, seu Medendi Rationis, Libri Septem, Lugduni, 1659; Consiliorum Medicinalium Liber, Paris, 1582; many times reprinted; Febrium Curandarum Methodus generalis, Frankfort, 1577, a posthumous work; De Luis Venereæ Curatione perfectissima Liber, Antwerp, 1579, edited by Giselin, a physician of Bruges.

FERRACINO, (Bartolomeo,) a self-taught mechanic, born at Solagna, near Bassano, in the territory of Padua, in 1692. His first occupation was that of a sawyer, and he invented a saw which worked by the wind; and he went on progressively to other inventions, such as making clocks in iron, hydraulic machines, &c. till he was noticed by the great men of Italy. He lived for some time at Padua, and made the clock for St. Mark's, at Venice. In his native town of Bassano, he constructed a bridge over the Brenta, remarkable for the boldness of its design, and the solidity of its construction. He died soon after the completion of this work, in 1777. A history of his life and inventions was published at Venice in 1764, by Francis Memmo, 4to.

FERRAJUOLI, (Nunzio,) a painter, was born at Nocera de Pagani in the Neapolitan States in 1661, and was also known by the name of Degli Affiti. After studying under Luca Giordano he went to Bologna, and became the pupil of Giuseppe del Sole. He at first practised historical subjects, but abandoned that branch of the art for landscape, which he painted in an exquisite style.

FERRAND, (Louis,) a French lawyer, born at Toulon in 1645. He became an advocate in the parliament of Paris. Though a layman, he lived with the rigour of a strict ecclesiastic; and though a lawyer, his works turn chiefly upon subjects of sacred learning. They are, A Large Commentary on the Psalms, in Latin, 1683, 4to; Reflections on the Christian Religion, 1679, 2 vols, 12mo; A Psalter, in French and Latin; Some Controversial Writings against the Calvinists, and others; A Letter and Discourse to prove that St. Augustin was a monk. He died in 1699.

FERRAND, (Anthony,) a French poet, born in 1678, at Paris, where he was a counsellor. His madrigals, songs, epigrams, &c. are very ingenious, and are well known. He died in 1719.

FERRANDUS, surnamed Fulgentius, who flourished in the sixth century, was an African by birth, and a disciple of St. Fulgentius, bishop of Ruspa. When that prelate was banished by the Arians to Sardinia, Ferrandus accompanied him; but on his return he was chosen deacon of the church of Carthage, and supported the affirmative of the question, which was the subject of warm discussion at that day, "whether it could be said that one of the persons of the Trinity suffered on the cross?" He was one of the first who declared against the condemnation, by Justinian, of the Three Chapters, and against that of the letters of Ibas. Ferrandus died about the year 530, leaving behind him many works that were highly esteemed by his contemporaries. The most

considerable, A Collection of Ecclesiastical Canons, for restoring discipline in the churches of Africa, is one of the most ancient collections of canons among the Latins. It consists of between two and three hundred, abridged from the councils of Africa, Ancyra, Laodicea, Nice, Antioch, &c. It was first published at Paris by M. Pitheus, together with Cresconius's abridged collection of canons, in 1588, 8vo. There are still extant An Exhortation to Count Reginus, respecting the Duties of a Christian Captain; A Life of St. Fulgentius, Bishop of Ruspa; two Letters to Fulgentius; and some other works, attributed to Ferrandus, which were collected together by father Chifflet, and published at Dijon, in 1649, 4to. From Chifflet's edition, the works of Ferrandus have been transferred into the ninth volume of the Bibliotheca Patrum.

FERRAR, (Nicholas,) a pious enthusiast, born in 1592, in the parish of St. Mary Stayning, in Mark-lane, London. His father traded very extensively to the East and West Indies, and lived in high repute in the city, where he joined in commercial matters with Sir Thomas and Sir Hugh Middleton, and Mr. Bateman. He was a man of liberal hospitality, and frequently received persons of the greatest eminence, Sir John Hawkins, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, and others with whom he was an adventurer; and in all their expeditions he was ever attentive to the planting of the Christian Religion in the New World. At home also he was a zealous friend to the established church, and a loyal subject of his prince. Nicholas was sent to school at four years of age, and at five he could accurately repeat a chapter in the Bible, which the parents made the daily exercise of their children. He received his earlier education at Euborn, near Newbery, in Berkshire, whence, in his fourteenth year, he was removed to Clare hall, Cambridge. In 1610 he took his degree of B.A. At this time he was appointed to make the speech on the king's coronation day in the college hall; and the same year he was elected fellow. The delicacy of his health made it necessary for him to travel, and in 1613 he attended in the retinue of the lady Elizabeth, to conduct her to the Palatinate with the Palsgrave her husband, and accompanied her to Holland. He then visited most of the German universities, and returned home in 1618. Soon after his return, he was introduced to Sir Edwyn Sandys, who made him known to the earl of Southampton, and the other principal members of the Virginia company, to which he was appointed secretary; and after the company was dissolved, he was, in 1624, chosen member of parliament. He must, however, have sat a very short time, as he began soon to put in execution his scheme of retiring from the world, and leading a monastic life in the heart of a Protestant country. For this purpose, in the last-mentioned year, he purchased the lordship of Little Gidding, in the county of Huntingdon, where his mother, his sister, with all her family, and other relations to the amount of forty persons, came to reside as soon as it could be prepared for their reception. The better to carry on this plan, by his personal assistance, Mr. Ferrar applied to Dr. Laud, then bishop of St. David's, and was ordained deacon. They rose at four o'clock; at five they went to the oratory to prayers; at six they said the Psalms of the hour, for every hour had its appointed Psalms, with some portion of the Gospel, till Mr. Ferrar had finished his Concordance, when a chapter of that work was substituted in place of the portion of the Gospel. Then they sang a short hymn, repeated some passages of Scripture, and at half-past six went to church to mattins. At seven they said the Psalms of the hour, sang the short hymn, and went to breakfast. Then the young people repaired to their respective places of instruction. At ten they went to church to the Litany. At eleven they went to dinner, at which season were regular readings in rotation from Scripture, from the Book of Martyrs, and from short histories drawn up by Mr. Ferrar, and adapted to the purpose of moral instruction. Recreation was permitted till one; instruction was continued till three; church at four, for evensong; supper at five, or sometimes six; diversions till eight. Then prayers in the oratory; and afterwards all retired to their respective apartments. There was a constant double night-watch, of men at one end of the house, and of women at the other; each watch consisting of two or more persons. These watchings began at nine o'clock at night, and ended at one in the morning. Each watch was bound in those four hours, distinctly to say over the whole book of Psalms, in the way of Antiphony, one repeating one verse, and the rest the other. The time of their watch being ended, they went to Mr. Ferrar's door, bade him good-morrow, and left a lighted candle for him. At one he constantly rose, and betook him-

self to religious meditation, founding this practice on the passage, "At midnight will I rise and give thanks;" and some other passages of similar import. Several religious persons, both in the neighbourhood, and from distant places, attended these watchings; and amongst these, the celebrated Richard Crashaw, fellow of Peterhouse, who was very intimate in the family, and frequently came from Cambridge for this purpose, and at his return, often watched in Little St. Mary's church, near Peterhouse. It is somewhat more singular that bishop Horne has given his sanction, if not to the severity, at least to a moderate observation, of this mode of psalmody, in the following words, in a part of his commentary on the 134th Psalm:—"'Bless ye the Lord, all ye servants of the Lord, who by night stand in the house of the Lord.' Bless him in the chearful and busy hours of the day: bless him in the solemn and peaceful watches of the night. The pious Mr. Nicholas Ferrar exhibited in the last century an instance of a Protestant family, in which a constant course of Psalmody was appointed, and so strictly kept up, that, through the whole four and twenty hours of day and night, there was no portion of time when some of the members were not employed in the performing that most pleasant part of duty and devotion." How long this strange institution might have lasted, if left to itself, cannot be ascertained. In 1635 old Mrs. Ferrar, who was a sort of lady abbess, died, and her son, the founder, on Dec. 2, 1637. Soon after his death, some soldiers of the parliament plundered the house at Little Gidding, ransacked the church, broke to pieces and burnt the organ, and took with them as much of the plate and furniture as they could conveniently carry. The only publication by Mr. Ferrar, but without his name, was a translation from Valdesso, entitled, The Hundred and Ten Considerations, &c. written in Spanish, brought out of Italy by Vergerius, and first set forth in Italian, at Basil, by Cælius Secundus Curio, 1550. Whereunto is added a preface of the author's to his Commentary on the Romans, Oxford, printed by Litchfield, 1638.

FERRAR, (Robert,) the martyred bishop of St. David's in the sixteenth century, was an ancestor of the preceding, and born in Halifax parish, Yorkshire. He became, when a young man, a canon regular of the order of St. Austin. Having partly received his academical education in Cambridge, he retired to a nursery for the canons of St. Austin, at Oxford, called St. Mary's college (where Erasmus had before studied). About 1533 he became chaplain to archbishop Cranmer, after whose example he married. Dodd adopts from Wood the account, that he was among the first of the university of Oxford that received a tincture of Lutheranism, in which he was confirmed by Thomas Garret, curate of Honey-lane in London, who provided him with books for that purpose; and that in the year above mentioned he was chosen prior of a monastery of his order, called Nostel, or St. Oswald's, in Yorkshire, which he surrendered to the commissioners upon the dissolution in 1540, being gratified with a pension of 100*l.* per annum. This pension he enjoyed until his promotion to the see of St. David's, to which he was consecrated Sept. 9, 1548. He was the first bishop consecrated upon the bare nomination of the king, according to the statute which for that purpose was published in the first year of Edward VI.'s reign. He had just before been one of the king's visitors in a royal visitation, and was at the same time appointed one of the preachers, for his great ability in that faculty. Soon after his promotion, he issued out his commission to his chancellor for visiting the chapter, as well as the rest of the diocese; and a mistake in the drawing up of this commission appears to have given the bishop's enemies the first advantage they had over him. The chancellor, to whom he left the form of it, drew it up in the old popish words, in which the king's supremacy was not sufficiently acknowledged. This, Young and Merick, with the bishop's register, George Constantine, whom he had promoted, availed themselves of not only to resist the commission, but to accuse the bishop of a *præmunire*. The prosecution consequent on this preventing him from paying the tenths and first-fruits, afforded them another advantage, and he was imprisoned. They also exhibited fifty-six articles and informations against him, of the most frivolous kind, all of which he fully answered; but the debt to the crown remaining unpaid, he was detained in prison until queen Mary's reign, when he was attacked on the score of heresy, and on Feb. 4, 1555, was brought, in company with Hooper, Bradford, and other martyrs, before Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, who, after treating him with brutal contempt, sent him, on the 14th of the same month, to his diocese where he

was to be tried by his successor, Morgan, whose interest it was that he should be condemned. The principal charges against him were, his allowing the marriage of priests, denying the corporal presence in the sacrament, affirming that the mass is not a sacrifice propitiatory for the quick and dead, declaring that the host ought not to be elevated or adored, and asserting that man is justified by faith alone. All these Morgan pronounced to be damnable heresies, degraded Dr. Ferrar from his ecclesiastical functions, and delivered him to the secular power. In consequence of this sentence, he was burned at Carmarthen, on the south side of the market-cross, March 30, 1555. His character has been differently represented. Bishop Godwin asserts that his ruin was owing to his own rigid, rough behaviour; but Fox seems clearly of opinion that the first prosecution against him was unnecessary and malicious, and that the second was commenced because he was a Protestant. It is certain that many of the fifty-six articles which he was put to answer in the reign of Edward VI. were to the last degree frivolous, and showed themselves to be the offspring of a revengeful mind. It is also to be noticed that the fall of the duke of Somerset, then lord protector, to whom he was chaplain, seems to have exposed him to the resentment of his enemies. According to Burnet, bishop Ferrar was one of the committee nominated to compile the English liturgy; but his name does not occur among those who compiled the new liturgy in 1547. It is more certain that he acquiesced in the brief confession of faith, in conjunction with other protestant bishops and martyrs imprisoned in London, which was signed May 8, 1554, by Ferrar, Taylor, Philpot, Bradford, Hooper, &c.

FERRARI, (Ludovico,) a mathematician, born at Bologna in 1522. Repairing to Milan at the age of fourteen, he studied under the celebrated Cardan, who, having had a problem proposed to him for solution, gave it as an exercise of ingenuity to his pupil. While engaged in working it, he happily discovered a new method of analysis, which is precisely that of biquadratics. His master, who gave this method in the thirty-ninth chapter of his algebra, has assigned it to its real inventor, and in different parts of his works has furnished us with the few notices which we have of Ferrari. Montucla, in his first volume, De Progressu Matheseos, has explained this method, and defended Ferrari against Wallis and others, who have endeavoured to rob him of the honour of this discovery. D. Ferrant Gonzague, governor of Milan, employed him for some time in calculations necessary for the administration of affairs in that duchy; from which service he removed, in 1561, to undertake the professorship of mathematics at Bologna. In that situation he died, in 1565, before he had completed his forty-fifth year. Besides the mathematical sciences, Ferrari was well skilled in architecture, was a good geographer, and was intimately acquainted with the Greek and Latin classics, as well as with the other branches of polite learning.

FERRARI, (Pietro,) an Italian architect, born at Spoleto, in 1753. He was employed by the French government, and executed several useful public works in the department of Thrasimene, and, in concert with the Chevalier Fontana, designed a canal to join the waters of the Adriatic with those of the Mediterranean. He was also occupied with plans for draining the lakes Thrasimene and Ficino. He died in 1825.

FERRARI, (Scipio,) a mathematician, born at Bologna, where he taught mathematics from 1496 till 1526. He is said to have been the inventor of the method of solving cubic equations, which he communicated to his pupil Antonio del Fiore, who proposed a question to Tartaglia as a challenge, which was the means of turning the attention of the latter to the subject.

FERRARI, (Gaudenzio,) a painter, born at Valdugia, in the Milanese territory, in 1484, and known also as Gaudenzio Milanese. Biographers differ in their accounts of his early instructors, some asserting that he was pupil of Pietro Perugino, others giving Scotto and Luini for his masters. However, there is no doubt that he profited more by his attentive study of the works of Leonardo da Vinci than by the lessons of any preceptor. In early life he went to Rome, and having become the fellow-labourer of Raphael at the Farnese palace, he acquired a grandeur of design and strength of colouring with which he was till then unacquainted. His best works are, the dome of the great church at Novara; his St. Cristoforo at Vercelli; and the cupola of St. Maria Sarono, which has been compared to that at Parma by Correggio. At Milan Ferrari was the rival of Titian, and his pictures painted in competition with that master are in the Chiesa delle Grazie. He died in 1550.

FERRARI, (Luca de,) a painter, born at Reggio, in 1605. He was a pupil of Guido Reni, and was a happy imitator of the graceful style of his master. His best picture is a Pieta in the church of St. Antonio at Padua. He died in 1654.

FERRARI, (Giovanni Battista,) born at Sienna in 1580. In 1622 he published at Rome a Syriac dictionary, under the title of Nomenclator Syriacus, &c., 4to. It is represented by fathers Simon and Labbé to be a very useful work, but Bochart makes little account of it. Ferrari also published at Rome, Flora, seu de Florum Cultura, Lib. IV. 1633, 4to; and an Italian edition of the same in 1638, 4to; and also, Hesperides, sive de Malorum Aureorum Cultura et Usu, Lib. IV. 1646, fol. This is enriched with admirable engravings by C. Blœmaert. Ferrari died in 1655.

FERRARI, (Ottaviano,) a learned Italian, born at Milan in 1518. He was professor of moral philosophy and politics in the Canobian college for eighteen years; and was afterwards professor at Padua, and finally returned to Milan. He was particularly intimate with Paul Manuzio and Julio Poggiano, who maintained an epistolary correspondence with him. He wrote an introduction to the Aristotelic philosophy, entitled De Disciplina Encyclica, printed by Manutius in 1560; De Sermonibus Exotericis, 1515; De Origine Romanorum; a great part of which is devoted to the detection of the forgeries of Annius of Viterbo. It was printed by Grævius in his first volume of Roman Antiquities. Ferrari also translated Athenæus into Latin, and wrote notes upon Aristotle. He died at Milan in 1586.

FERRARI, (Ottavio,) an eminent antiquarian, of the same family with the preceding, and nephew of the learned Bernardino Ferrari, was born at Milan in 1607. Soon after he had completed his twentieth year he was destined by cardinal Frederic Borromeo to the professorship of eloquence in his Ambrosian college. In 1634 he was called to occupy the same chair in the university of Padua, to which was soon after added that of Greek. His reputation speedily restored the university to its former flourishing condition. The city of Milan, on the death of Ripamonte, appointed Ferrari to succeed him as historiographer, and he composed eight books of its history; but the want of necessary documents, together with the fear of offending the house of Austria on the one hand, and his benefactor the king of France on the other, caused him to leave his papers unfinished. He is principally esteemed as an antiquary, in which capacity he made himself known by several learned works. These are, De Re Vestiaria, 1642, several times edited; to which he afterwards added, Analecta, on the same subject, against Rubenius, and Dissertationes De Lucernis Sepulchralibus Veterum, De Pantomimis et Mimis, De Balneis et Gladiatoribus; Electorum Lib. II. 1679, often reprinted; Origines Linguæ Italicæ, 1676, a subject treated before by Scaliger, in twenty-four books, now lost. His learning was so extensive, and his fame so deservedly established, that Christina of Sweden presented him with a chain of gold, and Louis XIV. settled on him a pension of 500 crowns for seven years. He died in 1682, respected for his amiable manners, and that sweetness and amenity of character which procured him the name of Pacificator.

FERRARI, or FERRARIUS, (Francis Bernardin,) a learned Italian writer, born at Milan in 1577. He appears to have been educated in his native city, where he so greatly distinguished himself by his progress in the different branches of sacred and profane literature, that he attracted the notice of Frederic Borromeo, archbishop of Milan, who, when he had projected the formation of the celebrated Ambrosian library, appointed Ferrari to travel through Spain to purchase the best books and MSS. for that collection, while other learned men were travelling for the same purpose in Italy, France, Germany, and Greece. This far-famed library, the result of their joint collections, was opened in 1609. After his return home, Ferrari was created a doctor of the Ambrosian college at Milan, and was appointed librarian of the new institution. About the year 1638 he was nominated director of the College of Nobles, then recently erected at Padua; but his state of health would not permit him to retain that situation longer than two years, when he returned to Milan, where he died, in 1669, when he was ninety-two years of age. His principal works are, De Antiquo Ecclesiasticarum Epistolarum Genere, Lib. III. Milan, 1613, 4to; De Ritu Sacrarum Eccl. Cathol. Concionum, Lib. III. Milan, 1620, 4to; afterwards reprinted at Utrecht in 1692, with a preface by John George Grævius; and De Veterum Acclamationibus et Plausu, Lib. VII. Milan, 1627, 4to, reprinted in the sixth volume

of Grævius's Roman Antiquities; A Treatise on the Funerals of Christians.

FERRARIENSIS. (See SYLVESTRE.)

FERRARIS, (Joseph, count de,) a brave Austrian general, born at Luneville, in 1726. He at first served at Vienna, as page to the empress Amelia, widow of Joseph I. On the breaking out of the war at the death of Charles VI. (1741,) he entered the army as ensign, and was wounded at the battle of Czaslau (17th of May, 1742,) where he performed prodigies of valour. In the Seven Years' War he greatly distinguished himself, and mainly contributed to the gaining of the battle of Hochkirchen, for which he was decorated with the order of Maria Theresa. In 1761 he was made major-general, and lieutenant-general in 1773. His skill as an engineer led to his being appointed, in 1767, director-general of the artillery in the Netherlands, of which he there commenced the construction of the celebrated twenty-five sheet map which bears his name, and which he completed in 1777. On the breaking out of the war with Prussia in 1778 the empress Maria Theresa placed under his care the young archduke Maximilian. In 1793 he took arms against the French revolutionary forces, and signalized his bravery at the battles of Saultain and Famars, and at the siege of Valenciennes. In October of the same year he quitted the army, and withdrew to Vienna, where he took the office of vice-president of the aulic council of war. In 1798 he was made privy counsellor, and field marshal in 1808. He died in 1814.

FERRARS, (George,) a lawyer, historian, and poet, born of an ancient family, near St. Alban's, about 1512. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn, and such was his proficiency in the study of the law that he became a distinguished pleader. He was noticed by lord Cromwell, and obtained the favour of Henry VIII., whom he attended as well in a military as a civil capacity. Want of economy, however, brought his affairs into such a situation, that in 1542, when attending parliament as a representative for Plymouth, he was arrested for debt by a sheriff's officer, and lodged in the Compter. This incident occasioned a remarkable law-case, reported in Hollinshed's Chronicle, volume ii. the issue of which was, that Ferrars was set at liberty by virtue of privilege of parliament, and the sheriffs of London, officers, and the creditor who procured the arrest, were committed to prison for contempt. Ferrars continued in favour during Henry's reign, and was placed about the person of the prince Edward. In the next reign he accompanied the protector, Somerset, to Scotland, as one of the commissioners of the army. He afterwards acted in a very different capacity, being created Lord of Misrule, or master of the sports, at a festivity held at Greenwich for twelve days in order to amuse the young king. On the authority of Stowe it appears that Ferrars was the author of The History of the Reign of Queen Mary, in the Chronicle published under the name of Richard Grafton. Before he quitted the profession of the law, he had published a double Translation of Magna Charta, from the French into Latin and English, and other Laws, enacted in the Time of Henry III. and Edward I. translated into English. Some pieces of his poetry are inserted in the celebrated work entitled The Mirror for Magistrates, &c. The first edition of this work was published in 1559, by William Baldwin, who prefixed an epistle before the second part of it, wherein he signifies, that it had been intended to reprint The Fall of Princes, by Boccace, as translated into English by Lidgate the monk; but that, upon communicating his design to seven of his friends, all of them sons of the Muses, they dissuaded him from that, and proposed to look over the English Chronicles, and to pick out and dress up in a poetic habit such stories as might tend to edification. To this collection Ferrars contributed the following pieces: 1. The Fall of Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice of England, and other his fellows, for misconstruing the Laws, and expounding them to serve the Prince's Affections. 2. The Tragedy, or Unlawful Murder of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. 3. The Tragedy of King Richard II. 4. The Story of Dame Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, much altered and augmented in the second edition of 1587; in which are added, to the four already mentioned, 5. The Story of Humphry Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, Protector of England. 6. The Tragedy of Edmund Duke of Somerset. Ferrars died at his house at Flamstead, in Hertfordshire, in 1579.

FERRARS, (Edward,) a Warwickshire poet, of good family, educated at Oxford, and much in the good graces of Henry VIII. Wood calls him a very ingenious man; and says, that he wrote several tragedies and comedies, none of which are extant. He died in 1564.

FERRARS, (Henry,) of the same county and family with the preceding, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards famous for his knowledge and skill in heraldry, genealogies, and antiquities. Wood says that out of his collections Dugdale laid the foundation of The Antiquities of Warwickshire illustrated; and that, after Dugdale's death, several of Ferrars's collections, that had come into his hands, were reposited in the Ashmolean Museum. Ferrars was well known to, and respected by, Camden. He had also, in his younger days, distinguished himself as a poet. He died in 1633, aged eighty-four.

FERRATO, (Sasso.) See SALVI.

FERRE, (Vincent,) a Dominican, born at Valentia, in Spain, and made a very distinguished figure among the divines of the seventeenth century. After teaching divinity for some time at Burgos, he was appointed first professor at Rome, where he remained for eighteen years; and then was made prior of Salamanca; and three years after prefect, or regent of the students. He wrote, Commentary on the Sum of St. Thomas, Salamanca, and Rome, 1675—1696, in 8 vols, fol. They were at one time held in great estimation for perspicuity and precision. He died in 1682.

FERREIN, (Anthony,) an eminent French anatomist and surgeon, born in 1693, at Fresquepêche, in Agenois. He practised at Montpellier, and was a member of the faculty of that city and of Paris, member of the Academy of Sciences, and professor of physic in the Royal College. He wrote Lectures on Medicine, and Lectures on the Materia Medica, each in 3 vols, 12mo, which were published in 1783. He held, however, some peculiar notions as to the formation of the voice, which he was not able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of his contemporaries. He died in 1769.

FERREIRA, (Antonio,) an eminent Portuguese poet, born at Lisbon in 1528. He studied the law at Coimbra, but devoted himself with more ardour to the cultivation of poetry, and has been called the Horace of Portugal. He obtained an elevated office at court, but fell a victim to the plague in 1569, in the forty-first year of his age. His odes and bucolics have less merit than his elegies, of which that on May is a masterpiece. His tragedy of Ines de Castro abounds with beautiful passages, and is regarded as the second regular tragedy that appeared after the revival of letters; the Sophonisba of Tressino was the first. His works were published at Lisbon in 1771, in 2 vols, 8vo.

FERRERAS, (Don John de,) a Spanish theologian and historian, born of a noble but indigent family at Labaneza, in the diocese of Astorga, in 1652. He was educated among the Jesuits, and then among the Dominicans; and, devoting himself to the church, obtained the cure of St. James de Talavera-de-la-Reïna, and afterwards that of St. Peter at Madrid. He twice refused a bishopric, and preferred the life of a man of letters in the metropolis. He was chosen a member of the Academy of the Lengua Española at its foundation in 1713, and soon after was made royal librarian. He was very serviceable to the Academy, particularly in the compilation of its dictionary, to which he contributed the articles under the letter G, and a discourse on the origin of the Castilian tongue. He died in 1735. He is best known for his General History of Spain, 16 vols, 4to, 1700 to 1727, in Spanish. It ends with the reign of Philip II. (1588), and is accounted one of the best productions of the kind in the language, and though not so elegant in point of style as that of Mariana, it is much more to be depended upon. It has been translated into French by M. d'Hermilly, in 10 vols, 4to, with valuable notes, Paris, 1751.

FERRETI, or FERRETUS, of Vicenza, a poet and historian in the fourteenth century, who contributed to revive good taste in Europe. He wrote a history of his own times, from 1230 to 1318, in seven books, which was inserted by Muratori in the ninth volume of the writers on the history of Italy. He is the author of a Latin poem, on the actions of Can de la Scala, or Scaliger, and of an elegy on the death of Dante.

FERRETI, (Giovanni Battista,) an antiquary, born at Vincenza, in 1639. He was a Benedictine of the congregation of Monte Cassino. In 1672 he published, at Verona, his Musæ Lapidariæ, in folio, which is a collection, though by no means complete or correct, of the verses found inscribed on ancient monuments. He died in 1682.

FERRETI, (Emilio,) an eminent lawyer of the sixteenth century, born at Castel-Franco, in Tuscany, in 1489. He studied at Pisa and Sienna, and afterwards at Rome, where he became secretary to cardinal Salviati. He was admitted an advocate at the age of nineteen, on which occasion he changed his baptismal name of Dominico for that of Emilio.

A professorship of law was then conferred upon him at Rome, and the applause he obtained in his office caused Leo X. to appoint him his secretary. Afterwards attaching himself to the marquis of Montferrat, who commanded part of the French army, he accompanied him to Rome and Naples. On his return he was made prisoner by the Spaniards, and obliged to pay a ransom. He then went to France, and taught law at Valence with great reputation. Francis I. made him a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and employed him in embassies to the Venetians and Florentines. He was engaged in various negotiations, and finally became professor of law at Avignon, where he died in 1552. Ferreti was a man of general learning, and well acquainted with classical literature. He gave an edition of the principal orations of Cicero, printed at Lyons by Gryphius, 8vo, M. T. Ciceronis Orationes Verrinæ ac Philippicæ, dedicated to cardinal Salviati. His Opera Juridica were published in 1553 and 1598, 4to.

FERRI, (Paul,) a learned Protestant divine of the seventeenth century, born at Metz, in 1591. He pursued his theological studies at Montauban with such ardour and success, that he was qualified for the office of the ministry when only nineteen years old, and was admitted to it at Metz in 1610. Ferri possessed admirable qualifications for an impressive pulpit orator. Independently of his opulent mental resources, he was eloquent in an uncommon degree; and he also enjoyed the advantages of a stately presence, a venerable countenance, and graceful gesture. With these endowments he long continued the most popular preacher among the reformed in his province. His enemies falsely reported that he received an annual pension of five hundred crowns from cardinal Richelieu, as a bribe for his services in attempting to promote an union between the Roman Catholics and Protestants. He was anxious, however, to effect a union between the different Protestant communities, and with this view had a correspondence with Dury. [See Dury.] He died of the stone in 1669. He wrote, Scholastici Orthodoxi Specimen, 1616, 8vo, in which he shows that the doctrine of the Protestants on the subject of grace has been taught by the schoolmen, (this work gained him the esteem of Du Plessis Mornay;) Le Dernier Désespoir de la Tradition contre l'Ecriture, &c. 1618; Remarques d'Histoires sur le Discours de la Vie et de la Mort de St. Livier, et le Récit de ses Miracles nouvellement publiés par le Sieur de Ramberviller, &c. published anonymously in 1624; Pauli Ferrii Vindiciæ pro Scholastico Orthodoxo, adversus Leonardum Perinum, Jesuitam, &c. in quibus agitur, de Prædestinatione, et annexis, de Gratia et Libero Arbitrio, de Causâ Peccati et Justificatione, 1630; and, Catéchisme Général de la Réformation, 1654, which called forth in reply the first polemic piece published by Bossuet, at that time archdeacon of Metz. The number of Ferri's sermons was prodigious; and he had written no fewer than eleven hundred on texts taken from the Epistle to the Hebrews.

FERRI, (Ciro,) a painter, born at Rome in 1634. He was a pupil of Pietro de Cortona, whose style he imitated so closely, that it is not easy to distinguish his works from those of his master. Prince Borghese employed him at several works, and at the solicitation of duke Cosimo he went to Florence, to complete the frescos left unfinished by Cortona. Several works by Ferri at Rome and Florence give proof of his great abilities. He died in 1689.

FERRIAR, (John,) a physician and miscellaneous writer, born at Chester in 1764. After studying medicine at Edinburgh he settled at Manchester, and was chosen physician to the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum. He wrote, Medical Histories and Reflections; and Illustrations of Sterne, in which he has traced that writer's obligations to Burton, Hall, and others. He died in 1815.

FERRIER, (Jeremiah,) a French Protestant minister and professor of divinity at Nismes, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. In 1602 he maintained in a public debate the proposition that pope Clement VIII. was properly Antichrist. This gave such offence to the parliament of Toulouse that they issued orders for taking him into custody; but he escaped, in consequence of an arrêt from Henry IV. But notwithstanding his hostility to the church of Rome, he was one of the first who, in the political assemblies of the Protestants, opposed the resolutions of the zealous part of that body against the proceedings of the court. By the continuance of his opposition he incurred their suspicion that he was a secret pensioner of the court and a betrayer of the Church. These suspicions first arose at the synod of Saumur. In consequence of this he became the object of their resentment, and was forbidden

to appear in the political assemblies. Afterwards accusations were preferred against him at the synod of Privas, which severely censured him, and forbad him to exercise his ministry within the province of Languedoc. He afterwards obtained the situation of counsellor of the presidial of Nismes; and the consistory, after many proceedings, excommunicated him in 1613. Not long afterwards the populace, who were highly exasperated against him on account of his desertion of his profession, attacked him with stones in the public streets, and proceeded to his houses in the city and country, which they ransacked. These injuries determined him to declare himself a convert to the Romish faith. To this part of his history Bayle has subjoined a curious note, in which he describes the process by which many a man has been induced to fly from his own to another communion, calling it "a kind of dragooning not to compel to come in, but to compel to go out." Ferrier settled at Paris, where he made his recantation before cardinal Duperron. He now successfully endeavoured to advance his fortune. In 1614 he published at Paris a treatise entitled, De l'Antichrist et de ses Marques, contre les Ennemis de l'Eglise Catholique, 4to. He is also supposed to be the author of Catholique d'Etat, ou Discours des Alliances du Roi Très-Chrétien, contre les Calomnies des Ennemis de son Etat, 1625, 8vo. It was designed to defend, against the imputations of the king of Spain, the alliance which the court of France had made with Holland. He was employed by Louis XIII. in many affairs of importance; and in 1626 was commanded to follow him in his progress to Britanny, where he was appointed a privy-counsellor. He stood also high in the esteem of cardinal Richelieu. On his return from this journey he was attacked with a hectic fever, which carried him off in the same year. Some anecdotes of his only daughter, who was married to M. Tardieu, and was noted for her prodigious covetousness and termagant temper, form a curious episode in Boileau's tenth satire, and are adverted to in the notes of St. Marc.

FERRIER, (John,) a French Jesuit, born at Rodez, in Roüergue, in 1619. He became rector of the college of Toulouse, where he taught philosophy four years, theology twelve years, and ethics twelve years according to Moreri, but only two years according to Bayle. He was appointed to succeed father Annat in the post of confessor to Louis XIV. in 1670. He was the author of an answer to father Baron's objections against the Scientia media, entitled Responsio ad Objectiones Vincentianas, &c. 1668, 8vo. He had also designed to publish a course of divinity, of which the first volume only appeared, which treats De Deo uno, juxta Sancti Augustini et Sancti Thomæ Principia. His other works consist chiefly of controversial pieces against the tenets of Jansenius, of whose followers he was one of the ablest antagonists, and wrote his famous book, On Probability, against them. He died in 1670.

FERRIER, (Louis,) a French poet, born at Arles, in 1652. He was imprisoned for some licentious lines in his Préceptes Galants, but was liberated through the interest of some powerful friends. He wrote, Anne de Bretagne, Adraste, Montezuma, tragedies of little merit; he also published a translation of Justin. He died in 1721.

FERRIER, (Armand, or Arnold de,) an eminent lawyer, called sometimes the Cato of France, was born at Toulouse in 1508. He was admitted a doctor of law at Padua; and from a professor in the university of Toulouse, was raised to be a counsellor in the parliament of the same city. Though he was a Protestant, he did not profess himself to be so till a little before his death. He harangued, in 1562, in the council of Trent, whither he was sent ambassador by the French king; and he expressed himself in so bold a manner in favour of the interests of France, that the Italian priests were highly offended at him. He went afterwards ambassador to Venice, where he continued several years; and took occasion to assist father Paul in collecting materials for his History of the Council of Trent. On his return from Venice, Du Plessis Mornay, who knew his thoughts, pressed him so earnestly to declare the truth, that Ferrier openly professed himself a Protestant, and the king of Navarre made him his chancellor. He died in 1585. It has been said that he conspired with the chancellor de l'Hôpital to break the knot which united the French king with the holy see; to assemble a national council, in which the king of France, after the example of the king of England, should be declared head of the Gallican church; and to usurp all the estates of the church of France. He was reckoned among the greatest men in Europe, and was the author of some literary works.

He is said to have applied himself, when he was upwards of sixty, to the study of Hebrew, that he might be able to read the Old Testament in the original.

FERRIERES, (Claude de,) a learned French civilian, born in 1639, at Paris, where he taught law, as fellow, till 1694, when he was appointed professor at Rheims, where he acquired great reputation. His works, which were very popular, are, Commentaires sur la Coutume de Paris, 2 vols, 12mo. Traité des Fiefs, 1680, 4to. Recueil des Commentateurs de la Coutume de Paris, 1714, 4 vols, fol. La Jurisprudence du Code, 1684, 2 vols, 4to. Du Digeste, 1688, 2 vols, 4to. Des Novelles, 1688, 2 vols, 4to. La Science des Notaires, 1771, 2 vols, 4to. Le Droit du Patronage, 1686, 4to. Institution Coutumière, 3 vols, 12mo. Introduction à la Pratique, 1758, 2 vols, 12mo. —Le Dict. de Droit, 1771, 2 vols, 4to, is by Claudius Joseph, his son, who was dean of the law faculty in the university of Paris. He died in 1715.

FERRON, (Arnoul le,) a French lawyer, born in 1515, and was a counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux. He was an elegant writer in Latin, an imitator of the style of Terence, admired by Scaliger, and honoured by him with the name of Atticus. He continued the history of France in Latin (which Paulus Æmilius, a writer of Verona, had given from the reign of Pharamond to 1484) to the end of the reign of Francis I. (1547). This work was published at Paris, by Vascosan, in 1554, fol., and 1555, 8vo. It abounds with curious anecdotes, and very exact details. He wrote also Observations sur la Coutume de Bourdeaux, published at Lyons, in 1565, fol. He died in 1563.

FERTE, (Henry de Sennectère, maréchal de la,) a famous French general under Louis XIII. and his successor, born at Paris, in 1600. He distinguished himself at the siege of Rochelle in 1628. In 1639 he took the town of Hesdin, and was made field-marshal. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Rocroy, in which he performed prodigies of valour. In 1650 he defeated the duke of Lorraine at the battle of St. Nicholas, and was made marshal of France, but in 1656 he was taken prisoner at Valenciennes by the Spaniards. He died in 1681, respected as a warrior, but inferior to Turenne, whose fame he envied.

FERUS, (John,) a learned divine of the Franciscan order, born at Metz, in 1494. His name in German was Wild, which was Latinized into *Ferus*. For twenty-four years he preached in his native city with uncommon eloquence and great reputation, and died there in 1554. He was the author of Commentaries, written in Latin, on the Pentateuch, Job, Ecclesiastes, the Lamentations, Jonah, St. Matthew, St. John, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, and the first Epistle of St. John, which have been printed at Mentz, Louvain, Antwerp, Lyons, and other places, and contain an ingenious compendium of the labours both of ancient and modern expositors. Dupin says, that "his Commentaries are not dry notes, but large and eloquent discourses; in which, however, he forgets not to explain the literal sense of the Holy Scriptures. His Commentaries are of singular use to those who want a commentary wherein doctrine and morality are joined easily with a literal explication." Bayle remarks concerning them, that they not only show that the author "was learned, but that he was not one of those opinionated monks who will yield nothing, nor will consent to the reforming of any abuses." This exposed him to the attacks of other Romanists. In 1554, the famous Dominic de Soto, a Spanish Jacobin, accused him of having taught Lutheranism in sixty-seven places of his Commentary on St. John. Ferus did not live to undertake his own defence; but he met with an apologist even in Spain, where Michael Medina, a learned Franciscan monk, ventured to vindicate the explications which he had given, by an appeal to the Scriptures and the doctrines of the Apostles. Ferus's works had the honour of being inserted in the Index Expurgatorius.

FESCH, or FAESCH, (Sebastian,) an able antiquary, doctor, and law-professor at Basle, and afterwards secretary of that city, was born in 1647. In 1667 he went to Grenoble and Lyons, where he contracted an acquaintance with Spon; and after visiting some other parts of France, arrived in England, and formed an intimacy with many of its learned men. After his return to Basle in 1672, he supported some theses, De Insignibus, in which he displayed much learning, and which were reprinted in German. In 1678 he went on an antiquarian tour through Austria, Carinthia, and Italy. At Padua he was admitted a member of the society of the Ricovrati, and pronounced on that occasion a panegyric on the republic of Venice, in Greek and

Latin verse. At Rome he visited every object of curiosity, and made considerable additions to his noble collection of Greek and other rare medals. Having examined the very rare piece of Pylæmon Euergetes, king of Paphlagonia, he wrote a dissertation on it, which Gronovius reprinted in his Greek Antiquities. He died in 1712.

FESSARD, (Stephen,) a French engraver, a native of Paris, where he was born in 1714. His instructor was Jeauret, and he became so eminent in his art that he was appointed engraver to the king. His works, which are very numerous, are neatly etched, and finished with the graver.

FESTUS, (Pompeius,) a Latin grammarian, who wrote an abridgement of Verrius Flaccus De Verborum Significatione. Joseph Scaliger has pronounced it to be one of the most useful relative to the Latin language. One of the best editions of it is Dacier's in Usum Delphini, Par. 1681; and Le Clerc's reprint of it, Amst. 1699. Some have supposed that Festus lived under the Christian emperors, towards the close of the fourth century. His work was abridged, in the reign of Charlemagne, by Paul the deacon.

FETI, (Domenico,) a painter, born at Rome in 1589. He was a pupil of Ludovico Cardi, but he adopted the style of Giulio Romano, and executed works of a small size, in which the effect is powerful, and the character of his heads full of expression. On visiting Mantua he was patronized by cardinal Gonzaga, who, on becoming duke of Mantua, appointed him his principal painter. His best pictures are in the Palazzo Corsini at Florence, and in the Academy of Painting at Mantua. He died at Venice in 1624.

FEUERBACH, (Paul John Anselm de,) a lawyer, eminently skilled in criminal jurisprudence, born at Jena, in 1775. He was professor of law at his native place, and at Giessen, Kiel, and Landshuth, and drew up the penal code for Bavaria, which appeared in 1813. Its excellence both in substance and form was such, that it was adopted as the basis of similar attempts at a reform of criminal law by other portions of Germany and Switzerland. Saxony, Wirtemberg, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Weimar, and the cantons Zürich, St. Gall, Basle, and the Grisons, modified their codes in accordance with it. He also arranged the code Napoléon, under the title of Codex Maximilianeus. In 1817 he was made second president of the Court of Appeal at Bamberg; and in 1821 he was appointed first president of the Court of Appeal at Anspach. Feuerbach also wrote, Review of the Fundamental Principles and Fundamental Ideas of Penal Law; Anti-Hobbes; and Manual of Criminal Law. He likewise translated the Sanscrit poem Gitâ Govenda. His style is singularly elegant and perspicuous. His investigation of the case of Kaspar Hauser is a very able performance. He died suddenly in 1833.

FEUILLADE, (Francis d'Aubusson, viscount de la,) a brave French officer, who distinguished himself under the reign of Louis XIV. He fought with signal bravery at the battle of Rhétel, and at the sieges of Mouzon, Arras, and Landrecies, where he was wounded and made prisoner. He studied the art of war under the veteran Raimond de Montecuculli, and at the battle of St. Gothard commanded the troops in the absence of Coligny. He afterwards obtained for his services the title of maréchal of France. He died in 1691. He constructed the Place des Victoires on the site of his noble mansion, the Hôtel de Sennetère, and placed in the centre a statue of Louis XIV., which was destroyed at the revolution. The figures of slaves, which were at the base of the statue, were removed to the Invalides, and the bas-relief to the Musée des Monuments Français. A street abutting upon the Place des Victoires still bears the name of La Feuillade.

FEUILLEE, (Louis,) a Franciscan friar, of the order of Minims, celebrated as an astronomer and botanist, was born at Mane, in Provence, in 1660. He received orders from Louis XIV., in 1699, to proceed with Cassini to the Levant, for the purpose of ascertaining the situation of several towns and ports; and in 1703 he went to the Antilles, and visited Carthagena and Martinique; and afterwards travelled to the western coast of South America, investigating the natural productions of New Spain and the neighbouring islands, from 1707 to 1712. All these voyages he accomplished under the patronage of the king, by whom he was liberally pensioned, and who caused an observatory to be built for him at Marseilles, in which town Feuillée, worn out with his labours, died in 1732. He published, Journal des Observations Physiques, Mathématiques, et Botaniques, faites par l'Ordre du Roi, sur les Côtes Orientales (occidentales) de l'Amérique Méridionale, et dans les Indes Occiden-

tales, depuis l'année 1707 jusques en 1712, Paris, 1714, 2 vols, 4to, with numerous plates. The magnificent Floripondio (Datura arborea) was here first made known to botanists. He published another quarto volume, with a similar title, in 1725.

FEUILLET, (Nicholas,) was a priest and canon of St. Cloud, whose preaching was much celebrated in the seventeenth century. He had acquired a kind of licence to speak with the utmost freedom to persons of the first rank at court, and to reprove their irregularities; whence this verse of the 119th Psalm was applied to him, "I will speak of thy testimonies also, even before kings, and will not be ashamed." Feuillet had much success in his exhortations, which Boileau alludes to when he says, "Laissez à Feuillet réformer l'univers;" and was the principal instrument in reclaiming M. de Chanteau, cousin-german of M. de Caumartin, counsellor of state. The instructive History he gave of this conversion was printed, with some of his other works, in 1702, 12mo, and has been often reprinted. Feuillet died at Paris in 1693. He left some Letters, and a Funeral Oration on Henrietta of England, duchess of Orleans.

FEUQUIERES, (Manasses de Pas, marquis de,) one of the bravest French officers in the seventeenth century, was born at Saumur in 1590. He conducted the siege of Rochelle, where he was taken prisoner, and contributed greatly to the surrender of that important place, through the intrigues of Mad. de Noailles, his wife's mother. Being afterwards sent into Germany as ambassador-extraordinary to Gustavus Adolphus, he did great service to the state, was made lieutenant-general of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, at his return, and died at Thionville in 1640, of the wounds he received the preceding year at the siege of that city, during which he was made prisoner. His Negotiations were printed in Germany, 1633 and 1634; Paris, 1753, 3 vols, 12mo.—Isaac de Pas, marquis de Feuquieres, his son, was also lieutenant-general of the king's armies, counsellor of state in ordinary, governor of Verdun, and lieutenant-general of Toul. He was sent as ambassador to Germany and Sweden, 1672, gave proofs of his courage and prudence during this latter embassy, and died ambassador-extraordinary in Spain in 1688.

FEUQUIERES, (Anthony de Pas, marquis of,) eldest son of Isaac, and grandson of the preceding Manasses de Pas, was born at Paris in 1648. In Germany, in the campaign of 1688, he performed such extraordinary services, at the head of only 1000 horse, that in the ensuing year he was advanced to the rank of maréchal-de-camp. He then distinguished himself greatly in Italy, and was promoted to be a lieutenant-general in 1693. He was an excellent officer, of great theoretical knowledge, but of a severe and censorious turn. It was said by the wits, "that he was evidently the boldest man in Europe, since he slept among 100,000 of his enemies," meaning his soldiers, with whom he was no favourite. His Memoirs, in 4to, and in 4 vols, 12mo, contain the history of the generals of Louis XIV., and are esteemed among the best books on the art of war. The clearness of the style, the variety of the facts, the freedom of the reflections, and the sagacity of the observations, render these Memoirs well worthy of the attention, not only of officers, but of all enlightened students and politicians. The substance of them are the faults committed by the officers of Louis XIV. He enumerates twelve capital errors committed by the French generals at the battle of Blenheim.

FEURBORN, (Justus,) a learned German Protestant divine, born at Hervoden, or Herwerden, in Westphalia, in 1587. His earlier education he received in his native place, whence he went to Lemgow, Statthagen, and Giessen, where he studied under Mentzerus, Helvicus, and Fink, and became a tutor in philosophy. In 1616 he was created doctor in divinity; and soon after the landgrave Louis sent for him to Darmstadt, and appointed him preacher to his court. He was next chosen to fill the chair of professor-extraordinary of divinity at Giessen, and was also made pastor of the church in that town. In 1624 the landgrave thought proper to break up the university at Giessen, and to transfer its privileges to that of Marpurg. At the same time he appointed Feurborn to the same posts in the latter place as he had possessed at Giessen. In 1649 he was nominated preacher to the court by the landgrave George; and in the following year, on the re-establishment of the university of Giessen, he was created its first rector, first professor of divinity, and superintendent. He died in 1656.

FEUTSKING, (John Henry,) a Lutheran divine, born in the duchy of Holstein, in 1672. He studied philosophy and theology at Rostock and Wit-

temberg, where he was created doctor in philosophy in 1692. He was appointed confessor to the electress of Saxony in 1712. He died in 1713. His works are very numerous, and chiefly on theological subjects, but are now but little known.

FEVARDENTIUS, or FEUARDENT, (Francis,) a Franciscan friar of Coutances, in Lower Normandy, born in 1539, and educated at Bayeux and Paris. He was a furious and bigoted opposer of the Protestants, against whom he preached with great virulence. Even Henry III. and Henry IV. were objects of his attacks, and against them he directed all his thunder from the pulpit; inflaming by his discourses the ignorant populace to perpetrate every species of outrage against the heretics, and defending the most obnoxious principles and proceedings of the rebellious Popish league. He lived, however, to see his party ruined, and the Protestants enjoying the religious and civil rights and immunities which were secured to them by the edict of Nantes. He died at Bayeux in 1610, much altered with respect to his views of things, and "as ardent for concord," according to L'Estoile, "as he had been formerly for discord." He published the five books of Irenæus, corrected and illustrated with learned notes, Paris, 1576 and 1639; Cologne, 1596. Feuardent was also the author of notes on the treatise of Arnobius the younger, De Gratiæ et Liberi Arbitrii Concordiâ; and of Commentaries on the books of Ruth and Esther, on some chapters of Job, on Jonah, on the Epistle of St. Paul to Philemon, and on those of St. James, St. Peter, and St. Jude.

FEVRE, (Anne le.) See DACIER.

FEVRE, (Guy le, sieur de la Boderie,) a poet, born in Lower Normandy, in 1541. He was well skilled in oriental literature, and published some works in Syriac and Chaldee, and assisted in the editing of Montanus's Polyglott Bible. He revised Pagninus's Latin version of the Hebrew text, and added to the Polyglott a Syro-Chaldaic Lexicon. He died in 1598.

FEVRE, (Antony le, de la Boderie,) brother of the preceding, born about 1555, was brought up both to letters and to business. He was for some time chargé des affaires for Henry IV. at the court of Rome, and in 1597 was his ambassador at Brussels, where he discovered the conspiracy of the marshal Biron. He was ambassador-extraordinary in England in 1606, and again in 1610; and when he left that country, he received singular marks of friendship from James I. and the prince of Wales, and several of the nobility. The memoirs of his negotiations, in letters written by him to the ministers, and their replies, were published in 5 vols, 12mo, Paris, 1750, under the title of Ambassades de M. de la Boderie en Angleterre sous le Règne de Henri IV. et la Minorité de Louis XIII. He is said to have been one of the authors of the Catholicon. He died in 1615.

FEVRE, or FABRI, (James le,) in Latin *Faber Stapulensis*, a learned French ecclesiastic, born at Etaples, in Picardy, in 1440. He studied at the university of Paris, where his extensive acquirements procured him a high reputation, and he was one of the first of those who began to revive a taste for ancient literature. His zeal exposed him to the jealousy and resentment of ignorant and bigoted zealots, who accused him of being favourable to Lutheranism, and so harassed him, that he was obliged to withdraw from Paris. He was now invited by William Briçonnet, bishop of Meaux, who was a lover of science and men of learning, to take refuge in his family; and received from that prelate the appointment of his grand-vicar. But his enemies at Paris instigated the Franciscans at Meaux to raise such an outcry, that the bishop was forced to withdraw his protection from Le Fevre. Upon this he retired first to Blois, and from thence into Guienne; about which time he was degraded from his doctor's degree by the faculty of the Sorbonne. He was, however, in some measure sheltered from the fury of his persecutors by the interposition of Francis I., and by his sister, Margaret, queen of Navarre, who received him into her protection at Nerac, and honoured him with her esteem and confidence during the remainder of his days. By her order he took a journey to Strasburg, to confer with Bucer and Capito respecting the reformation of the Church. If he was led to concur with those eminent men in some particular points, like his friend Erasmus he disapproved of the decisive steps which the German reformers had taken in breaking off their connexion with the church of Rome, and continued a papist, at least in profession, until his death, which took place in 1537, when he had arrived at a very advanced age. Some very singular things are related of his last hours. Margaret of Navarre was very fond of Faber, and visited him often. He and other learned men, whose conversation greatly pleased the queen, dined with her one day; when, in the midst of

the entertainment, Faber began to weep. The queen asking the reason, he answered, that the enormity of his sins threw him into grief; not that he had ever been guilty of debaucheries; but he reckoned it a very great crime, that having known the truth, and taught it to persons who had sealed it with their blood, he had had the weakness to keep himself in a place of refuge, far from the countries where crowns of martyrdom were distributed. The queen comforted him; yet he was found dead a few hours after going to bed. It was once Le Fevre's misfortune to be involved in a contest with his friend Erasmus, in which the former was unwarrantably the aggressor. When Erasmus published his notes upon the New Testament, he gave different interpretations of some passages from those which Le Fevre had lately advanced. On this occasion the latter discovered a want of moderation and liberality, that was highly unworthy of his character; for he attacked Erasmus with great rudeness, treating him as a corrupter of the Scriptures, and charging him with advancing impieties. With the most complete success, and at the same time with admirable temper, did Erasmus vindicate himself from the unmerited imputations. Le Fevre was the author of Psalterium quintuplex, Gallicum, Romanum, Hebraicum, Vetus, Conciliatum, 1509, fol.; Epistolæ Beati Pauli, cum Commentariis, 1515, fol.; De Maria Magdalena, triduo Christi, et ex tribus una Maria, Disceptatio, 1518, 4to; Commentarius in Ecclesiasten, et in IV. Evangelia, 1522, fol.; Commentarius in Epistolas Canonicas, 1527, fol.; and Agones Martyrum Mensis Januarii, 1525, fol. He was also the author of a French translation of the New Testament, now exceedingly scarce, of which the first part, containing the four evangelists, appeared before the year 1523; and the second part, containing the remaining books, towards the end of that year; and of a French translation of the whole Bible, published at Antwerp in 1530, fol., which was reprinted with corrections in 1534, in 4 vols, 8vo, and was afterwards prohibited and suppressed. It was called the Emperor's Bible, from the name of the printer.

FEVRE, (Nicolas le, or Nicolaus Faber,) an ingenious and learned man, born at Paris, in 1544. In his youth he had a dreadful accident: while cutting a pen, a small piece of the quill flew into his eye, and caused such acute pain, that he lifted, in sudden anguish, the knife to his eye, and struck it out of the socket. He studied the civil law at Toulouse, Padua, and Bologna, and after residing eighteen months at Rome, he returned to Paris, and applied himself to polite literature. His edition of Seneca appeared in 1587, with learned notes. He also devoted some time to the mathematics, and with such success, that he discovered the falsity of Scaliger's demonstration of the quadrature of the circle. On the accession of Henry IV. he was made preceptor to the duke of Condé, and after the king's death he held the same office in the education of Louis XIII. He died in 1611. His works, which are few, were collected after his death by his friend Le Begue, 4to, 1614, Paris. The praises bestowed on Nicolas le Fevre, by Baillet, and almost all the critics of the time, are of the most exalted kind; an advantage which his very great merits would not perhaps have gained, had they not been enhanced by his modesty. He was admired and loved, but not feared. Lipsius pronounced him a perfect critic, almost the only one capable of correcting and polishing the works of others. Of the same cast are the eulogies upon him by Baronius, Scævola Samarthanus, Sirmond, Pithœus, cardinal Perron, Isaac Casaubon, Scaliger, Scioppius, and others.

FEVRE, (Claude le,) a painter and engraver, born at Fontainebleau, in 1633. He was a pupil of Eustache le Sueur and Charles le Brun, and by the advice of the latter devoted himself to portrait painting, in which he excelled. He visited London, and died there in 1675.

FEVRE, (Valentine le,) an engraver, born at Brussels. He went to Venice, and executed there several engravings of the works of Paolo Veronese and Titian. Although feeble in manner, they are faithful representations of the style of those masters. They were published in Venice in 1680, about which period the engraver flourished.

FEVRE, (James le,) a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, whose writings against the Protestants were highly esteemed in his own communion, was born at Lisieux, in Normandy, towards the middle of the seventeenth century. By M. de Gesvres, archbishop of Bourges, he was appointed one of the vicars-general, and discharged the duties of that office until his death, which took place in 1716. He wrote, Dialogues between Eudoxus and Eucharistus on Arianism, and on the History of Iconoclasts by Father Maimbourg, a Jesuit, 1674, 12mo. Irresistible Argu-

ments for the Conviction of those who profess the pretended Reformed Religion, 1682, 12mo. A Reply to M. Arnauld, in Defence of the Irresistible Arguments, 1685, 12mo. A new Conference with a Minister respecting the Grounds of the Separation of the Protestants, 1685, 12mo. Instructions for the Confirmation of new Converts in the Faith of the Church, 1686, 12mo. A View of the Proceedings which have taken place in France, favourable, or the contrary, to the Protestants, 1686, 12mo; and a new edition of Αντιλογιαι, seu Contradictiones apparentes Sacræ Scripturæ, in breviorem Methodum olim collectæ à P. Dominico Magrio Melitensi, Theologo Congregationis Oratorii, nunc dimidia parte auctiores et correctiores, &c. 1685, 12mo.

FEVRE, (N. le,) a French Jesuit, who was the author of two works, which are held in estimation by Romish divines, A Treatise on True Religion, in opposition to Atheists, Deists, &c.; and Bayle en Petit, ou Anatomie des Ouvrages de ce Philosophe, afterwards reprinted under the title of A Critical Examination of the Works of Bayle. Both are in 12mo, and are recommended as furnishing their readers with useful antidotes to infidelity. Le Fevre died in 1755.

FEVRE, (Tannegui le, or Tanaquil Faber,) a distinguished scholar, born in 1615, of a reputable family, at Caen, in Normandy. After making considerable progress in the languages at home, he was sent to the Jesuits' college of La Fleche, whence he went to Paris, where M. de Noyers recommended him to Richelieu, who engaged him, with a pension of 2,000 livres, to inspect all the works printed at the Louvre. The cardinal designed to make him principal of the college which he was about to erect at Richelieu, and to settle on him a farther stipend, but he died before he could carry his intentions into effect; and Mazarin, who succeeded, not giving the same encouragement to learning, the Louvre press became almost useless, and Faber's pension was ill paid. His hopes being thus at an end, he quitted his employment; yet he continued for some time longer at Paris, pursuing his studies, and publishing various works. Some years after he went to Langres, where he declared himself a Protestant, and soon after became professor of classical literature in the university of Saumur. His reputation now extended at home and abroad, and pupils flocked to him from all parts. His mode of instruction was singularly excellent, and inspired a real love for letters. He was not only happy in explaining difficulties, but entered into all the beauties and delicacies of the writings on which he commented. His lectures were frequented even by the divines and the other professors. He had afterwards a contest with the university and consistory of Saumur, on account of having, unguardedly and absurdly, asserted in one of his works, that he could pardon Sappho's passion for those of her own sex, since it had inspired her with so beautiful an ode upon that subject. Upon this dispute he would have resigned his place, if he could have procured one elsewhere: and at last, in 1672, he was invited upon advantageous terms to the university of Heidelberg, to which he was preparing to remove, when he was seized with a fever, of which he died on the 12th of September, 1672.—He left a son of his own name, author of a small tract, De Futilitate Poetices, printed in 1697, 12mo, who was a minister in Holland, and afterwards lived in London, then went to Paris, where he embraced the Romish religion; and two daughters, one of whom was the celebrated madame Dacier, and another married to Paul Bauldri, professor at Utrecht. Le Fevre was, in stature, above the common standard. He was good-natured, but somewhat blunt in his conversation. He had a strong aversion to falsehood and loquacity. He was always very elegant in his dress, and so expensive in this article, that he is said to have sent constantly to England for whole boxes of gloves, silk stockings, &c., and to Paris, and even to Rome, for all sorts of essences, perfumes, and powders. He was subject to sudden starts of passion in his family, which, however, were soon over. His books, and his garden, in which he cultivated all kinds of flowers himself, were his chief delight. He ate moderately, and slept but little. He published, Luciani de Morte Peregrini Libellus, cum notis, 1653, 4to. Diatribe, Flavii Josephi de Jesu Christo Testimonium suppositum esse, 1655, 8vo. Luciani Timon, with a Latin version and notes. Epistolarum Pars Prima, 1659, 4to. Pars Secunda: cui accedunt Aristophanis Concionatrices, Græcè et Latinè, cum notis, 1665, 4to. Journal du Journal, ou, Censure de la Censure; and afterwards, Seconde Journaline, 1666, 4to. Abrégé des Vies des Poëtes Grecs, &c., with the Marriage of Belphegor, and the Life of Theseus, from Plutarch, 1665, in 12mo. French

translations of Convivium Xenophontis; Platonis Alcibiades primus; Plutarchus de Superstitione; and Aristippi Vita à D. Laertio; Méthode pour commencer les Humanités Grecques et Latines; and Fabulæ ex Locmanis Arabico-Latinis versibus redditæ, 1673, 12mo. He also published Notes upon Apollodorus, Longinus, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Ælian, Lucretius, Phædrus, Virgil, Horace, Terence, Eutropius, Justin, Dionysius Periegetes, and others.

FEVRE, (John Baptist le,) an eminent French scholar, born at Villebrune, in 1732. He was a doctor of medicine, professor of oriental languages in the French college, one of the forty members of the French Academy, and keeper of the national library, in which he succeeded Chamfort. He was proscribed by the French Directory for writing a pamphlet in which he maintained that France ought to be governed by a single chief. He was made professor of natural history at La Charente; and when the central school, as it was called, was shut up, he taught mathematics and polite literature in the college. The last ten years of his life were spent at Angoulême, where he died in 1809. He was a man of indefatigable study, and was master of fourteen languages, ancient and modern. He was, however, a valuable assistant to scholars employed on any arduous undertaking; and among others, is said to have contributed to the two editions of Strabo, printed at Utrecht and Oxford, by examining manuscripts for the editors. Among his translations are, a valuable one of Athenæus; Hippocrates's Aphorisms; Epictetus; Cebes's Table; Silius Italicus, of whom also he published an edition of the original, in 1781, containing various readings from four MSS. and from Laver's edition of 1471, never before collated by any editor.

FEVRET, (Charles,) a French civilian, born at Semur, in Auxois, in 1583. He studied the law at Strasburg under Denys Godefroy, and in 1607 he returned to Dijon, where he married Anne Brunet of Beaulne, by whom he had nineteen children, fourteen of which were born in eight years. He was a popular advocate at Dijon, and became counsellor of the three estates of the province. When Louis XIII. came to Dijon (1630) to punish an insurrection, Fevret was the only person considered capable of pleading the cause of the insurgents; and so eloquent and persuasive was his address, that the king desired him to print it, and forgave the rebels. His abilities rendered him universally known; the princes of Condé appointed him their counsellor; and he held the same honourable office also with Frederic Casimir, the palatine of the Rhine. He died at Dijon in 1661. He published in 1645 a Latin treatise, De Claris Fori Burgundici Oratoribus; and in 1653 his famous Traité de l'Abus, which has been frequently reprinted. It was written at the solicitation of the second Louis de Bourbon, prince of Condé. Fevret enlarged it afterwards by one-half, which occasioned a second edition of it after his death, in 1667. It was reprinted a third time ten years after; but the best edition is that of Lyons, 1736, 2 vols, fol. He also translated Pibrac's Quatrains into Latin verse. His motto was, "Conscientia virtuti satis amplum theatrum est."—He had a son, PETER, also a man of learning, who died in 1706, and left his fine library to the Jesuits of Dijon, with funds for increasing it. In 1708 a catalogue of it was published in 4to, with a preface by father Oudin.

FEVRET DE FONTETTE, (Charles Marie,) great grandson of the preceding, was born at Dijon in 1710, and became eminent as a lawyer, and obtained a pension from government. He was member of the Academy of Belles-Lettres, and was laboriously employed for fifteen years in editing Le Long's Bibliothèque Historique de la France, which he enlarged from one to five large fol. vols. He died in 1772.

FEYDEAU, (Matthew,) a zealous defender of the Jansenists, born at Paris in 1616. He studied at the Sorbonne, and in 1645 was engaged by the archbishop of Sens to deliver a course of instructions, under the name of Conferences, to the young candidates for ordination in his diocese. In 1646 he accepted the vicarage of Belleville, attached to the cure of St. Merry, at Paris, where he was prevailed upon to assist with his advice several young students in philosophy and theology at the university of Paris. For their use he composed his Meditations on the principal Duties of a Christian, taken from the Sacred Scriptures, the Councils, and the Fathers, which was published in 1649, 12mo, and has undergone numerous impressions. From the vicarage of Belleville he was transferred to that of St. Merry; and in that parish, conjointly with some other ecclesiastics, he established the Conferences, which became so celebrated in the ecclesiastical history

of the times. In 1650 he published A Catechism on Grace, which he had drawn up at the request of M. Francis le Fevre de Caumartin, bishop of Amiens, and which was soon afterwards reprinted under the title of Illustrations of certain Difficulties respecting Grace. This work was condemned, in the same year, by a decree of the Inquisition at Rome, which M. Fouquet, attorney-general of the parliament of Paris, would not permit to be promulgated in that city. Several pieces appeared from the press, however, in opposition to the Catechism, which were answered by the celebrated Arnauld, in his Reflections on a Decree of the Inquisition at Rome, Paris, 1651. In 1656 M. Feydeau was one of the seventy-two doctors who were expelled by the faculty of the Sorbonne, for refusing to subscribe to the condemnation of Arnauld; on which account he was also obliged to relinquish his vicarage of St. Merry. In 1657 a lettre de cachet exiled him to Cahors. For several years afterwards he lived chiefly in retirement, where he produced his Reflections on the History and Harmony of the Gospels, 2 vols, 12mo, which has been often reprinted both in France and Flanders. In 1665 the bishop of Aleth gave him a prebend in his diocese, which he resigned three years afterwards to undertake the cure of Vitri le Français, in Champagne. The bishop of Beauvais soon afterwards appointed him to a prebend in his church; but a second lettre de cachet, in 1677, procured his banishment to Bourges, whence, nine years after, a third lettre de cachet banished him to Annonay, in the Vivarès, where he died in 1694.

FEYJOO Y MONTENEGRO, (Benedict Jerom,) a celebrated critic and physician, born at Compostello, in 1701. He was educated at the university of Oviedo, whence he passed into the Benedictine monastery in that city, where he studied theology, the languages, and the mathematics, with great assiduity. He afterwards became abbot of the monastery of St. Vincent, and published several able works. In the Teatro Critico, sopra los Errores Communes, 16 vols, 8vo, Madrid, 1738—1746, are many severe reflections upon the ignorance of the monks, the licentiousness of the clergy, ridiculous privileges, abuse of pilgrimages, exorcisms, pretended miracles, &c. by which he made a formidable host of enemies. The learned part of the nation, however, undertook his defence, and he escaped the grasp of the Inquisition; and, notwithstanding the freedom he had taken with the faculty, the medical college at Seville conferred on him the degree of doctor, and honoured him with a seat at their board. A considerable part of his Teatro Critico was translated into French by D'Hermilly, Paris, 1742, in 12 vols, 12mo; and several of his Essays have been published at various times in English, the largest collection of which is entitled Essays or Discourses, selected from the works of Feyjoo, and translated from the Spanish, by John Brett, Esq., 1780, 4 vols, 8vo. The best are those on subjects of morals and criticism.

FIAMMINGO, (Arrigo.) The real name of this painter is not known, but he was a native of Flanders, and for that reason was called Fiammingo in Italy, which he visited in the time of Gregory XIII. He was employed by that pontiff in the Vatican, and painted for the Sistine chapel a picture of the Resurrection; and for the church of la Madonna degli Angeli, St. Michael conquering Lucifer. Both these works are spoken of in terms of the highest praise. Fiammingo died in 1601.—There was another painter, ENRICO, a native of Flanders, and also called Fiammingo by the Italians. He was a pupil of Ribera and Guido. His style somewhat resembles that of the latter, only his shadows are darker.

FICHARD, (John,) was a lawyer and syndic of the town of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he was born in 1512. After studying at Brisgau, under Zasius, he travelled in Italy, and spent a year at Padua for his improvement. He then returned to his native place, where he died in 1581. He wrote, Virorum qui superiori nostroque sæculo Eruditione et Doctrina illustres atque Memorabiles fuerunt, Vitæ, Frankfort, 1536, 4to. Vitæ recentiorum Jurisconsultorum, Padua, 1565, 4to. Onomasticon Philosophico-Medicum Synonymum, 1574. DeCautelis, 1577. Concilium Matrimoniale, 1580.

FICHERELLI, (Felice,) a painter, called Felice Riposo, from his remarkable taciturnity and indolence. He was born at Florence, in 1605, and was a pupil of Jacopo Empoli. Whenever he exerted himself he proved that he possessed many qualifications of a painter, for his design is chaste, and his colouring is pure and harmonious. So closely has he imitated Andrea del Sarto, that it is not easy to distinguish his works from those of that master. He died in 1660.

FICHET, (Alexander,) a learned

Jesuit, born in 1588, at Petit Bornand, in Savoy. He was appointed professor of classics and rhetoric in the college of the Trinity at Lyons, and is known principally for an edition of the whole body of poets, which he published under the title of Chorus Poetarum, Lyons, 1616, adding several pieces of the lower empire, an ample index, and a Musæum Rhetoricum et Poeticum, which seems to be a collection of the beauties of the poets. This is an editio expurgata of the Corpus Poetarum, Geneva, 1603, 1611. He published also, Arcana studiorum omnium Methodus, et Bibliotheca Scientiarum, Lyons, 1649, 8vo; reprinted by Fabricius in 1710, with additions. Favus Patrum, a collection of the thoughts of the fathers, in 12mo. He died in 1659.

FICHET, or FISCHET, (William,) born at Petit Bornand, in Savoy, and believed to be related to the preceding. He became doctor of the Sorbonne in 1454, and rector of the university of Paris in 1467, where he taught rhetoric, philosophy, and divinity, with great reputation. He opposed the plan formed by Louis XI. of arming the scholars, and was entrusted with several commissions of importance. He went to Rome with cardinal Bessarion, and he was well received by Sixtus IV., who made him his chamberlain. He wrote Rhetoric, and Epistles, printed at the Sorbonne, 1471, 4to. It was Fichet who, with his friend John de la Pierre, brought Martin Crantz, Ulric Gering, and Michael Friburger, from Germany to the Sorbonne, in order to establish a printing press at Paris, and Fichet's works, above mentioned, were the first they printed. The date of his death is not known.

FICHTE, (John Gottlieb,) a celebrated metaphysician, of the modern German school, born in 1762, at Rammenau, a small town in Upper Lusatia, where his father was a ribbon-weaver. His abilities early attracted the notice of Von Millitz, an opulent neighbour, who undertook to defray the expense of his education; and after attending a school at his native place, he studied at the universities of Jena, Leipsic, and Wittemberg. He next travelled in Switzerland, and at Zurich married a niece of Klopstock. He afterwards became a private tutor at Konigsberg, and made the acquaintance of Kant and Pestalozzi; and in 1792 he attracted general attention by his Attempt at a Criticism on all Revelation, on account of which he was made professor of philosophy at Jena. Here he began to promulgate the system of philosophy which is known under the name of "Doctrine of Science." A treatise on Faith and Providence, which appeared in the Philosophical Journal of Jena, having brought upon him the suspicion of irreligion, he retired to Prussia, and after living for some time at Berlin, removed, in 1805, to Erlangen, where he was appointed professor of philosophy; but on the breaking out of the war with France he lost his professorship. After the peace of Tilsit (1809) he obtained, through the influence of M. G. de Humboldt, the rectorship of the newly-founded university of Berlin. During his residence at Berlin he urged his wife to visit the sick in the military hospital, in consequence of which she caught a fever, from which she recovered, but communicated it to her husband. He died at Berlin, January 29, 1814, leaving a son, Immanuel Hermann, a professor at Bonn, and one of the most distinguished philosophers of Germany. Fichte's Discourses to the German People during the French Invasion were highly valued. His Doctrine of Science (Wissenschaftslehre) grew out of the transcendental idealism of Kant, of whom Fichte at first considered himself as a mere disciple. But he afterwards formed a theory of his own, which, however, he had the mortification to see superseded by that of Schelling. His works are numerous, and very obscure.

FICINO, (Marsilio,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic, born at Florence in 1433. His father, who was physician to Cosmo de Medici, sent him to study medicine at Bologna; where, by reading the academical questions of Cicero, he became attached to the principles of Plato. On his return home for a short visit, his father introduced him to Cosmo de Medici, who was himself a Platonist, and who was so much pleased with young Ficino, that he destined him to be the principal of the Platonic school which he was about to establish. With this view he placed him under the ablest instructors, and among others under George Gemistus, called also Pletho, a native of Constantinople, who assiduously instructed him in the Greek language, with the design of qualifying him to translate the writings, and to revive the philosophy, of Plato. Reading about the same time in Plato, that heaven had bestowed music on man, in order to calm his passions, he learned that science also, and amused himself with chanting the hymns of Orpheus, accompanying him-

self with a lyre resembling that of the Greeks. Some of the first-fruits of his studies were, translations into Latin verse of the Pæmander, and Asclepius, at that time attributed to Hermes Trismegistus; and the Hymns of Orpheus. By way of reward, Cosmo bestowed upon him an estate at Carregi, near Florence, and a house in the city, together with some magnificent Greek MSS. of Plato and Plotinus. Ficino, now appointed president of the new academy, applied himself to the translation of the whole of Plato's works into Latin; which was first printed at Florence in Gothic characters, but without date. He is said to have completed this work when he was only thirty-five years of age. He also made a translation of Plotinus, at the solicitation of John Picus of Mirandola, and from the works of Jamblicus, Proclus, Synesius, Psellus, Theophrastus, and other Platonists. After the death of Cosmo, Ficino found liberal patrons in his son Pietro, and his grandson Lorenzo the Magnificent. By the former, copies of his translation of Plato's works were dispersed throughout Europe, and he was encouraged to deliver a series of lectures in illustration of them, at the university of Florence. The fame of these lectures soon spread to the remotest parts, and drew a vast concourse of auditors. By their means Platonism was propagated over all Italy, as well as other parts of Europe, particularly Germany, and made wide encroachments on that unrivalled dominion which the Peripatetic philosophy had for ages possessed in the schools. When Ficino was about forty-two years of age, he was persuaded to abandon his sceptical notions by the eloquent discourses of Savanorola, who came to preach at Florence. He then determined to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, and, when he had entered into orders, Lorenzo obtained for him a canonry of the cathedral church of Florence, together with the administration of two parishes in that city. The leisure which he could spare from his various avocations was spent by him at Carregi. He died there in 1499, having, by care and a proper regimen, supported a naturally delicate constitution to the age of sixty-six. He was a man of great sweetness and moderation of temper, simple and pleasing in his manners, and is commended for the purity of his morals, and the ardour of his piety. Baronius has gravely related, upon the testimony of persons whom he calls credible witnesses, that after his death Ficino appeared to his friend Michael Mercatus, in conformity with a promise which he had made when living, to satisfy him of the truth of what he had formerly taught concerning the immortality of the soul. His numerous theological, philosophical, and other works were collected together and published, in 2 vols, fol., at Venice in 1516, at Basle in 1561 and 1576, and at Paris in 1641. His translation of the works of Plato was printed at Venice in 1491, at Lyons in 1590, and at Frankfort in 1602; his translation of the works of Plotinus at Basle in 1580; and his Epistles, in twelve books, containing numerous treatises, at Venice in 1495, fol., and at Nuremberg in 1497, 4to.

FICORONI, (Francesco,) a celebrated Italian antiquarian and medallist, born at Lugnano, or, according to others, at Libico, near Rome, in 1664. He was the founder of the Society degl' Inculti, at Rome. He died in that city in 1747. He wrote, Osservazioni sopra l'Antichità di Roma descritte nel Diario Italico del Montfaucon; La Bolla d'Oro de Fanciulli nobili Romani; I Tali ed altro Instrumenti Lusorii degli antichi Romani; Le Maschere Sceniche e Figure Comiche degli Antichi Romani; I Piombi Antichi; I Vestigi e Rarità di Roma antica, richercate et spiegaté.

FIDDES, (Richard,) an English divine, born at Hunmanby, near Scarborough, in 1671. He entered at Corpus Christi college, and afterwards removed to University college, Oxford, and after taking his degree of B.A. he returned to Yorkshire. In 1694 he was presented to the living of Halsham, in that county; but the marshy situation of the place proved so injurious to him, that he was suddenly deprived of his speech, and never after completely recovered it. Thus disabled from performing his duty, he came to London in 1712, and, no longer able to shine as before as an eloquent preacher, he determined to maintain himself by his pen. By the friendship of Swift he was recommended to lord Oxford, who made him his chaplain; but the hopes of preferment, under the Tory party, vanished at the death of the queen, and the changes of the ministry. By the recommendation of Dr. Radcliffe, his relation, he took his degree of B.D., and afterwards was honoured with that of D.D. by the university. He died at the house of his friend Anstis, at Putney, in 1725, aged fifty-four, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. He wrote, A prefatory Epistle concerning some Remarks to be published on Homer's Iliad; occasioned

by the proposals of Mr. Pope towards a new English version of that poem, 1714, 12mo; a kind of moral commentary upon Homer: it is addressed to Swift. Theologia Speculativa, or the first part of a body of divinity under that title, wherein are explained the principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, 1718, fol.; the second part is entitled Theologia Practica, wherein are explained the duties of Natural and Revealed Religion, published in 1720, fol. Fifty-two practical Discourses on several subjects, fol. The Life of Cardinal Wolsey, 1724, fol. This work, in the composition of which Fiddes is said to have been encouraged by bishop Atterbury, was attacked with great severity in The London Journal, and the author charged him with being a papist. Fiddes repelled this accusation in An Answer to Britannicus, compiler of The London Journal, 1725, in two letters. He next undertook the lives of Sir Thomas More and bishop Fisher; but when he had gone through a great part of this work, he lost his MS. He also published, A General Treatise of Morality, formed upon the Principles of Natural Reason only; with a preface in answer to two essays lately published in the Fable of the Bees, and some incidental Remarks upon an Inquiry concerning Virtue, by the Right Honourable Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, 1724, 8vo. A Preparative to the Lord's Supper. A Letter in Answer to one from a Freethinker, occasioned by the late Duke of Buckingham's epitaph, 1721, 8vo. Fiddes was an ingenious, but not a very learned man. He had so happy a memory, that he retained every thing he read, and never made use of notes in preaching. His misfortunes, in the latter part of his life, were chiefly owing to his strong attachment to a party. His application to his studies was so intense, that he would frequently pass whole nights in writing, which, together with his misfortunes, is supposed to have hastened his death.

FIDELIS, (Cassandra,) a very learned lady born at Milan in 1465. Politian considered her as no less a prodigy among her sex than Picus was among his, and was so struck with her character, that he visited Venice almost solely with a view to converse with her. In 1487 she delivered a public oration before the university of Padua, "pro Alberto Lamberto Canonico Concordiensi." She addressed another to Bona Fortia, queen of Sarmatia, when visiting Venice, on which occasion the queen presented her with a magnificent gold chain; but Cassandra, with philosophic indifference, gave it the next day to the doge. She gave her hand to Jo. Maria Marpellius, of Vicenza, a physician, who in 1521 left her a widow. In her ninetieth year she was appointed to preside over a religious society of her own sex at Venice, and died in 1558, or as some say in 1567.

FIELD, (Richard,) a learned divine of the church of England, born, of reputable parents, at Hempsted, in Hertfordshire, in 1561. He received his earlier education at the free-school of Berkhampstead, whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, and thence to Magdalen hall. After taking his degree of M.A., he, for about seven years, delivered lectures in logic and philosophy, and on Sundays cathechetical lectures, in Magdalen hall, which were attended by many members of the university. At this time he was esteemed one of the ablest disputants in Oxford. He was also famed for his acquaintance with school divinity, and for his talents as a preacher. Afterwards he became divinity reader for a time in the cathedral church at Winchester; and in 1594 he was chosen divinity reader to the Society of Lincoln's-inn, a member of which presented him to the living of Burghclear, in Hampshire. He soon after declined the living of St. Andrew's, Holborn. In 1598, being then doctor of divinity, he was made chaplain in ordinary to queen Elizabeth, and soon afterwards prebendary of Windsor. About this time he maintained a friendly intercourse with the judicious Hooker. Soon after the accession of James I. Dr. Field was appointed chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, and was included in special commissions that were issued for ecclesiastical causes, and the exercise of spiritual jurisdiction within the diocese of Winchester. In 1604 he was made canon of Windsor; and in the following year, when the king was to be entertained at Oxford, he was sent for to take a part in the divinity act, and on that occasion he greatly distinguished himself. In 1606 he published, in London, his great work, Of the Church, four books, fol.; to which, in 1610, he added a fifth, with an appendix, containing A Defence of such Passages of the former Books that have been excepted against, or wrested to the Maintenance of the Romish Errors. They were afterwards reprinted at Oxford in 1628. About the year 1610 James I. bestowed upon him the deanery of Gloucester. The bishopric of Oxford was

intended for him, but he died of apoplexy before the appointment was conferred in form, 21st of November, 1616, aged fifty-five. He was a man highly respected for his learning, and anxiously devoted to the healing of dissensions in the Church, so that at one time king James wished to employ his great abilities to effect a reconciliation between the Lutherans and Calvinists of Germany. The first time the king heard him preach, he quaintly observed, "This is a Field for God to dwell in;" and almost in similar words he was styled by Fuller, "That learned divine, whose memory smelleth like a Field which the Lord hath blessed." Dr. Field published a sermon on St. Jude, ver. 3, 1604, 4to, preached before the king at Windsor; and, a little before his death, he had composed great part of a work entitled, A View of the Controversies on Religion, which in these last Times have caused the lamentable Divisions in the Christian World.

FIELDING, (Henry,) the celebrated novelist, was born at Sharpham Park, Somersetshire, in 1707. His father was a lieutenant-general in the army, and grandson to the earl of Denbigh; and his mother was daughter to the first judge Gould. He received his earlier education at home, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Oliver, whom he afterwards ridiculed in the humorous but coarse character of parson Trulliber, in Joseph Andrews. He then went to Eton, where he formed an early intimacy with Lyttelton, Fox, Pitt, Hanbury Williams, and others. At the age of eighteen he went to Leyden, where he devoted himself to the study of civil law for two years. Being ill supplied with money by his father, who had taken a second wife, and had another rising family to provide for, he returned to London, and there plunged into a career of dissipation which incurably undermined his constitution. He now found that something must be done for bread; he therefore commenced author, and produced his first dramatic piece, Love in several Masques, 1727, which, together with The Temple Beau, the next year, drew forth the applauses of crowded audiences. He was not, however, always successful, and he ventured to publish one of his pieces, bearing in the title, "as it was damned at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane." In his twenty-sixth or twenty-seventh year he married Miss Craddock, of Salisbury, a young lady of great beauty, with a fortune of about 1,500*l.*, but this, together with the estate of Stower, in Dorsetshire, which, about the same time, fell to him by his father's death, and which might, with economy, have rendered him independent, was quickly squandered in expensive hospitality, and an improper show of equipage and magnificence, and at thirty years of age Fielding found himself destitute. He now applied to the law, and in due time was called from the Temple to the bar, and began to make a respectable figure in Westminster hall; but frequent attacks of the gout prevented the success which his abilities promised. To maintain himself and a wife and children, whom he tenderly loved, he again had recourse to his pen; and, besides several dramatic pieces, he wrote on a variety of occasional subjects. He contributed to a periodical paper entitled The Champion; and composed, An Essay on Conversation; An Essay on the Knowledge and Characters of Men; A Journey from this World to the next; and his History of Jonathan Wild. In 1742 he published his admirable novel, The History and Adventures of Joseph Andrews. It was in the midst of anxious cares and broken health that he had the affliction of seeing his beloved wife sink under a lingering illness. The stroke almost overpowered him, and the poignancy of his grief occasioned great alarm to his friends. As soon as he had recovered his spirits, he renewed his exertions. Being warmly attached to the cause of liberty and Protestantism, he endeavoured to serve it, during the rebellion of 1745, by a periodical paper entitled, The true Patriot, which was followed by the Jacobite Journal. His services were not overlooked, and he obtained the appointment to the office of a Middlesex justice, and he employed his talents to render it truly respectable, by devising measures for the prevention of crimes, and for the improvement of the police. He published, in 1749, a Charge to the Grand Jury, containing an accurate account of the institution and particular duties of grand juries. His Enquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of Robbers, &c. dedicated to lord chancellor Hardwicke, was esteemed a very judicious and useful performance; and his Proposal for the Maintenance of the Poor evinced much diligence of research. In the intervals of these serious occupations he found leisure to write his most popular work, the novel of Tom Jones. His third novel, Amelia, written like the preceding, in the midst of his official avocations,

appeared in 1751. It is justly placed below Tom Jones in point of variety and invention; but its true character is that of a series of domestic paintings, drawn, it is supposed, in part from his own family history. It has more of the pathetic, and less of the humorous, than his other pieces. After this period his constitution, undermined by repeated attacks of the gout, rapidly gave way. His mind, however, retained its activity; and he engaged in a new periodical paper, entitled The Covent-garden Journal, of which two numbers a-week were published for a twelvemonth, to the general entertainment of its readers. Its farther progress was stopped by the declining health of the author, who was now fallen into a dropsy. After obtaining some temporary relief from tapping, he was advised, as a last resource, to try the climate of Portugal. The last effort of his pen was to write an account of his voyage, marked with the peculiar character of his genius. About two months after his arrival at Lisbon he sunk under his complaints, October 8, 1754, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was attended by his second wife, by whom he left four children. His works have been published in 12 vols, 8vo.

FIELDING, (Sarah,) third sister of the preceding, was born in 1714, and died unmarried at Bath, where she had long resided, in 1768. Soon after the appearance of her brother's Joseph Andrews, she published a novel in 2 vols, 12mo, entitled The Adventures of David Simple, in Search of a Faithful Friend. In 1752 she produced a third volume. In 1753 she published, The Cry, a new Dramatic Fable, 3 vols. Her last performance was Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates, with the Defence of Socrates before his Judges, translated from the original Greek, 1762, 8vo. She also wrote, Familiar Letters between the Characters in David Simple, 2 vols; The Governess, or Little Female Academy; The Lives of Cleopatra and Octavia; The History of the Countess of Delwyn, 2 vols; and The History of Ophelia, 2 vols.

FIELDING, (Sir John,) was half brother to Henry Fielding, and his successor in the office of justice for Westminster, in which, though blind from his youth, he acted with great sagacity and activity for many years. He received the honour of knighthood for his services in October, 1761. He published An Account of the Origin and Effects of a Police, set on foot by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in the year 1753, upon a Plan presented to his Grace by the late Henry Fielding, Esq. To which is added, A Plan for preserving those deserted Girls in this Town who become Prostitutes from Necessity, 1760, 8vo; Extracts from such of the Penal Laws as particularly relate to the Peace and good Order of the Metropolis, 1761, 8vo; The Universal Mentor, containing Essays on the most important Subjects in Life; composed of Observations, Sentiments, Examples of Virtue, selected from the approved Ethic Writers, Biographers, and Historians, both ancient and modern, 1762, 12mo; A Charge to the Grand Jury of Westminster, 1763, 4to; Another Charge to the Grand Jury on a similar occasion, 1766, 4to. He was a distinguished promoter of the Magdalen hospital, the Asylum, and the Marine Society. He died in 1780.

FIENNES, (William,) lord Say and Sele, known for the part he took in the great rebellion, was born at Broughton, in Oxfordshire, in 1582, and was educated at Winchester, and at New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was raised from the dignity of baron to that of viscount, by James I., but in the reign of his successor he showed himself violent, inconstant, and vindictive. In the long parliament of 1640 he was very active with Hampden and Pym; and though made master of the court of wards, he slighted all reconciliation with the king, so that he was attainted of treason for not attending his majesty at Oxford. After the death of Charles I. he left the Presbyterians, whom he had hitherto supported, and joined the Independents, and during the usurpation he was created one of Cromwell's peers. At the Restoration he was greatly noticed by Charles II., made lord-privy-seal, and lord-chamberlain, though, as Wood observes, "he had been a grand rebel for twenty years, and while others, who had been reduced to a bit of bread for his majesty's cause, were left to pine and languish under insult and disappointment, and though a promoter of the rebellion, and in some respects accessary to the murder of Charles, he died quietly in his bed," 14th of April, 1662, and was buried with his ancestors at Broughton. He is called by Whitlock, "a man of great parts, wisdom, and integrity;" and Clarendon, allowing him the same merit, describes him as "ambitious, the enemy of the Church, and a violent and dangerous

leader of the discontented party." He wrote some political tracts, besides an attack against the Quakers, who it seems were numerous and troublesome in his neighbourhood.

FIENNES, (Nathanael,) second son of the preceding, was born at Broughton in 1608, and, like his father, was educated at Winchester, and at New college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow, in right of kinship to the founder. He travelled on the continent, and at Geneva confirmed that aversion which he derived from his father against the church of England. At his return he was made member for Banbury, and displayed the same violence against the royal party as his father. During the civil wars he was colonel of horse, under Essex, and governor of Bristol, which he too easily yielded to the assault of prince Rupert, for which he was condemned to lose his head. His father's influence, however, saved him, and he left the army disgraced, but still burning with resentment against the king. He joined the Independents, like his father, and, when Cromwell became protector, he was made one of his privy-council, and sent among his lords. At the Restoration he retired into the country, and died at his seat of Newton Tony, near Salisbury, in 1669. He wrote some papers in support of Cromwell's usurpation, and in another tract defended his conduct at Bristol. Clarendon represents him as an able man, and in council inferior only to Hampden.

FIENUS, or FYENS, (Thomas,) an eminent physician, born at Antwerp, in 1567. He studied medicine at Leyden, and afterwards at Bologna. In 1593 he became professor of medicine at Louvain, where he died in 1631, at the college of Breughel, of which he had been for a long time president. He wrote, De Cauteriis libri quinque, Louvain, 1598; Libri Chirurgici XII., de præcipuis Artis Chirurgicæ Controversiis, Frankfort, 1602; De Viribus Imaginationis Tractatus, Louvain, 1608; De Cometa anni 1618, Antwerp, 1619; De Vi Formatrice Fœtûs Liber, in quo ostenditur Animam rationalem infundi tertiâ die, *ib.* 1620. This work was attacked by Louis du Gardin, a professor of Douay, and Fienus replied in, De Formatrice Fœtus, adversus Ludovicum du Gardin, &c. Louvain, 1624; Semiotice, sive de Signis medicis Tractatus, Leyden, 1664.

FIESCHI, (Joseph Marie,) the principal agent in a murderous attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe, king of the French, on the 28th of July, 1835, was born at Murano, in Corsica, in 1790. He served in the army at Naples, under Murat, and was condemned in 1816 to sixteen years' imprisonment for a robbery. He devised an implement, called "the infernal machine," composed of twenty-four musket barrels, loaded with balls, which he caused to be discharged just as the king was passing, in a military procession, in the Boulevard du Temple, proceeding towards the place of the Bastile. The king escaped unhurt; but Maréchal Mortier, duc de Treviso, and ten other persons, fell dead; seven survived their wounds only a few days; and twenty-two others were more or less injured. Fieschi, and two of his accomplices, were beheaded on the 19th of February, 1836.

FIESCHI, (Giovanni Luigi,) count of Lavagna, born in 1525, was the head of one of the noblest houses in Genoa. Being of an aspiring disposition, he was readily tempted to aim at that distinction in the state from which he was precluded by the superior influence of the Doria family. This was now headed by the famous Andrew Doria, who had justly risen to the rank of first citizen, but who was too much bent upon the elevation of his nephew, Giovannino Doria, a youth of a brutal and insolent character. Fieschi secretly attached to his cause a number of discontented nobility, and by his courteous manners rendered himself a favourite with the people, who longed for the overthrow of the house of Doria. The court of France encouraged an enterprise that might recover Genoa from its subserviency to the emperor. Fieschi also obtained the concurrence of the pope, Paul III., who sent him some galleys, and the aid of Pier Luigi Farnese, who nourished against Doria a mortal enmity. After several meetings among his friends, the plan of the conspiracy was at length fixed, and the destruction of the Doria family formed an essential part of it. On the preceding day, January 1, 1547, Fieschi prepared a galley, under the pretext of a cruise against the corsairs, and then paying a visit to Andrew Doria, he requested permission to depart early from the harbour, and took his leave with unusual demonstrations of affection. In the evening he assembled a large body of nobility at an entertainment in his palace, to whom he made an animated address, exhorting them to join him in an attempt to free their country from its oppressors. While the city was buried in sleep he

sallied forth, surrounded by his fellow-conspirators. He despatched parties to different quarters, and himself proceeded to secure the darsena, or dock in which the galleys lay. He went on board one of the vessels, whence attempting to pass to the captain-galley, in which a tumult was heard, the plank gave way, and he fell into the water. Under the load of his armour he sunk, and rose no more. Thus perished, at the age of twenty-two, the leader of an enterprise, the success of which all measures of human prudence had been taken to secure. His confederates miscarried in their attempt to seize Andrew Doria, but Giovannino fell beneath their swords.

FIESOLE. See GIOVANNI.

FIGINE, (Ambrogio,) a painter, a native of Milan, and pupil of Lomazzo. He attained such celebrity as a portrait painter, that the poet Marino has sung his praises. He also painted some historical works, which possess considerable merit. He flourished about the year 1590.

FIGRELIUS, (Edmund,) a learned Swedish antiquarian and professor of history at Upsal. He published in 1656, De Statuis illustrium Romanorum, 8vo. He had passed some months at Rome in his youth, and this work was partly the result of his studies and observations there. He died in 1676.

FIGUEROA, (Garcia de Silva y,) an eminent Spanish diplomatist, born at Badajoz in 1574. He was employed in important missions by Philip II. and Philip III., and published a valuable account of his travels in Persia and India, which is much commended by Chardin.

FILANGERI, (Gaetano,) an eminent political writer, styled the Montesquieu of Italy, descended from a noble family, was born at Naples in 1752. Being a younger son, he was destined for the army; but his inclination seemed to be entirely directed to the sciences, and he was placed under the care of Monsignor de Luca, bishop of Trivento, and made rapid progress in the classics and the mathematics. He was soon enabled to discover the defects of the laws by which most of the European nations were governed, and so early as 1771 he drew up the plan of a book on private and public education; but neither this work, nor another, called Morality for Princes, deduced from the principles of natural and civil society, was ever completed. Having afterwards applied to the law, in consequence of the desire of his relations, he published in 1774 a small work in which he ably defended a new law against the arbitrary decision of a judge. In 1777, by the advice of his uncle, the archbishop of Naples, he entered into the service of the court, and was appointed a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and an officer in the royal corps of volunteers in the marine service. Amidst the splendour of a court, however, he devoted all his spare moments, and often whole nights, to the continuation of his philosophical works. In 1780 he published the first two volumes of his great work, Scienza della Legislazione, the whole of which was to consist of seven books. The third and fourth volumes appeared in 1783; the fifth, sixth, and seventh in 1785; and the eighth was published after his death, in 1789. In 1783, with the permission of his sovereign, he retired, for the advantage of uninterrupted study, to his country residence, not far from the town of La Cava, near Naples, where he resided till 1787, when he was appointed to a place in the royal college of finance. He died on the 22d of July, in the same year, of a violent fit of the intestinal gout, and a malignant putrid fever, when he had scarcely attained to the thirty-seventh year of his age. His death was regretted by all Naples, and the king settled an annual pension to be employed in the education of his three children. Few works of modern times have been so generally sought after as the Scienza della Legislazione. Since the time of its first publication, in 1780, it has gone through ten editions, three at Naples, three at Venice, two at Florence, two at Milan, and one at Catania, in Sicily. One of the best editions of the Italian text is that of the Classici Italiani, 6 vols, 8vo, Milan, 1822. There are also two German translations of it, one by Link, an advocate of Nuremberg, and the other by Gusterman of Vienna; and two French translations, one of which is by Gallois. It has even been translated into Spanish by Don I. Rubio. Benjamin Constant published Commentaire sur l'Ouvrage de Filangieri, 2 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1822—1824. Several copies of this work were sent to America by the author, at the request of Dr. Franklin. In 1806 Sir Richard Clayton published an English translation of Filangieri, in 2 vols, 8vo, as far as relates to political and economical laws.

FILELFO. See PHILELPHUS.

FILESAC, (John,) a native of Paris, who taught ethics, and afterwards philo-

sophy, at the college de la Marche, and was rector of the university in 1586. He afterwards became curate of St. John en Grève. He was also doctor of the Sorbonne, and dean of the faculty of theology. He wrote, A Treatise on the Sacred Authority of Bishops, Latin, Paris, 1606, 8vo; another, On Lent; a treatise on the Origin of Parishes; treatises on Auricular Confession; on Idolatry, and on the Origin of the Ancient Statutes of the Faculty of Paris. They are united under the title of Opera Varia, Paris, 1614, 3 vols, 8vo; and Opera Selecta, *ib.* 1621, 3 vols, 4to. He died in 1638.

FILICAIA, (Vincenzo da,) an elegant Italian poet, born in 1642, at Florence. He studied for five years at Pisa, and then returned to Florence, where, after several years spent in the study of the belles-lettres, the grand duke appointed him senator. He was member of the academies della Crusca, and degli Arcadi, and was munificently patronized by Christina, queen of Sweden. His first ode was inspired by the heroism of Sobieski, the liberator of Vienna. His poems, which are much admired for their delicacy and noble sentiments, have been published by Scipio Filicaia, his son, under the title of Poesie Toscane di Vincenzo da Filicaia, &c. 1707, 4to; another edition was printed at Venice, 1762, 2 vols, 8vo.

FILIPPI, (Sebastiano,) a painter, born at Ferrara in 1532. He was at first instructed by his father Camillo Filippi, an artist of some repute, and then became a pupil of Michael Angelo Buonarotti. He has approached (nearer perhaps than any other artist of his time) the elevated style of his master, in a picture which he painted for the cathedral of his native city. The subject, like that of the celebrated work of his instructor, is The Last Judgment. It occupied three years of the painter's time, and though it has since been sadly mutilated, there is sufficient to attest his rare abilities. Filippi is sometimes called *Gratella*, from his being the first of the Ferrarese school who squared large works to reduce them to a smaller size. He died in 1602.

FILMER, (Sir Robert,) a writer on government, born at East Sutton, in Kent, at the end of the sixteenth century, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. His works are, The Anarchy of a Limited and Mixed Monarchy, 1646, an answer to Hunton's Treatise on Monarchy, printed in 1643; Patriarcha, in which he endeavours to prove that all government was monarchical at first, and that all legal titles to govern are originally derived from the heads of families, or from such upon whom their right was transferred, either by cession or failure of the line. He also wrote, The Freeholders' Grand Inquest, &c. On the trial of Sidney, it was made a charge against him, that there was found in his possession a MS. answer to Filmer's Patriarcha; but this was afterwards more completely answered by Locke, in his Two Treatises on Government, published in 1689. Filmer died in 1688.

FINÆUS, (Orontius,) in French Finé, professor of mathematics in the Royal College, founded by Francis I., at Paris, was born at Briançon, in Dauphiné, in 1494. He went young to Paris, and studied at the College of Navarre. He acquired much skill in mechanics, and gained high reputation by the specimens he gave of his ingenuity. He first made himself known by correcting and publishing Siliceus's Arithmetic, and the Margareta Philosophica. He afterwards read private lectures in mathematics, and then taught that science publicly in the college of Gervais. A remarkable proof of his skill in mechanics is exhibited in the clock which he invented in 1553, and of which there is a description in the Journal of Amsterdam for March 29, 1694. Yet he was obliged to struggle all his life with poverty. He died in 1555. He was one of those who vainly boasted of having found out the quadrature of the circle. His works were collected in 3 vols, fol., in 1532, 1542, and 1556, and there is an Italian edition in 4to, Venice, 1587.

FINCH, (Anne, countess of Winchilsea,) was the daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, of Sidmonton, in the county of Southampton. She was maid of honour to the duchess of York, second wife of James II.; and afterwards married to Heneage, second son of Heneage, earl of Winchilsea, who, upon the death of his nephew Charles, succeeded to the title of earl of Winchilsea. She wrote a poem, entitled, The Spleen, printed in A New Miscellany of Original Poems on several Occasions, published by Mr. Charles Gildon, in 1701, 8vo. A collection of her poems was printed in 1713, 8vo; containing likewise a tragedy called Aristomenes. She died in 1720.

FINCH, (Henry,) of the family of the lord-keeper, was born in the county of Kent, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, whence he went to Gray's-inn,

and afterwards became a counsellor of reputation, and was autumn or summer reader of that house in 2 James I. In 1614 he attained the rank of a serjeant, and two years after was knighted. He wrote Nomotechnia, ou Description del Commun Leys d'Angleterre, &c. Lond. 1613, fol. This Description of the Common Law was afterwards translated by himself into English, under the title, Of Law, or a Discourse thereof, Lond. 1627, 1636, and 1661, 8vo. He died in 1625.

FINCH, (Heneage,) first earl of Nottingham, son of Sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London, was born in the county of Kent, in 1621. He was educated at Westminster School, and Christ church, Oxford; and at the Inner Temple he assiduously applied himself to the study of the law. He was made solicitor-general, and created a baronet, by Charles II., and in 1661 he was elected a member for the university of Oxford. In 1667 he was very active in defence of lord Clarendon, and in 1670 he was made attorney-general, and three years after lord keeper, and raised to the peerage. In December, 1675, he was appointed lord chancellor, and in 1681 he was created earl of Nottingham. He acted as high-steward at the trial of lord Stafford. He died in December 1682. He was a man of great wisdom and eloquence, and though born in dangerous and troublesome times, he so conducted himself, that he retained in every situation the good opinion of the king and of the people. Burnet has commended him for his attachment to the Church; Dryden has recorded him in his Absolom and Achitophel, in the character of Amri; and for his powers in oratory, he acquired the name of the Roscius and Cicero of England. Some of his speeches in parliament, and on judicial causes, have been published.

FINCH, (Daniel,) second earl of Nottingham, son of the preceding, was born in 1647, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Though he was one of the privy counsellors who proclaimed the elevation of the duke of York to the throne, he never appeared at court during the reign of James II., but upon that monarch's abdication he wished the appointment of a regent, and not the setting up of another king. When William and Mary were advanced to the throne, he declined the post of lord high chancellor; but was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state. In 1690, he attended William III. to the famous congress at the Hague; and James II. took such umbrage at his services, that in his declaration upon his intended descent in 1692, his lordship was excepted out of his general pardon. In March 1694 he resigned his place of principal secretary of state; but he was again appointed to that office on the accession of queen Anne. At the accession of George I. he was one of the lords for the administration of affairs, and was declared president of the council. He retired from public affairs in 1716, and died in 1730. He wrote a very elaborate book in reply to Whiston's letter to him on the Trinity, for which he was thanked by the university of Oxford.

FINCH, (Edward,) brother of Sir Heneage Finch, first earl of Nottingham, was vicar of Christ Church, London, from which he was ejected by the parliamentary inquisitors. He died in 1642.

FINCH, (Robert,) a learned antiquary, born in London in 1783, and educated at St. Paul's school, whence he was removed to Baliol college, Oxford. He took orders, and in 1814 visited Portugal, France, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, and Palestine. In 1817 he returned to his native country, but he quitted it in the following year, and went to Rome, where he chiefly resided till his death, in 1830. He bequeathed his valuable library, and his collections of medals, coins, pictures, prints, and antiquities, to the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford. He published two sermons, entitled, The Crown of Pure Gold, and Protestantism our surest Bulwark, 1809.

FINCK, (Jasper,) a German Lutheran divine, born of poor parents at Giessen, in 1578. He studied at the university of Marpurg, where he continued for several years. When the academic institution was established at Giessen, he was made professor of logic, physics, metaphysics, and theology. In 1616 he was invited to Cobourg, where he was appointed preacher and general superintendent of that diocese. He wrote Controversiæ Theologicæ et Philosophicæ, oppositæ Goclenii, Piscatoris, Angelocratoris et multorum aliorum erroneis Opinionibus; Disputationes Antigoclenianæ; De Analogia Sacramenti Zuingliana et Fractione Panis Calvinistica; De Diebus Festis et Feriatis in Ecclesiis Augustanæ Confessionis.

FINCK, (Thomas,) a Danish mathematician, born at Flensburg in South Jutland, in 1561. His father, who was a disciple of Melancthon, took upon him-

self the care of his early education; after which he was sent to Strasburg, where he studied philosophy, the mathematics, and eloquence. From Strasburg he proceeded to visit the principal German universities; and then went to Basle, where he published a geometrical treatise, which procured him great applause. He afterwards studied at Padua and Pisa; and, returning to Basle, was admitted to the degree of doctor in medicine, in 1587. He then visited the most famous academies in Germany, and the north of Europe, and was invited to Gottorp, and made physician to prince Philip, duke of Sleswick. In 1591 he was appointed to the professorship of mathematics in the university of Copenhagen, which he retained until 1602, when he was created first professor of eloquence. In 1603 he was nominated professor of medicine in the same university. He was also appointed president and administrator of the royal economical school and corporation. He died in 1656, when nearly ninety-six years of age. He was the author of Geometriæ Rotundi, Lib. XIV., 1591, 4to; De Constitutione Matheseos, 1591, 4to; Horoscopographia, sive de inveniendo Stellarum Situ Astrologia, 1591, 4to; De Hypothesibus Astronomicis, Dimensionibus Mundi, ac primi Motus Circulis, 1594, 4to; De Diebus et Noctibus, 1601, 4to; De Mensibus et Annis, 1602, 4to.

FINDLAY, (Robert,) a Scotch divine, born in 1721, and educated at the university of Glasgow, whence he went to Leyden, and afterwards to Edinburgh; but soon relinquished the medical profession, and devoted himself to the Church. In 1744 he was ordained minister of the parish of Stermson, from which he removed to Galston the year following, and next went to Paisley. In 1756 he became minister of the north-west parish of Glasgow; and in 1782 became professor of divinity in that university. He wrote Vindication of the Sacred Books, and of Josephus against Voltaire, 8vo; and The Divine Inspiration of the Jewish Scriptures asserted, 8vo. He died in 1814.

FINET, (Sir John,) a gentleman of wit and ingenuity among the courtiers of James I. and Charles I. He was born at Soulton, near Dover, in 1571. He wrote Fineti Philoxenus, a book on the precedency, treatment, audience, and punctilios observed towards foreign ambassadors at the English court, published by James Howel, in 1656. He died in 1641.

FINGAL, prince of Morven, a province of ancient Caledonia, born A.D. 282. He is celebrated in the poem of Ossian for his bravery, prudence, and patriotism. He fought against the Romans, at that time masters of the South of Britain, and made frequent expeditions to the Orkneys, Ireland, and Sweden.

FINIGUERRA, (Maso,) a Florentine artist, who flourished about the year 1460, and for whom the Italians claim the invention of taking impressions on paper from engravings. To the merit of the discovery he may perhaps be entitled, as the Germans, who claim it five years antecedently, had very little correspondence with the Italians except at Venice. The only works of Finiguerra of which much is known, are twenty-four plates, representing fabulous subjects.

FINKENSTEIN, (Charles William Finck, count de,) born in 1714, of one of the first families in Prussia. He prosecuted his studies under the direction of the celebrated J. H. S. Formey, at Berlin. In 1735 he was sent to Stockholm as minister plenipotentiary from the king of Prussia, Frederic William. He paid particular attention to the state of parties in Sweden, and drew up in French an account of the diet of 1738, which has been often printed. Being recalled in 1740, he went on a mission to Russia, and remained there till 1748. Frederic II., in 1749, appointed him minister of foreign affairs in the room of count Podewils, and he retained this situation till the close of his life. He died in 1800.

FINLAY, (John,) a modern Scotch poet, born in 1782, at Glasgow, where he closely studied the history and popular literature of his country. He published, Wallace, or the Vale of Ellerslie; and Scottish ballads, historical and romantic, principally ancient, with notes and a glossary, to which are prefixed, Remarks on Scottish Romance. He also wrote a Life of Cervantes. He died in 1810.

FIORAVANTI, (Leonardo,) a physician of Bologna, in the sixteenth century, who possessed a considerable degree of reputation among his contemporaries. He wrote, Del Specchio di Scientia Universale, Venice, 1564; Regimento della Peste, *ib.* 1565; Capricci Medicinali, *ib.* 1568; Il Tesoro della Vita Humana, *ib.* 1570. He died in 1588.

FIORE, (Colantonio del,) a Neapolitan painter, born in 1352. He was a pupil of Francesca Simone, and executed several works for the churches of Naples. His best picture, painted when he was eighty

years of age, is in the church of Lorenzo: it represents St. Jerome extracting a thorn from the foot of a lion. He died in 1444.

FIRENZUOLA, (Angelo,) an Italian poet, born at Florence, in 1493, and patronized by pope Clement VII. He was for some time an advocate, and then became an ecclesiastic of the congregation of Vallombrosa. His prose works were published at Florence in 1548, 8vo, and his comedies and other poetical pieces the year after, and in 1765, in 4 vols, 8vo. He died at Rome in 1545.

FIRMIAN, (Charles, count de,) administrator of the Austrian government of Lombardy, was born of a noble family, at Trent, or at Kromnetz, in the Tyrol, in 1718. The emperor Charles VI. invited him to Vienna, and appointed him a member of the aulic council; but on the death of that prince, soon after, he went to Rome, to study history and jurisprudence, and to improve his taste for the fine arts. On the accession of Francis I. he was recalled to Vienna, to resume his office, and he now made the acquaintance of Metastasio. Maria Theresa, soon after her accession, sent him ambassador to Naples, and made him governor of Austrian Lombardy, during the minority of the archduke Ferdinand. He was decorated with the order of the Golden Fleece, and appointed lieutenant-vice-governor of the duchies of Mantua, Sabionetta, and the principality of Bozzolo; with the title of imperial minister plenipotentiary to the government of Austrian Lombardy, then in the hands of the archduke. He formed valuable collections of books, medals, paintings, and engravings; and distinguished himself by his enlightened encouragement of the arts. The university of Pavia was indebted to him for a valuable library, a botanical garden, a laboratory, and a cabinet of natural history and anatomy. He died at Milan in 1782.

FIRMICUS MATERNUS, (Julius,) an ecclesiastical writer, who flourished about the middle of the fourth century, but respecting whom few particulars are known. Some suppose him to have been a person of consular dignity; some imagine him to have been a bishop; and Baronius is of opinion that he was the same person with Julius, who is said to have been bishop of Milan, and to have presided in a synod at Rome in the year 337. Fabricius speaks of him as a Sicilian, who practised for some time as an advocate in the Forum, and in his old age became a convert to Christianity. He wrote, De Errore Profanarum Religionum, addressed to the emperors Constantius and Constans. This treatise must have been written some time between 340, when the younger Constantine was dead, and 350, in which Constans was killed by Magnentius. It is a learned and able performance, and powerfully contrasts the reasonableness and excellence of the Christian system with the absurd and immoral tenets of heathenism. It was first published separately at Strasburg, 1562, 8vo; afterwards at Heidelberg, 1569, 8vo; and at Paris in 1575, 1589, and 1610, 8vo. In 1603 it was printed at Basle by Frobenius, together with Minutius Felix, in 4to, and illustrated with the notes of the learned Wowerius. It was also printed at Amsterdam in 1645; at Leyden in 1652, and in 1709, with corrections and additional illustrations by J. F. Gronovius. In 1666 it was published at Paris, at the end of Cyprian's works, fol., revised by Philip Priorius; and it is inserted in the fourth volume of the Bibliotheca Patrum. He is also supposed to be the author of a treatise entitled, Astronomicorum, seu de Mathesi, Lib. VIII. It was published at Venice, in 1497, fol., and by Aldus, 1499, fol., in the same volume with Manilius, Aratus, &c.; at Basle in 1533, fol. If Firmicus be really the author of this treatise, there is internal evidence that he wrote it before his conversion to Christianity.

FIRMILIAN, (St.) bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, in the third century, and the friend of Origen. He took St. Cyprian's part against pope Stephen; maintaining the necessity of re-baptizing those who had been baptized by heretics; and wrote a long letter on this subject in 256, to St. Cyprian, by whom it was translated into Latin; and it may be seen in his works. St. Firmilian was present at the council of Iconium, (235,) and presided at the first council of Antioch held, in 264, against Paul of Samosata. He died at Tarsus, in 269, as he was going to the second council of Antioch.

FIRMIN, (Thomas,) an English philanthropist, born at Ipswich, in 1632. He was apprenticed by his parents, who were Puritans, to a linen manufacturer in London, and was afterwards very prosperous in business. He was in his religious opinions a Socinian, to which he was brought over by the noted John Biddle; but he was held in esteem by the clergy, by Wilkins, Whichcot, and especially by Dr. Tillotson, who frequented

his company even when archbishop. He was settled in Lombard-street; and the ravages of the plague in 1665, and the fire of 1666, gave full activity to his extensive benevolence. In 1676 he erected a warehouse in Little Britain for the industrious employment of the poor in the linen manufacture, and in 1682 he established another manufactory of the same kind at Ipswich, for the benefit of the Protestants who had fled from France on account of religious persecution. For the last twenty years of his life he was governor of Christ's Hospital, to which he was a great benefactor; and there were few charitable institutions to which he did not liberally contribute. He died in 1697, and was buried in the cloisters of Christ's Hospital, where in the wall near his grave an inscription records his merits. He published in 1678, Proposals for the Employing of the Poor, and the Prevention of Beggary, &c. 4to.

FIRMIN, (Giles,) a nonconformist divine and physician, born in Suffolk, in 1617, and educated at Cambridge, where he studied physic, which he afterwards practised in New England. On his return to England he took orders, and became minister of Shalford, in Essex, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He resumed the practice of physic, and died in 1697. The best known of his works is entitled, The Real Christian.

FIROUZABADI, (Ibrahim Abou Ishak,) sometimes also surnamed Shirazi, a Persian doctor, distinguished for his knowledge of Mussulman law, was born at Firouzabad, near Shiraz, about the beginning of the eleventh century. After studying at Shiraz, Bassora, and Bagdad, he was invited by Nezam Molk, grand-vizir of Malec Schah, to undertake the direction of the college which had just been erected at his expense. He died A.D. 1083 (A.H. 476.) He wrote Al Tanbih, or, General Information, upon which Abulfadl Ahmed has written a commentary, entitled Scharh al Tanbih.

FIROUZABADI, (Magdeddin Abou Thaler Mohammed Ben Jacob,) a learned Oriental lexicographer, born at Firouzabad, A.D. 1328, (A.H. 729.) He was highly esteemed by Ben Abbas, prince of Yemen, Tamerlane, and Bajazet, and compiled a celebrated dictionary of the Arabic language, entitled Camus, or, The Ocean; of which many learned moderns have availed themselves, particularly Bochart, in his Hierozoicon. He was also the author of a work entitled, Ahassan al Lathaif, which is a collection of pleasantries and witty sayings; and of another work entitled, Assaâd bel Assâad âla deregiat al egtehád, or, The Means of being Happy, as far as it is possible to be so. He died A.D. 1414, (A.H. 817.)

FISCHER, (John Christian,) a celebrated performer on the hautboy, and composer for that instrument and for the flute, was a native of Friburg, in the Brisgau. He resided for some years in London, where he married a daughter of Gainsborough, the celebrated painter. In the spring of the year 1800, while performing a solo part at the queen's house, he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit. Prince William of Gloucester supported him out of the apartment, whence he was conveyed to his residence in Greek-street, Soho, where he expired in about an hour afterwards. In his last moments, Fischer desired that all his MS. music might be presented to George III.

FISCHER, (John Andrew,) an eminent physician, born in 1667. He was appointed professor-extraordinary in the faculty of Erfurt in 1695, and professor of logic in the Evangelical College in 1699; but he relinquished both these appointments in 1718, in order to assume the duties of the professorship of pathology and of the practice of medicine. He was for ten years physician to the court of Mentz. He wrote, Consilia Medica, quæ in Usum practicum et forensem, pro scopo curandi et renunciandi adornata sunt, Frankfort, 1704, 1706, and 1712. Ilias in Nuce, seu Medicina Synoptica, Erfurt, 1716. Responsa Practica, Leipsic, 1719. He died in 1729.

FISCHER, (John Bernard,) a German architect, born at Vienna about 1650. After studying under the ablest masters at Rome, he was invited to his native city by the emperor Joseph, who employed him in the erection of the palace of Schoenbrunn, made him his chief architect, and created him baron d'Erlach. He built several fine edifices at Vienna; but the church of St. Charles Borromeo, in the suburbs of that city, is reckoned his masterpiece. He died in 1724, leaving a work on Historical Architecture, or a collection of ancient buildings, with explanations in French and German, and 93 engravings, Vienna, 1721, fol.—His son, EMANUEL, baron de Fischer, applied himself to the study of mechanics with great success, and assisted in several of the works designed by his father. He constructed steam-engines for the mines of the Hartz, and other hydraulic machines.

He died in 1738, after amassing a large fortune.

FISCHER, (John Frederic,) a German classical scholar, born at Cobourg in 1726. He studied in the gymnasium of his native place, and afterwards at the university of Leipsic. His first publication was, a Dissertation on the Altar of Peace at Rome. In 1751 he was chosen corrector of the school of St. Thomas, at Leipsic, of which he afterwards became rector. He died in 1799.

FISEN, (Bartholomew,) a Jesuit, born at Liege in 1591. He was successively rector of the colleges belonging to his order at Hesdin, Dinant, Lisle, and other places. He was intimately conversant in ecclesiastical antiquities, and published some very learned works; among which are, De Prima Origine Festi Corporis Christi, &c. 1628, 8vo. Paradoxum Christianum, Neminem lædi nisi a Seipso, 1640, 8vo. Historia Ecclesiæ Leodiensis, 1696, fol. He died in 1649.

FISH, (Simon,) a native of Kent, educated at Oxford, whence he went to Gray's-inn, and studied the law. He fled into Germany in consequence of his acting in a play, in which severe censures were thrown upon Wolsey, and there he met William Tyndale, likewise an exile. He wrote in 1527, The Supplication of Beggars, a satire on the popish clergy, regular and secular. About 1527 or 1528, after it had been printed, a copy was sent to Anne Boleyn, and by her given to the king, who was not displeased with it; and Wolsey being now disgraced, Fish was recalled home, and was graciously countenanced by the king for what he had done. Sir Thomas More, who, when chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, had answered Fish's pamphlet in another, entitled, The Supplication of Souls in Purgatory, being advanced to the rank of chancellor in the room of Wolsey, the king ordered Sir Thomas not to meddle with Fish, and sent a message to this purpose, with his signet, by the hands of the latter. Fish died of the plague, about 1531, and was buried in the church of St. Dunstan in the West. Tanner ascribes to him two works, called The Boke of Merchants, rightly necessary to all Folkes, newly made by the Lord Pantapole; and The Spiritual Nosegay. He also published, about 1530, The Summ of the Scriptures, translated from the Dutch. His widow married James Bainham, afterwards one of the martyrs.

FISHACRE, or FIZACRE, (Richard,) a learned Dominican of the thirteenth century, a native of Devonshire. He studied at Oxford, first in the college of the great hall of the university, but afterwards taking the cowl, he removed to the Dominican convent. He was deeply versed in the writings of Aristotle; but afterwards devoted himself to the study of divinity. He was the intimate and inseparable friend of Robert Bacon, with whom Leland thinks he studied at Paris. They both died in one year, 1248, and were interred among the Dominicans at Oxford.

FISHER, (John,) a learned Romish prelate, born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, in 1459. His father, a merchant, left him an orphan very young; but, by the care of his mother, he was taught classical learning at Beverley, and was afterwards admitted in Cambridge, of Michael house, since incorporated into Trinity college, of which he successively became fellow, proctor, and master. He took holy orders, and the fame of his learning and worth reaching the ears of Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., she chose him for her chaplain and confessor. It was by his counsel that she undertook those magnificent foundations of St. John's and Christ's colleges at Cambridge; established the divinity professorships in both universities; and did many things for the propagation of learning. In 1501 he took the degree of D.D., and the same year was chosen chancellor of the university; during the exercise of which office he is said to have had prince Henry under his tuition. In 1502 he was appointed by charter the lady Margaret's first divinity professor in Cambridge; and in 1504 was made bishop of Rochester, at the recommendation of Fox, bishop of Winchester. In 1505 he accepted the headship of Queen's college, in Cambridge, which he held for little more than three years. The foundation of Christ's college was completed under his care and superintendence in 1506; and he was appointed by the statutes visitor for life, after the death of the foundress. In 1512 he was appointed to the council of Lateran, at Rome, but never went thither. St. John's college being finished in 1516, he went to Cambridge, and opened it with due solemnity. He was also commissioned to make statutes for it, and became afterwards a great benefactor to it. While he retained his headship of Queen's college, he invited Erasmus to Cambridge, and was the means of the appointment of that great scholar to lady Margaret's professorship of divinity, and afterwards

to the Greek professor's chair. Through his persuasion and entreaty, likewise, Dr. Richard Croke came and settled at Cambridge, where he was the first Greek professor after Erasmus. Upon Luther's appearance, in 1517, Fisher was one of the first to enter the lists against him. He also took an active part in vindicating king Henry's book against the answer of Luther, by publishing, A Defence of the King of England's Assertion of the Catholic Faith against Mr. Luther's Book of the Captivity of Babylon; his Defence of the Holy Order of Priesthood against Martin Luther; and some other pieces. He had even resolved to go to Rome, but was diverted by Wolsey's calling together a synod of the whole clergy, in which the bishop delivered himself with great freedom respecting the cardinal's stateliness and pride. Hitherto he had continued in great favour with Henry; but in the business of the divorce, in 1527, he adhered firmly to the queen's cause; and when the king, who greatly esteemed him for his honesty and learning, desired his opinion upon his marriage with Catharine of Arragon, he declared that there was no reason at all to question the validity of it; and from this opinion nothing could ever make him recede; and in 1529, when the affair came to be tried before the two legates, Campeggi and Wolsey, Fisher was one of the queen's council, and exerted himself with great zeal on her behalf, presenting the legates at the same time with a book which he had written in defence of the marriage. In the parliament which met in November 1529, he vehemently opposed a motion for suppressing the lesser monasteries. In 1530 he narrowly escaped being poisoned. One Rouse, coming into his kitchen, took occasion, in the cook's absence, to throw poison into some gruel which was prepared for his dinner. Fisher could eat nothing that day; but of seventeen persons who ate of it, two died, and the rest never perfectly recovered their health. Upon this occasion an act was made, declaring poisoning to be high treason, and adjudging the offender to be boiled to death; which punishment was soon after inflicted upon Rouse in Smithfield. In the same year Fisher was near meeting his death from a cannon shot, which, being discharged from the other side of the Thames, pierced through his house at Lambeth-marsh, and came very near his study. He thereupon retired to Rochester. When the question of giving Henry the title of the supreme head of the church of England was debated in convocation in 1531, Fisher opposed it with all his might. Not long afterwards he still farther exposed himself to the resentment of the king, by his weakness and credulity in giving some credit to the enthusiastic visions and impostures of Elizabeth Barton, the pretended holy maid of Kent. The intention of those who carried on the impostures of which she was the instrument, was to alienate the affections of the people from king Henry, and to excite insurrections against his government. It is but justice to bishop Fisher, however, to acknowledge, that there is no evidence of his being at all privy to their criminal designs. His attention was drawn to her in consequence of her espousing the cause of queen Catharine, to whose interests he was warmly attached. No persuasions could induce Fisher to make submission, and to have recourse to the king's clemency. In 1534 a bill of attainder passed against Elizabeth Barton and her accomplices; and Fisher, as he still refused to make submission, was adjudged guilty of misprision of treason, and condemned to forfeit his goods and chattels to the king, and to be imprisoned during his majesty's pleasure. In the same session of parliament an act was made, which annulled the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon; confirmed his marriage with Anne Boleyn; entailed the crown upon her issue; and enjoined all persons whatsoever to maintain the same, under the penalty attached to misprision of treason. In pursuance of this act, on the day of the prorogation of the parliament, an oath of allegiance to the king and his heirs was taken by both houses; but bishop Fisher, instead of joining them, retired to his house at Rochester. Afterwards, upon his refusal to take the oath, he was committed to the Tower (April 26, 1534), where no endeavours were spared in order to bring him to compliance. As Fisher continued resolute in his refusal, he was attainted in the parliament which met November 3, 1534, and his bishopric was declared void, January 2, 1535. In these circumstances he would, probably, have been permitted to drag on the short remainder of his life, had not pope Paul III., by unseasonably conferring on him, in May 1535, the honour of cardinal, by the title of cardinal-priest of St. Vitalis, precipitated his ruin. When the king heard of this circumstance, he issued the strictest orders that no person should be permitted

to bring the hat into his dominions. The measure was unworthy of a king. But when Fisher, more ambitiously than wisely, had declared to Cromwell, whom Henry had sent to interrogate him, that he would receive the cardinal's hat, the incensed monarch exclaimed, in a great passion, "Yea! is he yet so lusty? Well; let the pope send him a hat when he will; Mother of God! he shall wear it on his shoulders then, for I will leave him never a head to set it on." From this time his ruin was determined; but as no legal advantage could be taken against him, Richard Rich, solicitor-general, a busy, officious man, went to him, and in a fawning and treacherous manner, under pretence of consulting him, as from the king, about a case of conscience, gradually drew him into a discourse about the supremacy, which he declared to be "unlawful, and what his majesty could not take upon him, without endangering his soul." Thus caught in the snare purposely laid for him, a special commission was drawn up for trying him, dated June 1, 1535; and on the 17th, upon a short trial, he was found guilty of high treason, and condemned to suffer death. June 22, at five o'clock in the morning, he was told that he was to suffer on that day. He slept soundly for two hours; and then with calmness prepared for death. He was beheaded about ten o'clock in the forenoon; and his head was fixed over London-bridge the next day. He was then in his seventy-sixth year. He was a tall, well-made man, strong and robust, but at the end of his life was extremely emaciated. As to his moral and intellectual attainments, nothing could well be greater. Erasmus, his literary opponent, represents him as a man of integrity, deep learning, sweetness of temper, and greatness of soul. Most of his works, which were printed separately in England, were collected and printed together in one volume, fol., at Wurtzburg, in 1595.

FISHER, (John,) an English Jesuit, whose true name was Piercy, born in Yorkshire, and admitted into the English college at Rome, whence he removed to Louvain, and became a Jesuit in 1594. Afterwards he was sent on a mission to England, but was imprisoned and banished. He was then made professor of divinity at Louvain, and vice-provincial of the English Jesuits. Returning to England, he made a considerable figure in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. in various controversies with some noted divines of the church of England. His most remarkable conference was with Dr. Francis White, which was held in the king's presence in 1622, at the request of the duke of Buckingham, on account of his duchess being a Roman Catholic. He had conferences also with Laud, Featley, and others. He published, A Treatise of Faith, Lond. 1600, and St. Omers, 1614. A Challenge to Protestants to show the Succession of their Pastors, from Christ down, 1612. An Answer to Nine Points of Controversy proposed by King James I., with the Censure of Mr. White's Reply, 1625, 4to.—In answer to him were published, The Romish Fisher caught in his own Net, by Dr. Featley, Lond. 1624, 4to. A Conference between Bishop Laud and Fisher, *ibid.* 1639, by Laud. Reply to Fisher's Answer to some Questions propounded by King James, 1624, by Francis White. Orthodox Faith and the Way to the Church explained, by the same, 1617.

FISHER, (Edward,) a Calvinistic writer, born in Gloucestershire, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and educated at Brasennose college, Oxford. He became noted among the learned for his extensive acquaintance with ecclesiastical history, and the writings of the Fathers, and for his skill in the Greek and Hebrew languages. His narrow circumstances obliged him to keep a school in Wales, but afterwards he went to Ireland, where he died, but at what time is not mentioned. He published, An Appeal to thy Conscience, Oxford, 1644, 4to. A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians, or a Vindication of our old Gospel Festival, &c. London, 1650, 4to. An Answer to Sixteen Queries, touching the rise and observation of Christmas, propounded by Mr. John Hemming, of Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire; printed with the Christian Caveat, in 1655. But the most noted of his writings is entitled, The Marrow of Modern Divinity, 1646, 8vo. This treatise is memorable for having occasioned a controversy, of much warmth, in the church of Scotland, about eighty years after its publication. In 1720 it was reprinted in Scotland by the Rev. James Hogg, and excited the attention of the General Assembly, by which many passages in it were condemned; but it was, on the other hand, defended by Boston and the Erskines, who soon after seceded from the church (see ERSKINE), upon account of what they considered as her departure from her primitive doctrines.

FISHER, (Payne,) or, as he usually styled himself, PAGANUS PISCATOR, was born at Warnford, in Dorsetshire, in 1616, and became a commoner of Hart hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Magdalen college, Cambridge. He served for some time in the Netherlands, and soon after returned and bore an ensign's commission in the army raised by Charles I. against the Scots in 1639; on the disbanding of which he went to Ireland, and obtained the rank of captain, and on his return to England that of major. In July 1644 he served at the siege of York, and was present at the battle of Marston-moor, which he celebrated in his first published poem. Soon after this he came to London, where he employed his pen against the cause which he had supported with his sword, and became such a favourite as to be accounted poet-laureate to Cromwell. After the Restoration he endeavoured to atone for all this, by flattering the men in power, but without effect. He died, in abject poverty, in 1693, and was buried in St. Sepulchre's church-yard. He wrote, Marston-moore, sive de obsidione prælioque Eboracensi Carmen, Lond. 1650, 4to. Threnodia Gratulatoria, &c. 1652, 4to. Oratio Anniversaria, 1655, fol. Threnodia triumphans, &c., on the death of Cromwell, 1658, fol. Latin and English. Epinicion; vel Elogium fœlicissimi sereniss. fortiss. Ludovici XIV. &c. fol.

FISHER, (John,) a learned and pious English prelate, born in 1748 at Hampton, in Middlesex. He received his earlier education at the free-school in Peterborough, and was thence removed to St. Paul's School, whence he was sent in 1766 to Peterhouse, Cambridge, over which Dr. Edmund Law, afterwards bishop of Carlisle, then presided. In 1768 he succeeded to an appropriated fellowship in St. John's college, and became a tutor of his college. He afterwards accepted the curacy of Hampton. In 1780, at the recommendation of bishop Hurd, he was appointed by George III. private tutor of Prince Edward, duke of Kent, and father of her present majesty; and soon after he was sworn in one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and appointed a deputy clerk of the closet. In 1783 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and in 1786 he was made a canon of Windsor. In 1803 he was raised to the bishopric of Exeter, vacant by the death of Dr. Reginald Courtenay. Towards the end of the same year he was appointed to superintend the education of the princess Charlotte of Wales. In 1804 he became one of the vice-presidents of the Bible Society. On the claims of the Roman Catholics he delivered himself in the following terms in the House of Lords: "When men ask to be armed with extensive and formidable powers, it is very natural, it is strictly justifiable, it is highly prudential, to ask, how power has been used by this sect in time past? If doctrines sanctioned by the highest authority in the church of Rome, have never, by the same authority, been repealed or disavowed, it cannot reasonably be expected that their practices (if the means of execution were allowed) would be materially different. It is a well-known truth, that from no one principle which the Church of Rome has ever authoritatively made, it has ever authoritatively receded." On the death of Dr. Douglas, in 1807, he was translated to the diocese of Salisbury. He died in 1825, and was buried in St. George's chapel, at Windsor.

FITZ-GEFFREY, (Charles,) a divine and poet, born in Cornwall in 1575. He became a commoner of Broadgate hall, Oxford, entered into orders, and became rector of St. Dominick, in his own county. He wrote, The Life and Death of Sir Francis Drake, a poem. Affaniæ sive Epigrammata Lib. III. and Cenotaphia, Lib. I. Oxford, 1601, 8vo; and several sermons. He appears to have been also the author of a prose tract, entitled, A Curse for Corne-horders, 1631, 4to; and a religious poem, called, The blessed Birth-day, 1634, 4to; 1636, 1654, 8vo. He died in 1636.

FITZGERALD, (Lord Edward,) noted for his headstrong political partisanship and for his melancholy fate, was the son of the duke of Leinster, and was born in 1763. He joined the disaffected party in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, was proscribed, and was apprehended in a house in Thomas-street, Dublin, while secreting himself in disguise. In a scuffle with the officers by whom he was detected, he mortally stabbed one of them with a dagger, but was shot through the body by another, and died a few days after, in 1798.—He had married a lady called Pamela, the protégée, and, according to some, the natural daughter of the duke of Orleans (the well-known Egalité) and madame de Genlis, who long survived him, and married Mr. Pitcairn, an American, residing at Hamburgh, from whom she was divorced. She then resumed the name of Fitzgerald, and lived in retire-

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ment till the events of 1830 called the associate of her childhood to the throne of France, when she went to Paris. She was but little noticed, however, by Louis Philippe, and died in indigence at Paris, in November 1831.

FITZGIBBON, (John,) earl of Clare, and lord high chancellor of Ireland, the son of an eminent lawyer at the Irish bar, was born in 1749, educated at the universities of Dublin and Oxford, and afterwards entered upon the study of the law. In 1784 he was appointed attorney-general for Ireland; and on the decease of lord-chancellor Lifford, in 1789, he received the seals, and was created baron Fitzgibbon of Lower Connello. To these dignities were added the titles of viscount Clare, December 20, 1793, and earl of Clare, June 10, 1795; and the English barony of Fitzgibbon of Sidbury, in Devonshire, September 24, 1799. He died in 1802. He was a privy-counsellor, and vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin. The only publication of his, is his Speech on the Union, a measure for which he was an earnest advocate.

FITZHERBERT, (Sir Anthony,) a learned lawyer in the reign of Henry VIII., was born at Norbury, in Derbyshire, and educated at Oxford, whence he was removed to one of the inns of court, where his judgment and diligence soon distinguished him. In 1511 he was called to be a serjeant-at-law, and in 1516 he was knighted, and the year after was appointed one of his majesty's serjeants-at-law. In 1523 he was made one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, in which station he spent the remainder of his life, discharging the duties of his office with ability and integrity. He boldly withstood cardinal Wolsey in the height of his power, chiefly because of his alienating the church lands; and on his death-bed he solemnly adjured his children neither to accept grants, nor to make purchases, of abbey-lands. He died in 1538, leaving behind him a numerous posterity. He wrote, The Grand Abridgment, printed in folio, by Pynson, in 1516, with additions to the first part under the title Residuum. Ames mentions an edition by Wynken de Worde, in 1516. The Office and Authority of Justices of Peace, compiled and extracted out of the old books, as well of the Common Law as of the Statutes, 1538; often reprinted. The Office of Sheriffs, Bailiffs of Liberties, Escheators, Constables, Coroners, &c. 1538. Of the Diversity of Courts, 1529, in French; translated by W. H. of Gray's-inn, and added by him to Andrew Horne's Mirrour of Justices. The New Natura Brevium, 1534, in French; translated, and held in very high esteem; the last edition, 1794, 2 vols, 8vo, has the addition of a commentary, supposed to be written by chief-justice Hale. Of the Surveying of Lands, 1539. The Book of Husbandry, very profitable and necessary for all persons, 1534.

FITZHERBERT, (Thomas,) a learned English Jesuit, grandson of the preceding, born, probably at Swinnerton, in Staffordshire, in 1552; and educated either at Exeter or Lincoln college, Oxford. His zeal for the Romish religion, in which he had been bred, led him, in 1580, when the Jesuits Campian and Parsons came to England, to seek them out, and he supplied them liberally; which conduct exposed him to dangers, and he went an exile into France, and from thence to Madrid, to implore the protection of Philip II. on behalf of the Roman Catholics in England; but, upon the defeat of the Armada, in 1588, he left Spain, and accompanied the duke of Feria to Milan, where he continued for some time, and thence went to Rome, where he entered into the society of the Jesuits in 1614, and received priest's orders. He next removed to Brussels, where he procured the government, with the title of rector, of the English college at Rome. This office he ably filled for twenty-two years. He died in 1640. He wrote, Treatise concerning Polity and Religion, Douay, 1606, 4to; Refutation of some of the Principles of Machiavel; An sit Utilitas in scelere, vel de infelicitate Principis Machiavellani? Romæ, 1610, 8vo.

FITZHERBERT, (Nicholas,) cousin of the preceding, born about 1550, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. About 1572 he left his country for religion, as a voluntary exile, and went to Bologna, to study the civil law. He next went to Rome, and in 1587 became secretary in the family of William Alan, the cardinal of England, with whom he continued till his death. He was drowned in 1612. He published, Casæ Galatæi de bonis Moribus, 1595; Oxoniensis in Anglia Academiæ Descriptio, 1602; De Antiquitate et Continuatione Catholicæ Religionis in Anglia, 1608; Vitæ Cardinalis Alani Epitome, 1608; all printed at Rome.

FITZHERBERT, (Sir William,) a descendant of the same family with the preceding, born at Tissington, in Derbyshire, in 1748, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. Having studied the

law, he was, during seven years, a practising barrister, but passed the latter part of his life at his seat in Derbyshire. He was created a baronet in 1784. He died in 1791. He wrote Maxims, and A Dialogue on the Revenue Laws.

FITZJAMES, (James,) duke of Berwick, natural son of James II., by Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough, was born at Moulins, in 1670. He served in the French army, and in 1686 was wounded at the siege of Buda, and signalized himself in 1687 at the battle of Mohatz, where the duke of Lorraine defeated the Turks. In 1688, after his father's abdication, he was sent to command for him in Ireland, and was distinguished both at the siege of Londonderry, in 1690, and at the battle of the Boyne. In 1703 he commanded the troops that Louis XIV. sent to Spain to support the claim of Philip V., and in a single campaign made himself master of several fortified places. On his return to France he was employed to reduce the rebels in the Cevennes, took Nice in 1705, and was raised the next year to the dignity of maréchal of France, and returning to Spain, gained, in 1707, the celebrated battle of Almanza, in which he totally defeated the English under lord Galloway, and the Portuguese under Das-Minas. This victory fixed the crown on the head of Philip V., who rewarded the duke of Berwick with the dukedoms of Liria and Xerica in Valencia, the rank of a grandee of Spain of the first class, and the order of the Golden Fleece. He afterwards assisted in the reduction of Valencia and Arragon; and being then recalled by Louis XIV., he was entrusted with the army on the Rhine, opposed to that of the empire. In 1710 and the two following years he commanded in Dauphiné, where he foiled all the attempts of the duke of Savoy, with a superior army, to break into France. In the first of these years he was created a duke and peer of France, by the title of Fitz-James. He was next sent into Catalonia, and in 1714 he put an end to the resistance to king Philip by the capture of Barcelona. In 1719 he took the command of an army destined to invade Spain, and made himself master of Fontarabia and St. Sebastian. He was afterwards commander-in-chief of the troops in the south-western provinces of France. In 1730 he was made governor of Strasburg. When the war was renewed between the empire and France, he was appointed general of the French army in Germany. On the 12th of June, 1734, he was slain by a cannon-shot at the siege of Philipsburgh, at the age of sixty-three. "It was the fortune of the house of Churchill," says Montesquieu, speaking of the dukes of Marlborough and Berwick, "to produce two heroes, one of whom was destined to shake, and the other to support, the two greatest monarchies of Europe." The character of Fitzjames was in some degree dry and severe, but full of integrity, sincerity, and true greatness. He was unaffectedly religious; and, though frugal in his personal expenses, generally in debt, from the expenses brought upon him by his situation, and the patronage he gave to fugitives from England, who had supported the cause of his father. His death was regarded by the French as a public calamity. His memoirs, written by himself, were published in 1779, in 2 vols, 8vo.

FITZSIMONS, (Henry,) a learned Jesuit, born in Dublin in 1569. He was educated in the Protestant religion, and was sent to Hart hall, and afterwards to Christ Church, Oxford; but having conceived an inclination for popery, he left the university, and went to Louvain, where he entered among the Jesuits, and had for his tutor the celebrated Lessius. Here he acquired great distinction, and then returned to Ireland, where he became active in gaining proselytes, and was accounted a very able disputant. He was committed to prison in Dublin Castle in 1599, where he continued, some say two, and some five years. Having thrown out a challenge to the Protestants, the celebrated Usher, then only nineteen, undertook to dispute with him; and, after they had met twice or thrice, Fitzsimons declined any farther contest. Afterwards, being set at liberty, he went into the Low Countries, where he published a Catholic Confutation of Mr. John Rider's Claim of Antiquities, and a calming Comfort against his Caveat, with a Reply to Mr. Rider's Postscripts, and a Discovery of Puritan Partiality in his behalf. To which is annexed, An Answer to certain Complaintive Letters of afflicted Catholics for Religion, Rohan, 1608. In that year he went to Rome, was sent back to the Low Countries, and went again to Ireland, where he spent many years in making proselytes. At length, having been a great encourager and abettor of the rebellion which broke out there in 1641, he was forced to abscond, and died miserably in 1644. He wrote, A Justification and Exposition of the Sacri-

fice of the Mass, in two books, or more, printed in 1611, 4to. Britannomachia Ministrorum in plerisque et Fidei fundamentis et Fidei Articulis Dissidentium, Duac. 1614, 4to. A Catalogue of the Irish Saints, Antwerp, 1621, 8vo.

FITZSTEPHEN, (William,) an English historian of the twelfth century, and author of the earliest description of London extant, was descended from a noble Norman family, and born in London. He was a monk of Canterbury, was despatched to the pope, then probably at Rome or Benevento, once at least, and was much connected with Thomas à Becket. He was present with him at Northampton, and was an eye-witness of his murder at Canterbury, continuing with him after his other servants had deserted him. He is supposed to have died in 1191. He wrote, The Life and Passion of Archbishop Becket, in Latin, to which is prefixed his celebrated Description of the City of London. This affords, after Domesday Book, by far the most early account we have of that metropolis, "and," to use his editor's words, "we may challenge any nation in Europe to produce an account of its capital, or any other of its great cities, at so remote a period as the twelfth century." It was accordingly soon noticed by Leland, and by Stowe, who inserted a translation of it in his Survey of London.

FITZWILLIAM, (William,) earl of Southampton, a gallant naval commander in the sixteenth century, was the second son of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Aldwarke, in Yorkshire. In 1513 he was one of the chief commanders in the fleet sent against France, to clear the sea of French ships, before Henry VIII. and his allies attacked France by land; and he was seriously wounded by an arrow in attempting to destroy the French fleet at Brest. Shortly after he attended king Henry at the siege of Tournay, where he was knighted. In 1520 he was vice-admiral of England, and employed in guarding the channel at the time the emperor Charles V. came to England. In 1521 he obtained a grant of the manor of Navesby, in Northamptonshire, part of the possessions of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, then lately attainted. In 1522 he was ordered to sea with a strong fleet of twenty-eight sail to sweep the Channel; and shortly after he assisted at the taking of Morlaix, and burnt Marguison. In 1523 he was made admiral, and landed on the French coast, at Treport, in Normandy. The year following, being captain of Guisnes, in Picardy, he attacked Boulogne. In 1529 he was one of those who subscribed the articles against Wolsey. At the grand interview between the kings of England and France, in 1532, he attended his master Henry VIII. to Boulogne. In May 1535 he was sent, with others, to treat with the French king's commissioners about a league between the crowns of England and France; and was shortly after made knight of the Garter, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1537 he was advanced to the title of earl of Southampton, and was made lord privy-seal in 1539. He died in 1542.

FITZWILLIAM, (the right hon. William Wentworth Fitzwilliam,) fourth earl, was born May 30, 1748, and was the elder son of John, the second earl, by Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas, first marquis of Rockingham. He was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. He afterwards travelled on the continent, and in 1769 he took his seat in the House of Peers. In 1770 he married Lady Charlotte Ponsonby, youngest daughter of William earl of Besborough. He opposed lord North's administration throughout the American war; but when, in 1782, his uncle, the marquis of Rockingham, was placed at the head of the new cabinet, he did not take office. The death of the marquis, which happened in June of the same year, brought him a vast accession of fortune, including the fine domain of Wentworth, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, which had descended to the family of Watson from the sister and heiress of the great earl of Strafford. On lord Shelburne's acceptance of office, earl Fitzwilliam, together with many others of the Rockingham party, quitted him, and joined Mr. Fox, and the Portland party, and, during the agitation of the Regency question, he was designed for the office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. But when Mr. Fox began to eulogize the principles and practices of Revolutionary France, earl Fitzwilliam, moved by the prophetic warnings of Mr. Burke, at once joined the duke of Portland, earl Spencer, and other members of the aristocracy, who, like himself, felt the necessity of sacrificing the attachments of party to the general good, and, on the 11th of July, 1794, when the duke of Portland became the nominal head of the cabinet, while Mr. Pitt guided the helm, he accepted the office of President of the Council. Shortly afterwards he was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, then

in an alarming state, in consequence of the discontent of the Roman Catholics, and the presence of a French squadron on the western shores. The policy of earl Fitzwilliam, however, though calculated to pacify the Romanists, was not acceptable to the cabinet at home, and he was recalled, to the great dissatisfaction of the bulk of the Irish people, (March 1795.) The policy of his administration was warmly discussed in both houses of parliament; and he shortly after published an account of the leading circumstances of his short-lived administration in Ireland, in two Letters to his friend the Earl of Carlisle. In 1798, on the dismissal of the duke of Norfolk from the lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire, earl Fitzwilliam was appointed to the vacant office. After the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, he returned to the seat of President of the Council, which he retained until the fall of the Grenville administration in the following year. He afterwards retired from public life, and in 1819 resigned the lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire. He died in 1833.

FIXLMILLNER, (Placidus,) a celebrated astronomer, born in 1721 at Achleiten, near Linz, in Austria. He received his earlier education in the monastery of Kremsmunster, of which his uncle was abbot. Here he pursued his studies for six years, and then proceeded to Salzburg, where, after he had been admitted into Kremsmunster as a novice in 1737, and taken the vows, he completed his studies in theology and jurisprudence, in the mathematics, the oriental and modern languages, history, and antiquities. In 1745 he was recalled to his monastery, and received priest's orders. About the same time he was also appointed professor of ecclesiastical law, and held the office for forty years. He was also appointed notarius apostolicus in Curia Romana. He wrote a commentary on the Jus Canonicum of Arnold Corvinus, for the use of his pupils; and a work on the divine origin of the Church, entitled, Reipublicæ sacræ Origines divinæ, seu Ecclesiæ Christi exterior junctura, imperium et hierarchia, ex primigenia ejus Institutione eruta et demonstrata. In 1762 he was appointed astronomer to the monastery, in which an observatory had been erected by his uncle. Though now in the meridian of life, he applied with great diligence to those branches of study necessary to fit him for the duties of his new office. The first astronomical work that fell into his hands was the Exposition du Calcul Astronomique, by Lalande; with this alone he began to ma e observations; and this, together with Vlacq's logarithmic tables, was his only help till he obtained Lalande's large treatise on astronomy. His first work on that science was entitled, Meridianus speculæ Astronomicæ Cremifanensis, 1766. Fixlmillner now obtained a considerable rank among astronomical writers. In the year 1776 he published his Decennium Astronomicum, which contains observations made at Kremsmunster from 1765 to 1775. His third work, Acta Astronomica Cremifanensia, one of his last labours, was not printed till after his death. He made and collected, at the desire of Lalande, a great many observations of Mercury, which at that time were very scarce and difficult; and thereby enabled the French astronomer to construct his tables of that planet. This service Lalande publicly acknowledged. He was also one of the first astronomers who calculated the orbit of the planet Uranus. He also calculated the sun's parallax with great assiduity, from observations of the transit of Venus, in 1769, made in almost every part of the world. He died in 1791.

FIZES, (Anthony,) an eminent French physician, born in 1690 at Montpellier, where he became professor of mathematics and of medicine in the university. He was a man of simple manners, and of various knowledge. In the theory of diseases he followed the chemical notions of a prevailing acid or alkali. He wrote several works, of which the principal are, Opera Medica, 4to, 1742; Leçons de Chymie de l'Université de Montpellier, 12mo, 1750; Tractatus de Febribus, 12mo, 1749, also translated into French, 1757; Tractatus de Physiologia, 12mo, 1750; and several dissertations on medical subjects. Towards the close of his life he removed to Paris, but in a short time returned to Montpellier, where he died in 1765.

FLACCOURT, (F. de,) director-general of the French East India Company, commanded, in 1648, an expedition to the island of Madagascar, where he continued several years. He wrote, The History of the Isle of Madagascar, Paris, 4to.

FLACCUS, (Caius Valerius,) a Roman poet, who lived in the reign of Vespasian, and was a contemporary of Martial, who has addressed him in one of his epigrams. He was a native of Padua, according to some; or of Setia, in Latium, according to others. His death, which took place

while he was young, is lamented by Quintilian—Multum in Valerio Flacco nuper limisimus. He wrote a poem called the Argonautics, in imitation of Apollonius. Seven books, and a part of the eighth, are all that the author lived to complete out of ten. This poem, which was first discovered by Poggio Bracciolini in the convent of St. Gall, was published in 1519 by G. B. Pio.

FLACIUS. See FRANCQWITZ.

FLAHERTY, or O'FLAHERTY, (Roderic,) a learned Irish gentleman, born in 1630, in the county of Galway. He published Ogygia, or Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia, London, 1685, 4to, dedicated to the duke of York, afterwards James II. The author commences his history from the deluge, and continues it to A.D. 428. He has added a chronological table of all the Christian kings who ruled over Ireland from A.D. 482 till A.D. 1022; and a brief relation of the most prominent historic features of the island till the time of Charles II. in 1685. To this succeeds a chronological poem, which forms a summary of Irish history to the same period. At the end is a catalogue of the Scottish kings who have reigned in the British isles. In his genealogical remarks on the regal house of the Stuarts, the author attempts to prove they were originally an Irish family. The work is noticed by O'Hallaran in his History of Ireland, and is highly praised by Dr. Dudley Loftus, Belling, and Stillingfleet.

FLAMEEL, or FLEMÆL, (Bertholet,) a painter, born at Liege in 1614. He was instructed by Gerard Douffliest. He afterwards went to Genoa and Milan, and soon acquired such celebrity that he was invited to Florence by the grand duke of Tuscany. He next visited Paris, and was employed at decorative painting at Versailles. After an absence of nine years, he returned to his native city, where he executed several works for the churches. He again went to Paris, and was, in 1670, elected a professor of the Royal Academy. He died at Liege in 1675, one of the many victims, it is said, of the marchioness de Brinvilliers.

FLAMEL, (Nicolas,) a notary of Paris, born at Pontoise about the middle of the fourteenth century. He suddenly rose from poverty to extensive opulence, which gave rise to a report that he had discovered the philosopher's stone. His riches, however, were nobly used in the relief of indigence, and in the erection of hospitals. It is supposed that his wealth arose from successful speculations in commerce, at a time when its principles were not commonly understood. Paul Lucas amused his readers by declaring that he had seen him in India. Some works on Alchymy have been falsely attributed to him. He died in 1418.

FLAMININUS, or FLAMINIUS, (Titus Quintius,) a distinguished Roman consul, born about B.C. 228. He served as a legionary tribune against Hannibal, under Marcellus, after whose death he was appointed governor of Tarentum. In B.C. 198, before his thirtieth year, he was elected consul, and obtained by lot the conduct of the war in Macedon against Philip, whom he compelled to retreat from Epirus into Macedon, and thence into Thessaly, where he defeated him at Cynocephalæ. He then treated with Philip, and made a peace, of which a condition was, that the king should withdraw all his garrisons from the Grecian towns. In B.C. 196, at the Isthmian games, where a vast multitude was assembled from all parts of Greece, filled with anxiety for themselves and their country, Flaminius caused a herald to proclaim liberty to all those cities and states of Greece that had been possessed by Philip. A universal acclamation forthwith arose, the people rushed towards Flaminius, pressed to kiss his hand, and threw garlands upon him. Flaminius, who prided himself in being regarded as the friend of Greece, took care for the present that all the conditions of the treaty should be fairly fulfilled. He also joined the Achæan League in a war with Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, who had treacherously seized the city of Argos; but he came to an agreement with him, and left him in possession of his usurped authority. He then returned to Italy, and was honoured with a three days' triumph, the most glorious that is recorded in the Roman annals. He afterwards returned to Greece, where he long resided, and distinguished himself as an able negotiator. He was created censor at Rome, B.C. 190, in which office he distinguished himself by his enmity to Porcius Cato, and harassed him with prosecutions, for which he is blamed by Plutarch. He was afterwards employed as an ambassador to Prusias, king of Bithynia, whom he persuaded to violate the laws of hospitality in delivering up Hannibal, who had taken refuge in his court; but that consummate commander anticipated the treachery by taking poison. In B.C. 166 he succeeded C. Claudius as augur. The time of his death is not known.

FLAMINIO, (Gianantonio,) a learned Italian, born about 1464, at Imola. His father's name was Lodovico Zarabbini di Cotignola; and it was upon becoming a member of the Venetian academy that the son assumed the name of Flaminio. After receiving a literary education under the best masters of the time, he was engaged, at the age of twenty-one, as professor of the belles-lettres at Serravalle, in the diocese of Trevigi. At the invitation of a Bolognese patrician, named Fantuzzi, who had been his pupil, Flaminio removed to Bologna in 1520. He there continued to devote himself to the instruction of youth till his death in 1536. He published a variety of works in verse and prose. His Latin poems, consisting of three books of miscellanies and two of epigrams, are not so good as his prose writings, of which twelve books of Epistles were published, with a life of the author, in 1744, 8vo, Bologna, by Fr. Capponi.

FLAMINIO, (Marcantonio,) son of the preceding, an eminent Latin poet, born at Serravalle, in 1498. He was educated with great care by his father, who sent him in his sixteenth year to Leo X., who, conformably to his character of a lover and patron of learning, gave him a gracious reception; and in order to put his talents to the proof, caused him to dispute on certain questions in the presence of several cardinals, when he acquitted himself so as to inspire universal admiration. He next took a journey to Naples, where he was introduced to Sannazario. In 1515 he accompanied the count Baldassar Castiglione to Urbino, and repaid his kindness by a Latin eclogue, which, with some others of his poems, was printed in that year at Fano. His father removed him to Bologna, to study philosophy; after which he returned to Rome, where he resided with the cardinal de Sauli, whom he accompanied to Genoa. He next passed into the service of the datary Giberti, with whom he resided first at Padua, and then for some years at Verona. About this time he wrote a Latin paraphrase of Aristotle's Metaphysics, printed at Basle, in 1537. In 1538 the delicate state of his health induced him to try the air of Naples, where he remained till 1541. His religious principles about this time underwent a change, and he was inclined to the cause of the Reformation. While at Naples, he was chosen to accompany the cardinal Contarini to the conference at Worms in 1540, but he excused himself on account of ill health. On his return he passed some time at Viterbo with cardinal Pole, who was legate there; and it is said that this prelate took great pains to restore him to the Romish faith. From a letter of his to cardinal Contarini, it would, however, seem that Pole was rather the disciple of Flaminio in spiritual matters, than his instructor. In 1543 he was at Trent with cardinal Pole. The council did not at that time take place; and when, in 1545, he was offered the post of secretary to it, he declined the office. He, however, again accompanied Pole to the council of Trent, nor does he seem ever to have left his service; though he was also under the patronage of cardinal Alexander Farnese, from whom he received various benefits. After a long illness he died at the residence of cardinal Pole at Rome, in 1550. His death was universally lamented; and his contemporaries are lavish in his praises, as well for the goodness of his disposition, as the depth of his erudition and the superiority of his genius. His poems rank among the choicest products of the Latin school of Italy. A collection of them forms the greater part of the Carmina quinque illustrium Poëtarum, Florent. 1549. Besides these, he wrote elegant poetical paraphrases of thirty Psalms, published four years before his death. He also published, in prose, a short exposition of all the Psalms. It is remarkable that his works were prohibited by the Index Expurgatorius published by Paul IV. in 1559; they are not, however, noted in succeeding editions of the Index. There is an edition of his poems by Mancurti, published at Padua, by Comino, 1727; and reprinted in 1743.

FLAMINIUS, (Nobilius,) a learned Italian divine and critic, born at Lucca, in 1532. He was engaged by pope Sixtus V. to restore the ancient vulgar translation from the Septuagint, which was made use of in the Western churches before it was superseded by Jerome's version from the Hebrew. He published the work at Rome, in 1588, fol.; and it was reprinted by father Morin, at Paris, in 1628, together with an edition of the Septuagint version, after the impression which was published at Rome in 1587, under the auspices of Sixtus V. Flaminius was also the author of A Treatise on Predestination, Rome, 1581, 4to. He died in 1590.

FLAMSTEED, (John,) an eminent English astronomer, born of respectable

parents, at Denby, in Derbyshire, in 1646. He was educated at the free-school of Derby, of which he became head scholar at the age of fourteen: at that period he caught cold while bathing, which produced a weakness in his joints, and gave a severe shock to his naturally delicate constitution. Owing to his precarious state of health he was not sent to the university, according to his original designation. A short time after he had quitted school he met with John Sacrobosco's book, De Sphæra, which deeply fixed his attention, and directed all his thoughts to astronomical subjects. He afterwards procured more modern books of the same kind, and among them Street's Astronomia Carolinæ, from which he learnt to calculate eclipses, and the places of the planets. One of his calculations being shown to Mr. Halton, a mathematician, that gentleman soon after sent him Riccioli's Almagestum Novum, and Kepler's Tabulæ Rudolphinæ, with some other mathematical books. From this time he prosecuted his astronomical studies with the utmost vigour and with signal success. In 1669, having calculated an eclipse of the sun that was omitted in the Ephemerides for the following year, and also five appulses of the moon to fixed stars, he sent them, together with some other astronomical speculations, to lord Brouncker, president of the Royal Society, who laid them before that body, by whom the author was thanked for his communication, in a letter sent to him by Oldenburg, their secretary. At the same time he received another letter of thanks from Mr. John Collins, a member of the Society, with whom, as well as other learned men, he for a long time afterwards kept up a correspondence. In 1670 his father took him to London, that he might become personally acquainted with his learned correspondents; and he visited Oldenburg and Collins, who introduced him to Sir Jonas Moore, one of the most eminent mathematicians of his age, and who presented him with Townley's micrometer, and assisted in procuring glasses for a telescope on moderate terms. On his journey homewards he passed through Cambridge, where he visited Barrow, Wroe, and Newton, and also entered himself a student of Jesus college. In 1672 he extracted several observations from Gascoigne's and Crabtree's letters, which he found of great use in improving his knowledge of dioptrics; and during the same year he made many celestial observations, an account of which he sent to Oldenburg, who published them in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1673 he wrote a small treatise on the true and apparent diameters of all the planets, when at their greatest and least distances from the earth, which was made use of by Newton in the fourth book of his Principia. In 1674 he wrote an Ephemeris, to expose the fallacy of astrology; and gave calculations of the moon's rising and setting, together with occultations and appulses of the moon and planets to the fixed stars. To these, at Sir Jonas Moore's request, he added a table of the moon's southings for that year. Sir Jonas also obtained from him a pair of barometers, with the necessary directions for their use, which he showed to the king and the duke of York, to whose notice and patronage he introduced Flamsteed, and he likewise recommended him to the nobility, and persons of distinction about the court. Having taken his degree of M.A. at Cambridge, he had now come to a determination to enter into orders; upon which Sir Jonas wrote to him to come to London, where he showed his friendship for him by procuring his appointment to the new office of astronomer to the king, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum, to be paid out of the ordnance, of which Sir Jonas was at that time surveyor-general. This, however, did not turn Flamsteed aside from the ecclesiastical profession; and at Easter, 1675, he was ordained at Ely-house by bishop Gunning. On the 10th of August following, the foundation of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was laid, and received the name of Flamsteed-house. During the erection of this edifice, Flamsteed's temporary observatory was in the queen's house at Greenwich, where he made his observations on the appulses of the moon and planets to the fixed stars, and wrote his Doctrine of the Sphere, which in 1681 was published by Sir Jonas Moore, in his System of the Mathematics. About the year 1684, the lord-keeper North presented him to the living of Burstow, near Blechingly, in Surrey, which was the only preferment that he obtained. Besides writing several small tracts, he contributed numerous papers to the Philosophical Transactions, of which many are inserted in almost every volume from the fourth to the twenty-ninth. But his great work was his Historia Cœlestis Britannica, in 3 vols, fol. Of this work the author had printed a great part, and had prepared the rest for the press, excepting

the prolegomena prefixed to the third volume, when he was seized with a strangury, which proved fatal to him on the 31st of December, 1719, at which time, notwithstanding the delicacy of his constitution, he had arrived at the age of seventy-three. The publication of his work was completed by his widow, with the aid of Mr. Crosthwait, his assistant, and his friend Abraham Sharp. It appeared in 1725. In 1833 Mr. Francis Baily discovered a mass of MSS. in the handwriting of Flamsteed in the Observatory at Greenwich; these, together with a collection of letters of Flamsteed, with which Mr. Baily had been furnished by a private individual, and an interesting piece of autobiography, entitled Self Inspections, by J. F., were published in 1835, at the public expense, by order of the lords of the Admiralty.

FLATMAN, (Thomas,) an English poet, born in Aldersgate-street, London, in 1633, and educated at Winchester, and at New college, Oxford. He left the university without a degree, and became barrister of the Inner Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. He now turned author, and wrote several light poems, one of which, on the death of lord Ossory, was read by the father, the duke of Ormond, with such gratification, that he sent the author a mourning ring, with a diamond in it, worth 100*l.* In his younger days Flatman expressed his abhorrence to the marriage state by a song, beginning with these lines:—

"Like a dog with a bottle tied close to his tail,
Like a Tory in a bog, or a thief in a jail," &c.;

and "when," as Wood says, "he was afterwards smitten with a fair virgin, and more with her fortune, he espoused her in 1672," and on his wedding-night his jovial companions serenaded him with his favourite song. He died in 1688. He was an indifferent poet; but, says Granger, succeeded better as a painter, as one of his heads is worth a ream of his Pindarics. His poems were printed in 1682, in 8vo.

FLAUST, (John Baptist,) a learned advocate in the parliament of Rouen, born in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He wrote a celebrated work, entitled, Explication de la Jurisprudence et de la Coutume de Normandie, dans une ordre simple et facile, 2 vols, fol. He died in 1783.

FLAVEL, (John,) a very popular nonconformist divine, born in Worcestershire, about 1627, and educated at University college, Oxford. In 1650 he settled as assistant minister to Mr. Walplate, rector of Diptford, in Devonshire, whom he shortly after succeeded in the rectory, which, however, in 1656 he resigned to become minister of a populous parish at Dartmouth. In 1662, when ejected with the other nonconformists, he occasionally preached and administered the sacrament privately, till the passing of the Oxford Act, in 1665, when he was obliged to retire to Slapton, a village five miles from Dartmouth. In 1685 the mob was excited against him, and would probably have destroyed him, had he fallen into their hands. He then came to London, where he narrowly escaped being apprehended; but, returning to Dartmouth, when in 1687 James *II.* granted more liberty to nonconformists, his congregation immediately obtained for him a large place, in which he officiated; and by the revolution in 1688 he enjoyed complete liberty. He died suddenly at Exeter in 1691. His discourses are Calvinistic, and are distinguished for earnestness and unction. His writings possess the same character with his pulpit discourses; and some of them, particularly those in which he has displayed a peculiar talent at spiritualizing natural scenes and objects, or different occupations in life, are still much read and admired. They consist of *Πνευματολογια*, A Treatise of the Soul of Man, &c.; The Fountain of Life, in forty-two sermons; The Method of Grace, in thirty-five sermons; England's Duty, in eleven sermons; A Token for Mourners, &c.; Husbandry Spiritualized, &c.; Navigation Spiritualized, &c.; Repentance enforced by Arguments from Reason only; and several other pieces, which were collected after his death into 2 vols, fol., and have been since often printed in 6 vols, 8vo.

FLAVIANUS, patriarch of Antioch in the fourth century, is thought to have been a native of that city, where he distinguished himself while a monk by his opposition to the Arians. Upon the death of Meletius, in 381, he was chosen his successor, although Paulinus, the colleague of Meletius, was still living. His election was the occasion of a schism, which divided almost the whole Christian world into opposite parties. The Western bishops, with those of Egypt, Arabia, and Cyprus, adhered to the cause of Paulinus; while those of Syria, Phœnicia, Armenia, Cappadocia, Pontus, and the greater part of the Eastern bishops, declared themselves

on the side of Flavianus. At length, after the death of Paulinus and his successor Evagrius, the prudence with which Flavianus had conducted himself disposed the opposite party at Antioch to decline any farther resistance to him, and the peace of that city was restored. He signalized his zeal for orthodoxy by expelling the Messalian heretics from his diocese. He afterwards entitled himself to the gratitude of the citizens of Antioch on the following occasion:—During the course of a popular tumult, in consequence of the imposition of a new tax, various gross outrages had been committed, and the statues of the emperor Theodosius and of his empress had been overturned. Exemplary vengeance was threatened for these acts of sedition; but the patriarch, by repairing to Constantinople, and eloquently interceding with the emperor for forgiveness, appeased his anger, and obtained the pardon of the offenders. The address which he delivered on that occasion is said to have been composed by the celebrated Chrysostom. Flavianus died in 404. He was the author of some Epistles, noticed in the Codex of Photius; and of some Homilies, of which fragments are to be found in the first and second Dialogues of Theodoret On Heretics.

FLAVIANUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, succeeded Proclus in 447. In his time arose the Eutychian heresy, which he condemned in a synod held at Constantinople. This measure led to the banishment of Flavianus to Hypæpa, in Lydia, where he died in 450. He was the author of Two Letters to Pope Leo, against Eutyches, which are extant in the fourth volume of the Collectio Conciliorum; and of A Declaration of Faith delivered to the Emperor Theodosius, in the same collection.

FLAVIGNI, (Valerian de,) a learned doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, in the seventeenth century, born in the diocese of Loan. He was canon of Rheims, and Hebrew professor at the College Royal of France. In 1656 he was promoted to be dean of the College Royal. Flavigni assisted M. le Jay in the Polyglott Bible, and wrote against Abraham Echellensis, in his Epistolæ de Heptaplis Parisiensibus. He likewise undertook to defend the superior purity of the Hebrew text to that of the Samaritan, in a controversy with Morier and Claude Chapelaine. He also left the defence of a thesis he had signed, in which it was asserted that episcopacy was not a distinct sacrament from the priesthood. This apology was printed at Tournay, 1668, 4to. He died in 1674.

FLAVIO, or FLAVIUS BLONDUS, an Italian antiquary and historian, born at Forli, in 1388. In 1434 he was secretary to pope Eugene IV., and to three of the successors of that pontiff. He travelled much through various parts of Italy, studying carefully the remains of antiquity. He published a description of all the edifices, gates, temples, and other remains of ancient Rome, which then existed as ruins, or had been repaired, in a work entitled, Romæ Instauratæ Lib. III., in which he displays great learning, as he did in his Romæ Triumphantis Lib. X., in which he details the laws, government, religion, ceremonies, sacrifices, military state, and wars of the ancient republic. He also wrote, Italia illustrata; and De Origine et Gestis Venetorum. At his death he had made some progress in a general history of Rome from its decline to his own time, a manuscript of which is in the library of Modena. He died in 1463. A collection of his works was published at Basle in 1531.

FLAVITAS, patriarch of Constanti nople after Acacius, in the fifth century. Zeno the emperor was so superstitious as to suppose that an angel would come down to inscribe the name of the new prelate on a piece of paper which he left on the altar; but Flavitas, by bribing Cosmus, the chamberlain, inserted his own name, and was made bishop; but he died three months after, and the artifice being in consequence discovered, the guilty chamberlain forfeited his life.

FLAXMAN, (John,) an eminent English sculptor, born at York in 1755. His father, having settled in London, opened a shop for the sale of plaster casts, and it was from them that young Flaxman derived his first notions of that art to which he afterwards became so distinguished an ornament. Being of a delicate and somewhat deformed frame, his school education was not strictly attended to, and he was permitted to employ a great portion of his time in making models in clay, and in gratifying a natural taste for drawing, which he evinced in an extraordinary degree almost from infancy. This he pursued with unwearied application, self-instructed, till his fifteenth year, when he became a student of the Royal Academy, where before long he obtained the silver medal. In 1782 he left his father's house, and moved to one

in Wardour-street, Soho, where he occupied himself in modelling in clay and wax. Having determined on a visit to Italy, he proceeded to Rome in 1787, and on his arrival took up his residence in the Via Felice. At Rome he produced what may in truth be termed the noblest efforts of his genius, his outline illustrations of subjects taken from Homer, Æschylus, and Dante. The whole of the three series of designs were engraved for the artist at Rome by Piroli. After a sojourn of upwards of seven years in Italy, he returned to London, and having taken up his residence in Buckingham-place, near the New-road, Marylebone, he commenced his monument to lord Mansfield, the commission for which he received previous to his departure from Rome. This noble piece of sculpture, for which the artist was paid 2,500*l.*, is placed in Westminster Abbey. In 1797 the Royal Academy elected Flaxman an associate, and in 1800 he was chosen an academician, on which occasion he presented to the Academy his marble group of Apollo and Marpessa. In 1810 that body having created a professorship of sculpture (the only professorship of that art in existence), unanimously elected Flaxman to fill the chair. About the year 1816, the celebrated goldsmiths, Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, commissioned him to execute drawings and a model for a magnificent piece of plate, to represent the shield of Achilles, as described by Homer, in the 18th book of the Iliad. For this splendid work Flaxman received 620*l.* Four casts were taken of it in silver-gilt, each estimated at 2,000*l.*; one for George IV., another for the duke of York, a third for the earl of Lonsdale, and a fourth for the duke of Northumberland. In 1822 Flaxman produced his group of Michael and Satan, for lord Egremont. In the following year appeared his Pysche; shortly afterwards two models of Michael Angelo and Raphael; and finally, his marble statue of Kemble. Early in December 1826, Flaxman was attacked with serious illness, and on the morning of the 9th he expired, in the seventy-second year of his age. In person he was slight, and short in stature, and the plainness of his dress accorded with the simplicity of his manners. He was a man of the warmest benevolence, mild and gentle, and of unaffected piety. In addition to the works of Flaxman to which we have alluded, we should mention the monuments of Nelson and Howe, and the statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in St. Paul's; his monument to Collins, the poet, in Chichester Cathedral, one of his earliest productions; and in the same church his monument to Miss Cromwell. "The elements of Flaxman's style," says the late president of the Royal Academy (Sir T. Lawrence), "were founded on Grecian art, in its noblest principles—in its deeper intellectual powers, and not on the mere surface of its skill. Though master of its purest lines, he was rather the sculptor of sentiment than of form; and whilst the philosopher, the statesman, and the hero, were treated by him with appropriate dignity, not even in Raphael have the gentler feelings and sorrows of human nature been traced with more touching pathos."

FLECHIER, (Esprit,) a celebrated French prelate, born at Pernes, near Carpentras, in 1632, of obscure and indigent parents, who were descended from noble ancestors. His father followed the trade of a tallow-chandler. The care of his education was undertaken by his maternal uncle, Hercules Audifert, superior of the congregation de la Doctrine Chrétienne. He was appointed professor of rhetoric in the college belonging to his order at Narbonne; and while in this situation he was called upon to deliver before the states of Languedoc a funeral oration for Claude de Rebé, archbishop of Narbonne, which was highly applauded. He next went to Paris, where he printed some Latin verses, describing a famous carousal given by Louis XIV.; but, for want of encouragement, he was obliged to devote his time to the subordinate duties of the clerical profession, in a parish where his chief employment was to teach children their catechism. This situation he soon resigned for the office of preceptor to the son of M. de Caumartin, counsellor of state. He next devoted his attention to the cultivation of pulpit eloquence, and soon attained considerable celebrity. The style of his sermons in general is correct, pure, and frequently elevated, but studied and artificial. But it is on his funeral orations that his reputation mainly rests; and in this species of composition his countrymen have assigned him a rank second only to that of Bossuet. The most celebrated of these is his funeral oration for Turenne. In 1673 he was chosen one of the forty members of the French Academy. In 1679 he published his History of the Emperor Theodosius the Great, 4to; drawn up with the design of exhibiting, for the instruction of the

dauphin, the model of a pious and Christian monarch. Afterwards he published The Life of Cardinal Ximenes, 4to. In 1685 he was nominated by Louis XIV. to the bishopric of Lavaur, from which, in 1687, he was translated to that of Nismes, the king satisfying him that his services would be more useful to the interests of the Catholic faith in the latter see than in the former. This diocese abounded in Protestants, and the edict of Nantes had been just revoked. The persecution which followed that revocation had produced a crowd of martyrs, but added few if any real converts to the Romish religion. Flechier, whose temper and prudence seemed to fit him for his new vocation, applied himself assiduously to the conversion of the Reformed, and, in general, resorted only to persuasion and pastoral admonition. He was likewise eminent for his benevolence. During the scarcity in 1709 his charities were large and diffusive. On proper occasions he knew how to vindicate the respect that was due to his personal worth, and to repel with becoming dignity the affronts which were offered him by persons who had no other merit to boast of but the accident of birth. Being once insolently reproached on the meanness of his origin, he had the spirit to reply, "I fancy, sir, from your sentiments, that if you had been so born, you would have been making candles still." He died in 1710, "wept," says D'Alembert, "by the Catholics, regretted by the Protestants, and leaving to his brethren a worthy model of zeal and charity, simplicity and eloquence." Besides the pieces already noticed, he was the author of Miscellaneous Works, 12mo, in verse and prose, both French and Latin; The Life of Cardinal Commendon, 4to, translated from the Latin of Gratiani; Panegyrics of the Saints, 4to; Sermons, 3 vols, 12mo; a collection of Letters, 2 vols, 12mo; an edition of Gratiani's curious work, De Casibus illustrium Virorum, with a Latin preface, 4to; and Posthumous Works, 2 vols, 12mo. A complete edition of his works was published at Nismes, in 1782, in 10 vols, 8vo.

FLECKNOE, (Richard,) an English poet and dramatic writer in the reign of Charles II., said to have been originally a Jesuit, and to have had connexions with some persons of high distinction in London, who were of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The verse of Dryden has rendered his name imperishable; but the invectives of that prince of satirists do not appear to be justified by the character of Flecknoe, either as a writer or a man. However contemptibly Dryden treated him, Flecknoe at one time wrote an epigram in his praise, which, with his religion, might have conciliated both Dryden and Pope. Flecknoe wrote some plays, but not more than one of them was acted. His comedy, called Demoiselles à la mode, was printed in 1667, and addressed to the duke and duchess of Newcastle. His other dramatic pieces are, Ermina, or the Chaste Lady; Love's Dominion; and the Marriage of Oceanus and Britannia. The second of these performances was printed in 1654, and dedicated to the lady Elizabeth Claypole; it was afterwards republished in 1664, under the title of Love's Kingdom, and dedicated to the marquis of Newcastle. His other works consist of, 1. Epigrams and Enigmatical Characters, usually bound up with his Love's Dominion; but there is a separate edition in 1670, 8vo, by Richard Flecknoe, priest. 2. Miscellanea, or poems of all sorts, with divers other pieces, 1653, 12mo. 3. Diarium, or the Journal, divided into twelve jornadas, in burlesque verse, Lond. 1656, 12mo. Flecknoe died in 1678.

FLEETWOOD, (Charles,) lord deputy of Ireland during the usurpation, was the son of Sir William Fleetwood, knt. cup-bearer to James I. and Charles I. and comptroller of Woodstock park. His grandfather had been receiver of the Court of Wards, an office which, in May 1644, was conferred upon the subject of this article, who embarked on the parliamentary side in the beginning of the rebellion. He was next, in May 1644-45, advanced to the rank of colonel of horse, and in October following was made governor of Bristol, and knight of the shire for the county of Bucks. In July 1647, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the army for treating with those of the parliament, with relation to the points in dispute between those two bodies; but, notwithstanding his zeal for the interests of the former, he was not personally concerned in the death of Charles I. After the establishment of the commonwealth, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in February 1650-1 chosen a member of the council of state, and in September following he had a considerable share in the victory gained at Worcester over king Charles II. Soon after this he was present at the conference held between several members of the parliament and the prin-

cipal officers of the army, at the speaker's house, concerning the settlement of the nation, in which he declared that it appeared to him very difficult to determine whether an absolute republic, or a mixed monarchy, was the most proper form of government to be established. After the death of Ireton, Fleetwood married his widow, and being now Cromwell's son-in-law, he was appointed, in 1652, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, and one of the commissioners for the civil affairs of that kingdom; and under his conduct Ireland was soon reduced to subjection, and he was made lord-deputy of it after his father-in-law had assumed the protectorship. Notwithstanding this, he, in conjunction with Disbrowe and Lambert, vigorously opposed Cromwell's taking the title of king, when pressed upon him by the parliament, in May 1657; on which account, it is probable, he was soon after removed from his post of lord-deputy, which was given to Henry Cromwell, the protector's younger son. When Richard Cromwell succeeded to the title of protector, Fleetwood signed the order for his proclamation; but he soon joined the discontented officers of the army in deposing him. Upon the reassembling of the Long Parliament, in May 1659, he was chosen one of the council of state, and the next month was made lieutenant-general of the forces; which post he held till October following, when he was appointed one of the commissioners to govern all the forces; and on the 17th of that month was nominated by the general council of state, commander-in-chief; but in December 1659, finding that his interest declined in the army, he was advised by Whitelocke to send immediately some person of trust to Charles II. at Breda, with offers of restoring him to his rights, and by that means to anticipate Monk. But while he was deliberating upon this step, the nation, wearied with tumult and discord, recalled the exiled monarch. Upon the Restoration he was excepted out of the general act of indemnity. He spent the remainder of his life in obscurity at Stoke-Newington, where he died soon after. He was a man of slender capacity, cunning, timid and irresolute; and though he exercised, by means of his fanaticism, a remarkable influence in Cromwell's army, he had but little skill in military operations.

FLEETWOOD, (William,) an English lawyer, and recorder of London in Elizabeth's reign, was natural son of Mr. Fleetwood of Hesketh, in Lancashire. He was educated at Oxford, and studied the law in the Middle Temple, where he soon distinguished himself. He was made recorder of London in 1569, and showed himself very active against mass-houses and popish priests. In 1580 he was made serjeant at law, and in 1592 serjeant to the queen. He was an eloquent orator, and his skill as a politician recommended him much to the notice of Leicester. He published an oration at Guildhall before the lord mayor; A Table to Plowden's Reports; The Office of a Justice of the Peace, 1658; Annalium tam Regum Edwardi V. Richardi III. Henrici VII. quam Henrici VIII; Titulorum Ordine Alphabet. et Elenchus, 1579 and 1597. He died in 1593.

FLEETWOOD, (William,) an English prelate, descended from the same family with the preceding, and born in the Tower of London in 1656. He was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, and on taking orders, became an eloquent preacher. He was made chaplain to William III. and afterwards obtained a fellowship at Eton, and the rectory of St. Austin's, London. Soon afterwards he obtained the lectureship of St. Dunstan's in the West. He was installed canon of Windsor in 1702, but in 1705 he retired to Wexham rectory, in Buckinghamshire. In 1706 he was nominated to succeed bishop Beveridge in the see of St. Asaph, and in 1714 he was translated to Ely. He died at Tottenham, in Middlesex, in 1723, and was buried in Ely cathedral, where his lady, who soon followed him to the grave, erected a monument over him. His only son, Dr. Charles Fleetwood, rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, did not long survive him. Bishop Fleetwood's character was respectable in every point of view. Admired as a preacher, he made an exemplary life, and a benevolent heart, the noblest ornaments of his persuasive eloquence in the pulpit. As a bishop he was beloved by his clergy, and did not arrogantly assume that superiority over them which conscious merit disdains, but illiberal pride asserts. As a writer he was highly respected, his sermons and divinity tracts were widely circulated. The firmness of his opinions, however, drew upon him the censure of the House of Commons. His preface to his sermons, on the deaths of Mary, of the duke of Gloucester, and of William, and on the accession of Anne, gave such offence to the ministry, that the book was burnt publicly, 12th May 1712; but it was the more universally

read, and even appeared in the Spectator, No. 384. Besides these, bishop Fleetwood published Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge, 8vo, 1691; a translation of Jurieu's Method of Devotion, 1692, the 27th edition of which appeared in 1750; an Essay on Miracles, 8vo, 1701; the Reasonable Communicant, 1704; Sixteen Practical Discourses on the Relative Duties of Parents, &c. 2 vols, 8vo, 1705; the Thirteenth of Romans vindicated, 1710; the Judgment of the Church of England in Lay Baptism and Dissenters' Baptism, 1712; the Life of St. Wenefrede, 1713; Chronicon Preciosum, or Account of English Money, Price of Corn and other Commodities for the last Six Hundred Years, 1707; besides smaller works.

FLEMING, (Abraham,) a miscellaneous writer, and classical translator, born in London. In 1575 he published a version of the Bucolics of Virgil, with notes, and in 1589 a new version of the Bucolics and Georgics, with notes, dedicated to Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury. He supervised, corrected, and enlarged the second edition of Holinshed's Chronicle in 1585. In 1576 he translated Ælian's Various History, which he dedicated to Goodman, dean of Westminster, under the title of Ælian's Registre of Hystories, 4to. He published also Certaine select Epistles of Cicero into English, Lond. 1576, 4to; and in the same year, Paroplie of Epistles from Tully, Isocrates, Pliny, and others, Lond. 4to. He translated Synesius's Greek Panegyric on Baldness, which had been brought into vogue by Erasmus's Moriæ Encomium, Lond. 1579, 12mo; at the end is his Fable of Hermes. Among his original pieces are, A Memorial of the Charitable Almes Deedes of William Lambe, Gentleman of the Chapel under Henry VIII. and Citizen of London, Lond. 1580, 8vo; The Battel between the Virtues and Vices, *ibid.* 1582, 8vo; The Diamant of Devotion, in six parts, *ibid.* 1586, 12mo; The Cundyt of Comfort, 1579, &c.—His brother SAMUEL assisted him in compiling the index to Holinshed, and wrote a Latin life of queen Mary.

FLEMING, (Caleb,) a dissenting minister, and violent Socinian, born at Nottingham in 1698. He studied at his native place, and at Warrington, and was chosen preacher of a congregation in Bartholomew-close, London, where he continued until 1752. He then became assistant to Dr. James Foster, at Pinners'-hall, and was afterwards sole pastor of that congregation. He died in 1779. He wrote, A Survey of the Search after Souls, and other tracts.

FLEMING, (Patrick,) an Irish Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, born in the county of Louth, in 1599. Being destined for the Church, he studied at Douay for some time, and then removed to the college of St. Anthony, at Louvain, where he became a Franciscan, and changed his baptismal name (Christopher) to Patrick, according to a custom then very frequent. In 1623 he removed to Rome, where he continued his studies in the Irish college of St. Isidore, and both there and afterwards at Louvain was appointed to lecture on philosophy. He afterwards removed to Prague, and was appointed first superior and lecturer of divinity, and remained there until the city was besieged by the elector of Saxony in 1631, when, in attempting to escape from the Saxon forces, he was murdered by some peasants. He wrote, Collectanea Sacra, or Lives of Irish and Scotch Saints, Louvain, 1667, fol. He wrote also, Vita Rev. Patris Hugonis Cavelli, 1626, and abridged a work entitled Chronicon consecrati Petri Ratisbonæ. He likewise supplied Ward with materials for his Lives of the Irish Saints.

FLEMING, (Robert,) a Scotch Presbyterian divine, whose works are still much esteemed in his own country, was born at Bathens, the seat of the earls of Tweeddale, in 1630, where his father, James Fleming, was minister. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and at that of St. Andrew's, where he studied divinity under the celebrated Samuel Rutherford. He obtained a pastoral charge at Cambuslang, in Clydesdale, whence he was ejected, when, in 1662, the attempt was made to establish episcopacy in Scotland. In 1673 he was apprehended for nonconformity, but was soon liberated, and went to Holland, where he officiated as minister to the Scotch congregation at Rotterdam. He died there in 1694. His work entitled, The Fulfilling of the Scriptures, originally published in three parts, separately, and printed together in 1726, fol., with a life prefixed, is a well-known and popular book among the Calvinistic dissenters.

FLEMING, (Robert,) son of the preceding, born in Scotland. He studied at the universities of Leyden and Utrecht, and after officiating in the English church at Leyden, he became minister of the Scotch church of Amsterdam. In the course of a few years he removed to Lon-

don, and became pastor of a Scotch church in Lothbury; urged, it is said, to make the exchange by William III., who often consulted him on the concerns of his own country, and frequently received him at court. He was one of the preachers of the Tuesday evening lecture, instituted by the merchants of London, at Salters'-hall. From his early years he was eminently devout, and was firmly attached to the British monarchy and constitution. He died in 1716. He wrote, The History of Hereditary Right; The Mirror of Divine Love, in which is a dramatic poem, called the Monarchical Image, or Nebuchadnezzar's Dream; Theocraty, or Divine Government of Nations; A Practical Discourse on the Death of King William; Christology, or a Discourse concerning Christ; The Rod of the Sword; Speculum Davidicum Redivivum, or the Divine Right of the Revolution evinced and applied; and Discourses on several subjects, viz. the Rise and Fall of Papacy, &c. published in 1701. This work was, towards the close of the last century, the subject of public attention, from the remarkable coincidence between Fleming's interpretation of the fourth vial in the book of Revelation, (which he supposed to relate to the humbling of the French monarchy, about 1794,) and the calamitous events which, within a year of that period, befel Louis XVI.

FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE, (Richard,) an English prelate, and the founder of Lincoln college, Oxford, was born at Crofton, in Yorkshire, and educated at University college, Oxford. In 1406 he was presented to the prebend of South Newbold, in the church of York, and next year served the office of proctor in the university. Soon after taking his master's degree, he professed a zealous attachment to the principles of Wickliff, and argued with so much ability as to make many converts. But he afterwards as earnestly opposed the doctrines of that early reformer. In 1415 he was made prebendary of Langford in the cathedral of York, and in 1420 he was promoted to the see of Lincoln. In 1424 he was sent to the council of Sienna, which was called to continue the proceedings of that of Constance against the Hussites, and distinguished himself so much as to become a favourite with Martin V. who would have promoted him to be archbishop of York, had not the king as well as the dean and chapter opposed his election. In 1428 he executed that decree of the council of Constance which ordered that the bones of Wickliff should be taken up and burnt. He died in 1431, and was interred in Lincoln cathedral.

FLEMMING, (Robert,) nephew of the preceding, was educated at Oxford, and probably in Lincoln college, then newly founded by his uncle. In 1451 he was admitted dean of Lincoln. He afterwards went to Italy, and visited the principal universities; and among other eminent men, he attended the lectures of Baptista Guarini, professor of Greek and Latin at Ferrara. Thence he went to Rome, where he became acquainted with Barth. Platina, librarian of the Vatican. He also became known to Sixtus IV., who made him his prothonotary. At his return from Italy, he brought over with him several books curiously illuminated, which he bequeathed to Lincoln college library, with some of his own composition, among which, Leland, Bale, and Pits mention Dictionarium Græco-Latinum; Carmina diversi generis, and Epistolarum ad diversos, liber unus. In 1467 he was installed into the prebend of Leighton-manor, in the cathedral of Lincoln, which he exchanged in 1478 for that of Leighton-Buzzard. He died in 1483. He presented to Sixtus IV. a Latin poem, entitled Lucubrationes Tiburtonæ.

FLESSELLES, (N. de,) a French magistrate, respectable for his loyalty, and the mildness of his manners. He vainly attempted to repress the tumults which preceded the revolution; but on the 14th of July, 1789, his patriotic interference proved fatal at the taking of the Bastile. He received a shot from a pistol, and his head was carried on a pike in triumph through the streets.

FLETCHER, (John William,) a divine, born at Nyon, in the Pays de Vaud, of a respectable Bernese family. He was educated at Geneva for the ministry, but went into the military service in Portugal; he soon afterwards came to England, where he became tutor in the family of Sir Richard Hill. He next superintended the institution of lady Huntingdon, at Trevecca, in Wales; but quitted it, and became vicar of Madely, in Shropshire, where he died in 1785. His works are mostly against Calvinism, and were printed in 10 vols, 8vo.

FLETCHER, (Abraham,) a mathematician, born at Little Broughton, in the parish of Bridekirk, Cumberland, in 1714. His father was a tobacco-pipe maker, and he was brought up to the same trade. By some means or other he learnt to read; and, before he had arrived at man-

hood, he had also learnt to write. With these humble attainments to set out with, he at length, by force of application, became a man of science. He was of a thinking, inquisitive mind; and, having taught himself arithmetic, he applied himself to mathematical investigations. Whatever he attempted, he attempted with all his might, and pursued with unwearied diligence. In the day-time he was employed at his humble trade, and at night eagerly betook himself to work the theorems on which, during the day, he had been intensely ruminating. It was his fate to continue through life his pursuit after knowledge, under almost every possible disadvantage; yet difficulties and discouragements seemed but to increase his ardour. Over his house of one room, there was a kind of loft, or boarded floor, which, however, had neither door, window, nor stairs. Hither, by means of a single rope, which he always drew up after him, he mounted with his book and his slate; and here he went through Euclid. At about the age of thirty he set up as a schoolmaster; and for several years he was a teacher of mathematics of considerable reputation. He was industrious and economical, and was enabled to leave his family 4000*l.* In 1762 he published The Universal Measurer, 8vo, a collection of mathematical information, said to possess very great merit. He died in 1793.

FLETCHER, (Richard,) father of the dramatic poet, was born in Kent, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, in 1569. In 1572 he was instituted to the prebend of Islington in the church of St. Paul, London, upon the presentation of Matthew Parker, son of the archbishop. In 1581 he proceeded D.D. and became chaplain to the queen, to whom he had been recommended by archbishop Whitgift for the deanery of Windsor, but she chose rather to bestow on him that of Peterborough in 1583. In 1585, the prebend of Sutton-Longa in the church of Lincoln was given to him, and he was likewise parson of Alderkirke in that diocese, and was presented by Sir Thomas Cecil to the church of Barnack. Soon after this, he was appointed to attend upon the execution of Mary queen of Scots, at Fotheringay castle. In 1589 he was advanced to the see of Bristol, in 1592 he was translated to Worcester, and in 1594 to London. After the death of his wife he took a second, lady Baker, a woman of great beauty; and this so offended Elizabeth, who was averse to the marriage of the clergy, especially of bishops, that she caused Whitgift to suspend him. Though afterwards restored to favour, the disgrace sat heavily upon him, and he died suddenly in 1596. He was fond of tobacco, then little known; and Camden imputes his death to an immoderate use of it.

FLETCHER, (Giles,) brother of the preceding, was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. He was employed by queen Elizabeth as commissioner in Scotland, Germany, and the Low Countries; and in 1588, he was sent as ambassador to Russia, to reconcile the Russians to the English commerce, and to efface the disadvantageous impressions which the jealousy of the Dutch and other powers had excited. On his return, he was made secretary to the city of London, master of requests, and treasurer of St. Paul's. He died in 1610. He wrote a curious account of the Russian Commonwealth, with a description of the fashions and manners of the people, 1590, 8vo. The book was suppressed, but appeared in Hakluyt's collection, 1643.

FLETCHER, (John,) a dramatic writer, son of the bishop of London, by his first wife, was born in Northamptonshire, in 1576. He was educated at Cambridge, probably at Bene't college, and distinguished himself as a writer of plays conjointly with Francis Beaumont. He also assisted Ben Jonson in his Widow, and after Beaumont's death he consulted Shirley in the formation of the plots of his pieces. The respective shares of these joint authors are not known, though it is said that Beaumont's judgment corrected the redundancies of Fletcher's wit. Fletcher died of the plague, in London, in 1625, and was buried in St. Saviour's, Southwark. Some of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays were printed in 4to, during the lives of their authors; and in 1645, twenty years after Fletcher's death, there was published a collection of them in fol. The first edition of all their plays, amounting to upwards of fifty, was published in 1679, fol. Another edition was published in 1711, in 7 vols, 8vo; another in 1751, in 10 vols, 8vo; another by Colman, also in 10 vols, in 1778.

FLETCHER, (Phinehas,) a poet, son of Giles Fletcher, born in 1584. He was educated at Eton, and elected to King's college, Cambridge, in 1600. He was made minister of Hilgay, in Norfolk, in 1621, by Sir Henry Willoughby, and died there about 1650. He is known as the author of Purple Island, a poem con-

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taining an allegorical description of man, and very popular at the time of its publication. He wrote, besides a drama, called Sicelides, Piscatory Eclogues, and a History of the Founders and Benefactors of Cambridge University, in Latin hexameters.

FLETCHER, (Giles,) brother of Phinehas, was born in 1588, and was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D. He died at his living of Alderton, Suffolk, in 1623, "equally beloved," says Wood, "of the muses and graces." His Christ's Victory was first published in 1610, and again in 1640, and is a poem of singular beauty.

FLETCHER, (Andrew,) son of Sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltoun, in Scotland, was born in 1653. He was educated under bishop Burnet, then parish minister of his native place. After his travels, he became a member of the Scottish parliament, in which he so strongly opposed the measures of the court, that he was obliged to flee to Holland; he was then outlawed, and his estate was confiscated. He landed in the West of England with Monmouth in 1685. He then went to Spain, and afterwards fought against the Turks in the Hungarian army. The revolution restored him to his country, and he became a commissioner to settle the government of Scotland. He died in London in 1716. His works, which are all on political subjects, and in the bold style of theory, appeared in 8vo, in 1732, entitled, The Political Works of Andrew Fletcher, Esquire; and his Life was published by the earl of Buchan, with a high panegyric.

FLEURIEU, (Charles Peter Claret, count de,) a distinguished hydrographer, born at Lyons in 1738. In early life he devoted his attention to marine studies, and became a naval captain in the French service, and was for many years director of the ports and arsenals, and his countrymen impute to his labours and skill the success of the French navy in the American war. In 1790 he was appointed minister of the marine, but gave in his resignation in 1791, when the mob were gaining a fatal ascendency. During his administration he published, Découvertes des François en 1768 et 1769, dans le Sud-est de la Nouvelle-Guinée, Paris, 1790, 4to; the professed object of which is to restore to the French navigators, and particularly to Bougainville, the merit of those discoveries of which the English had endeavoured to deprive them. In 1792 he was appointed tutor to the dauphin. In 1793, however, he was arrested by the revolutionary party, and imprisoned in the Madelonettes. In 1797 he was again appointed minister of marine, and was at the same time chosen deputy of the department of the Seine in the Council of Elders, to which he was also secretary, but lost both of these offices in September following. In 1799 Buonaparte appointed him a member of the Council of State, of the section of the marine, intendant-general of his horse, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour. In July 1805 he resigned the office of intendant, and was made governor of the Tuilleries, having also just before been chosen member of the Institute, and of the Board of Longitude. He published in 1774, in 2 vols, 8vo, an account of a voyage which he performed in 1768 and 1769, by command of the king, in order to prove some timepieces invented by Berthoud. In 1800 he edited Marchand's Voyage autour du Monde. His latter years were employed upon a grand Hydrographic Atlas, which he left unfinished at his death in 1810. He had expended on this work above 200,000 francs.

FLEURY, (Claude,) a French advocate and ecclesiastical historian, born at Paris in 1640. After being at the bar nine years, he took orders, and in 1672 became preceptor to the princess of Conti, and in 1680 to the count de Vermandois. Under Fenelon he was subpreceptor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and for his services he was made abbot of Locdieu, which he resigned in 1706, for the rich priory of Argenteuil. In 1716 he was made confessor to Louis XV. He died in 1723, greatly respected for his learning and virtues. The chief of his works are, Manners of the Israelites; Manners of the Christians; Ecclesiastical History, 13 vols, 4to; Institution of Ecclesiastical Law; Treatise on the Choice and Method of Studies; Duties of Masters and Servants; Treatise on Public Law, 2 vols, 12mo.

FLEURY, (André Hercule de,) a celebrated cardinal, born at Lodeve, in Languedoc, in 1653, and educated at Paris. Recommended by abilities, and by a pleasing address and handsome figure, he rose from being canon of Montpellier to be bishop of Frejus, and was appointed by Louis XIV. preceptor to his grandson, after Bossuet and Fenelon. In 1726 he was made cardinal and prime minister, though in his seventieth year; and so active was his conduct, and so sagacious

were his measures, that the kingdom of France prospered greatly under his administration, the succession war was gloriously finished, and Lorraine was added to the French dominions. His economy, however, ruined the marine, and in the war of 1740, his plans were so unsuccessful, that he died broken-hearted in 1743.

FLEXMAN, (Roger,) a dissenting minister, born in 1708, at Great Torrington, in Devonshire. He was educated at Tiverton, and was appointed pastor of a congregation at Modbury, whence he soon removed to Crediton, and afterwards to Chard, and in 1739 to Bradford, in Wiltshire. In 1747 he became the pastor of a congregation at Rotherhithe, but resigned in 1783. He afterwards preached occasionally at a morning lecture in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street. He died in 1795. In 1770 he was appointed one of the compilers of the General Index to the Journals of the House of Commons. He was frequently employed in making indexes to lesser works; and among others, that of the Rambler. He was also employed in superintending by far the best edition of Burnet's Own Times, published in 1753, 4 vols, 8vo. His original works consist of a few occasional sermons and tracts.

FLINDERS, (Matthew,) an English navigator, born at Donington, in Lincolnshire. He went early to sea in the merchant service; and in 1795 he went to New Holland as a midshipman, with captain Hunter, the new governor of Botany Bay. On his passage he formed an intimacy with Mr. George Bass, a surgeon, who, like himself, was a man of enterprise and adventure, and animated with the desire of discovering new regions. Soon after their arrival at Port Jackson these two young friends launched a small boat, called *Tom Thumb*, only eight feet long, and in this frail bark, with no other companion than a boy, they crossed Botany Bay, explored George's River, and made many discoveries in spite of dangers that might have deterred less daring spirits. An account of this voyage is given by colonel Collins. Flinders now resolved to explore the whole of Australia. His first adventure was suggested by Bass, who sent him to ascertain the truth of his conjecture—that Van Diemen's Land was separated by a strait from New Holland. He embarked in a large decked boat, with only seven companions, on this bold adventure; and having passed through the Strait, now called Bass's, he returned to Port Jackson in little more than three months. In July 1801 he sailed from England in the *Investigator*, a bark of 334 tons, carrying eighty-eight men, including an astronomer, a naturalist, a botanist, two draughtsmen, a botanic gardener, and a miner. England and France were now at war; but a French pass was granted to Flinders, a similar favour having been granted on the part of the English government to captain Baudin, who was going on a voyage of discovery. Both parties proceeded to Australia. The activity of Flinders forms a striking contrast with the indolence of Baudin. The *Investigator*, however, proved not to be sea-worthy, and was condemned; and, as there was no other disposable vessel at the colony, Flinders determined to return to England in the *Porpoise*, a store-ship; but the vessel unfortunately went to pieces on a coral reef at the mouth of Torres Straits. Flinders, leaving his companions on the reef, sailed in a small open boat for Port Jackson—a voyage of 750 miles—and arrived there in eleven days. In a month after he reached the reef in a small schooner of only twenty-nine tons, and brought away several of his companions, the rest preferring to return to Port Jackson in another schooner, or to embark in a trading ship bound for China. In this miserable craft, the *Cumberland*, Flinders and his heroic companions determined to measure half the circumference of the globe in their return to England; but, making across the Indian Ocean, for the Isle of France, still in the hands of the French, depending upon his pass for security, on his arrival there he was treacherously made prisoner, his vessel was seized, and his papers were taken from him. The governor, De Caen, detained him and his companions for six years. At the close of 1810 he arrived in England. His captivity was embittered by his foresight of the dishonourable advantage which would be taken by the French, of claiming for Baudin the merit of the discoveries which had been made by himself. Returned with health completely broken, but with spirits undepressed, he applied himself to the publication of his work. After revising his last sheet for press, he died in the month of July, 1814, on the very day his book was published, entitled, A Voyage to Terra Australia, &c. in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, in H. M. Ship Investigator, and subsequently in the armed vessel Porpoise and Cumberland schooner, 2 vols, with Atlas.

FLINK, (Govaert,) a painter, born at Cleves in 1614. He first studied under Lambert Jacobs, and afterwards became the most distinguished pupil in the school of Rembrandt. Though unequal to his master in the management of light and shade, Flink possessed freedom of hand, and was an admirable colourist. His best pictures are at Amsterdam. He died in 1660.

FLODOARD, or FRODOARD, an ecclesiastic and historian, born at Epernai, in Champagne, in 894. He received his education at Rheims, where he was appointed keeper of the archives in the cathedral, and afterwards canon. He retired to the monastery of St. Basle, of which he became abbot, in 951. He died in 966. He wrote, A Collection of Histories in Verse, containing the triumphs of Jesus Christ and his disciples, and the abridged history of all the popes down to Leo VII. and of the most illustrious Italian saints; also, A History of the Church of Rheims; from its foundation to 948; of this work, the best edition is that of Colvener, 8vo, Douay, 1617; and A Chronicle, comprising the history of the times from 919 to 966; this is much esteemed by the learned, and is published in the collections of Pithou and Duchesne.

FLOGEL, (Charles Frederic,) a learned writer, born at Jauer, in Silesia, in 1729, and educated at Breslau and Halle. In 1774 he was appointed professor of philosophy in the academy of the nobility at Leignitz. He had an extensive knowledge of the history of literature, as well as of philosophy and other sciences. His works, which are all in German, are, A History of the Human Understanding, Breslau, 1765, 8vo; A History of the Present State of the Belles-Lettres in Germany, Jauer, 1771, 8vo; A History of Comic Literature, Leignitz, 1784, 1787, 4 vols, 8vo; A History of the Comico-Grotesque, Leignitz and Leipsic, 1788, 8vo, with plates; A History of Court-Buffoons, *ibid.* 1789, 8vo, with plates. After his death appeared his History of Burlesque, 1794, 8vo. He died in 1788.

FLOOD. See FLUDD.

FLOOD, (Henry,) an Irish orator, son of the chief-justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1752. He sat in the Irish House of Commons for Kilkenny, and afterwards for Cashel, and he acquired great popularity by his eloquence and the measures which he proposed. He wrote a Pindaric Ode to Fame; A Poem on the Death of Frederic Prince of Wales, to be found in the Oxford collection; and some of his speeches have also appeared in print. His property, after the death of his wife, was bequeathed to Dublin University, for the foundation of a professorship, and for enriching the public library by the purchase of MSS. &c. He died in 1791.

FLOREZ, (Henry,) a learned Spanish Augustine friar, born at Valladolid in 1701. He wrote a collection of ecclesiastical history, in 34 vols, 4to, printed from 1747 to 1784, entitled, L'España sagrada, ó Theatro Geographico-historico de la Iglesia de España. In 1743 he published his Clave Historical, which answers to the Art de Vérifier les Dates; and as the latter did not appear until 1750, the French do not refuse Florez the merit of the original plan. The eighth edition of this work was published in 1764. He also wrote, Medallas de las Colonias Municipios y pueblos Antiguos de España, Madrid, 1757 and 1758, 2 vols, 4to, to which the author added a third, which was published in 1773, a short time before his death. He died in 1773.

FLORIAN, (John Peter Claris de,) a popular French writer, born in 1755, at the chateau de Florian, in Languedoc. His father was a gentleman of small fortune, whose elder brother, the marquis de Florian, had married one of the nieces of Voltaire. This uncle undertook the care of his education, and afterwards placed him in the rank of page to the duke de Penthièvre. The duke bestowed many favours upon him, and gave him a commission in the army; but on observing the success of his first publication, he determined that he should confine himself to literature, and furnished him with a library. In 1783 he published his Galatée, in imitation of the novels of Cervantes. This was followed in 1786 by Numa Pompilius, an imitation of the Télémaque of Fenelon. In 1788 he published his Estella, a pastoral romance. He also published a collection of fables, and a number of little comedies, in the Italian style, with Arlechino for their hero, which were very successful. In 1791 he published his romance of Gonzalve de Cordoue, preceded by an historical notice of the Moors. He was a member of the Academies of Madrid, Lyons, and Florence; and, on the death of cardinal de Luines, he was chosen a member of the Academy of Paris. In 1793 he retired

to Sceaux, hoping that in that retreat, as he confined himself entirely to his studies, he would be overlooked in the general proscription of men of talents; but he was known to have been the intimate of a nobleman, and at the instance of Robespierre he was arrested, and because he had prefixed to his Numa some verses in praise of the queen, he was committed to the prison of Port Libre, where he wrote the greater part of his Guillaume Tell. In this prison also he finished his poem entitled Ebrahim, in four cantos. On the 9th Thermidor he was liberated, and returned to Sceaux, where he died of grief and anxiety, on the 13th of September, 1794, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. His works consist of short dramas, novels, and pastorals, written with great simplicity, but, upon the whole, better adapted to afford pleasure to his countrymen, than to those who look for more vigour of genius, and less of the sickly sentimental style. His Fables have been much admired in France, and are esteemed the best since the days of La Fontaine. His mother was a Castilian, and he was perfectly familiar with the Spanish language; but his version of Don Quixote, a posthumous publication, has little of that humour which distinguishes the great work of Cervantes.

FLORIDA BLANCA, (Francis Antony Monino, count de,) a Spanish statesman, born of respectable parents in narrow circumstances, at Murcia, in 1730. After studying at his native place and at Salamanca, he practised as an advocate with such distinguished ability, that the marquis d'Esquilache, secretary of state, sent him on an embassy to Rome. On the banishment of his patron he succeeded him in his office, and evinced a singular capacity for affairs. He was a zealous and enlightened encourager of learning and the fine arts, and embellished Madrid with various architectural decorations. His foreign policy, however, was unsuccessful, and he signally failed in his attempts to dislodge the English from Gibraltar. With the death of Charles III. his influence closed, and he was banished from the capital. He strenuously opposed the French Revolution, and was confined in the citadel of Pampeluna in July 1792, but was released a few months after, and withdrew to his estate near Lorca. On the invasion of Spain in 1808, he was made president of the Cortes. He died at Seville in November in the same year.

FLORIMOND, (de Remond,) a French popish controversial writer, was born at Agen, in Guienne, and became counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux in 1570. In early life he was inclined to the principles of the Calvinists; but he renounced them in 1566, and thenceforward was a zealous writer in defence of the Roman Catholic church. He died in 1602. He wrote, A Treatise concerning Antichrist; and, On the Origin of Heresies, 2 vols, 4to.

FLORIO, (John,) the Resolute, as he used to style himself, was born in London in the reign of Henry VIII. and was descended from the Florii of Sienna. His father and mother, who were Waldenses, had fled from the Valtoline into England; but when the Protestant religion was oppressed under queen Mary, they left England. Upon the accession of Elizabeth they returned; and Florio for a time lived at Oxford, where he became a teacher of French and Italian, and when James I. came to the crown, he was appointed tutor to prince Henry in those languages; and at length he was made one of the privy-chamber, and clerk of the closet to queen Anne, to whom he was also tutor. Retiring to Fulham, in Middlesex, to avoid the plague, he was carried off by it in 1625. He wrote, First Fruits, which yield familiar speech, merry proverbs, witty sentences, and golden sayings, 1578, 4to, and 1591, 8vo; Perfect Introduction to the Italian and English Tongues; Second Fruits to be gathered of Twelve Trees, of divers but Delightsome Tastes to the Tongues of Italian and English Men, 1591, 8vo; Garden of Recreation, yielding Six Thousand Italian Proverbs; Dictionary, Italian and English, 1597, fol., republished in 1611, fol., by way of compliment to his royal mistress, under this title, Queen Anna's New World of Words. This was the groundwork of the Dictionary of Torriano. Florio also translated The Essays of Montaigne, dedicated to queen Anna, 1603, 1613, 1632, fol. Prefixed to this work is a long copy of verses, addressed to him by Samuel Daniel, the poet and historiographer, whose sister Florio had married.

FLORIOT, (Peter,) a French priest, and the author of several practical works much esteemed by the Roman Catholics, and frequently reprinted, was born in the diocese of Langres in 1604. He obtained the benefice of Lais, five or six leagues from Paris, in 1647. He died in 1691. The most celebrated of his works is a practical comment on the Lord's Prayer, entitled, La Morale du Pater, &c. Rouen, 1672, 4to; in 1741,

5 vols, 12mo, under the title of Christian Morality, founded on the Instructions which Jesus Christ has given us in the Lord's Prayer. He also wrote, Moral Homilies on the Gospels, for all the Sundays in the Year, and for the principal Festivals of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Virgin, 2 vols, 4to.

FLORIS, (Francis,) a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1520. He studied sculpture till his twentieth year, when he abandoned it for painting, in which art he was instructed by Lambert Lombard. He subsequently visited Italy, and after an attentive study of the works of Michael Angelo and the other great masters, he returned to his native city, when the Italian style he had acquired attracted such notice from its novelty, that he was called the Raphael of Flanders. He possessed a wonderful readiness of invention, and a great freedom of pencil. His most esteemed productions are, The Last Judgment, in the church of Notre Dame at Brussels; The Assumption, in the cathedral of Antwerp; and the Fall of the Rebel Angels, in the gallery of the Louvre. He died in 1570.

FLORUS, LUCIUS ANNÆUS, a Roman historian. Some have supposed him to be of Spanish origin, and to have been connected with the family of Lucan and the Senecas; others are of opinion that he came from Gaul. There is good reason to believe that he lived under Hadrian or Trajan. His work, entitled Epitome de Gestis Romanorum, in four books, containing a summary of Roman history from the building of the city to 29 B.C. (725 U.C.) when Augustus closed the temple of Janus, has little of the sedate dignity of history, and is rather a florid and declamatory panegyric on the Roman people, written, however, with great eloquence of language, and abounding in rhetorical embellishment. To Florus also have been ascribed the short arguments, or summaries, prefixed to the several books of Livy, an author whom he is supposed to have followed in a part of his narrative, though he is believed likewise to have had recourse to older historians. It has been conjectured that he is the same with Julius Florus Secundus, celebrated by Quintilian for his eloquence; while others have ascribed the Epitome to Lucius Annæus Seneca. There have been several editions of this author. Madame Dacier, then M. le Fevre, published one in 4to, for the use of the dauphin, at Paris, in 1674. Grævius gave another edition in 1680, 8vo, which was afterwards republished at Amsterdam, in 1702, with great improvements, in 2 vols, 8vo. The best edition is that of Duker, 2 vols, 8vo, 1722, 1744.

FLORUS, (Drepanius,) surnamed the Master, a learned deacon of the church of Lyons, who flourished in the ninth century. The reputation which he had obtained occasioned his being selected by the church of Lyons to answer the treatise of John Scotus Erigena, on the subject of predestination. This answer was entitled, Liber de Prædestinatione, contra Johannis Scoti erroneas Definitiones, and was published in 852, in the name of the whole church of Lyons. It is in the eighth volume of the Bibliotheca Patrum. He also wrote, Commentarius in omnes S. Pauli Epistolas, falsely ascribed to the venerable Bede, and admitted into the collection of his works; Commentarius seu Expositio in Canonem Missæ, extant in the fifteenth volume of the Bibl. Patr.; Poemata, which have appeared in different collections, and are inserted in the eighth volume of the Bibl. Patr. The date of his death is not known.

FLOYD, (John,) an English Jesuit, born in Cambridgeshire. He went abroad, became a Jesuit in 1593, and returned to England as a missionary. He was afterwards banished, and was employed by his superiors to teach polite literature and divinity at St. Omer and Louvain. The time of his death is not known. In his written controversies with Chillingworth, Antonius de Dominis, Crashaw, Sir Edward Hobby, and other Protestants, he assumed the names of Daniel à Jesu, Hermannus Loemelius, and Annosus Fidelis Verimontanus. Under these names he wrote, Synopsis Apostasiæ M. A. de Dominis, Antw. 1617, 8vo; Detectio Hypocrisis M. A. de Dominis, *ib.* 1619, 8vo; The Church Conquerant over Human Wit, against Chillingworth, St. Omer, 1631, 4to; The Total Sum, against the same, *ib.* 1639, 4to; Answer to William Crashaw, *ib.* 1612, 4to; A Treatise of Purgatory, in Answer to Sir Edward Hobby, *ib.* 1613; Answer to Francis White's Reply concerning Nine Articles offered by King James I. to F. John Fisher, *ib.* 1626.

FLOYER, (Sir John,) an eminent physician, born at Hinters, in Staffordshire, in 1649, and educated at Oxford. He then settled at Lichfield, where his indefatigable attention to the sick, and the consequent practical skill which he attained, gained him a reputation so

extensive, that his sovereign honoured him with knighthood. He was a great friend to the use of cold bathing, and left no means untried by which he might disseminate the knowledge of its utility and safety. It appears to have been by his advice, that Dr. Johnson, when an infant, was sent up to London to be touched by queen Anne for the evil; a proof that he had not surmounted the prejudices of his age. He died in 1734. He wrote, The Touchstone of Medicines, London, 1687, 8vo; The Preternatural State of the Animal Humours described by their sensible Qualities, 1696, 8vo; An Enquiry into the right Use of Baths, London, 1697, 8vo; Essay to restore the Dipping of Infants in their Baptism, 1721; A Treatise on the Asthma, 1698, 1717, and 1726; The Physicians' Pulse-watch, 1707 and 1710, in 2 vols, 8vo; Medicina Geronomica, of preserving Old Men's Health, 1724.

FLUDD, (Robert,) (Lat. *De Fluctibus,*) a physician and philosopher, son of Sir Thomas Fludd, treasurer of war to queen Elizabeth, was born in 1574, at Milgate, in Kent. He was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degree in arts. He afterwards spent six years in travelling through Europe. It was probably during his peregrinations that he acquired that attachment to the Rosycrusian philosophy, which afterwards distinguished him. On his return, he took the degree of doctor of physic, settled in London, and became a fellow of the College of Physicians. He rose to eminence in his profession, and died at his house in Coleman-street, in 1637. He was a very voluminous author. Compounding into one mass all the incomprehensible dreams of the Cabalists and Paracelsians, he formed a new physical system. He imagined two universal principles, the northern or condensing power, and the southern or rarefying. Over these he placed innumerable intelligences and geniuses, and he called together troops of spirits from the four winds, to whom he committed the charge of diseases. He conceived a harmony between the macrocosm and the microcosm, or the world of nature and of man. His extravagances were thought worthy of being refuted by Kepler, Mersennus, and Gassendi, the latter of whom wrote an Examen Philosophiæ Fluddianæ. The titles of Fludd's works are too numerous to be recited here. One of them, the Nexus utriusque Cosmi, is illustrated by some singular prints. Among other extravagant notions put forward by him, is one respecting the magnetic virtue, which he ascribes to the irradiation of angels.

FOESIUS, or FOES, (Anutius,) a learned physician, born at Metz, in 1528. After studying physic at Paris, under Goupil and Houllier, he returned to his own country, where he practised, during forty years, with great reputation. He has perpetuated his name by his labours on the works of the father of physic. He first published, in 1560, a Latin version, with copious commentaries, of the second book of Hippocrates on Epidemics; which was followed, in 1588, by his Œconomia Hippocratis, an alphabetical explanation of all the terms used by that writer. The reputation he acquired by these performances caused him to be solicited to give a complete edition of the works of Hippocrates. For this purpose he collated various MSS., added a new version and commentaries, and at length published Opera omnia Hippocratis quæ supersunt, 2 vols, fol., Frankfort, 1595. The editor is reckoned by Huet one of the best translators from the Greek. He likewise published Pharmacopœia Medicamentorum omnium quæ hodie in Officinis extant, 1561, 8vo. He died in 1595.

FOGGINI, (Pier Francisco,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic, born in 1713, at Florence, where, after he had gone through his principal courses of study, his superiors appointed him their librarian. In 1741 he published a dissertation De primis Florentinorum Apostolis, and another against the reveries of certain Protestants. But what procured him more reputation, was his edition of Virgil, published at Florence, in 1741, 4to. This is a fac-simile of the Codex Mediceus, which is believed to be a more ancient MS. than that of the Vatican. It appears to have formerly belonged to Rodolphus Pius, a cardinal in the time of pope Paul III. who bequeathed it to the Vatican, from which it is supposed to have been fraudulently conveyed to the Medicean. In 1742 Foggini accepted an invitation from Bottari, second librarian of the Vatican, to come to Rome, where Benedict XIV. gave him a place in the pontifical academy of history. He now devoted his time to a careful examination of the most valuable MSS. The pope next appointed him coadjutor to Bottari. In 1750 he printed his Latin translation of St. Epiphanius's commentary on the Canticles. In 1752 he published a collection of passages from the fathers,

occasioned by a homily of the archbishop of Fermo, on the saying of Jesus Christ, respecting the small number of the elect. The following year he published the opinions of St. Charles Borromeo, and others on the theatre. In 1754 he published the first of eight volumes of writings of the fathers on the subject of grace; and in 1758 The Works of St. Prosper, 8vo. These were followed by his Treatise on the Clergy of St. John de Lateran, and in 1760, by an edition of the works of St. Fulgentius. The same year pope Ganganelli made him chamberlain of honour. He afterwards published Fastorum Anni Romani Verrio Flacco ordinatorum Reliquiæ, &c. Rome, 1780, fol. In 1777 he published an appendix to the Byzantine history. When Pius VI. became pope, he promoted him to the charge of the secret chamber, and in 1775 he succeeded Bottari as first librarian. He died in 1783.

FOGLIETA, or FOLIETA, (Uberto,) a learned Genoese, born in that city in 1518, and descended from a noble family. The troubles which agitated his country induced him to write a work by which they might be quieted, the subject of which was the distinction between noble and plebeian families; but he took so many liberties with the characters of the nobles, that they procured his banishment. He withdrew to Rome, and there acquired the patronage of Hippolyto cardinal d'Este, who received him into his house, where he died in 1581. His principal works are, Historia Genuensium, lib. xii. 1585, fol.; De Ratione scribendæ Historiæ; Conjuratio Johannis Ludovici Flisci, Neapoli, 1571, 4to; Elogia Clarorum Ligurum, 1574, 4to; De Linguæ Latinæ Usu et Præstantia, Romæ, 1574; republished by Mosheim, 1723, with a life of the author; De Causis Magnitudinis Turcarum Imperii; Della Republica di Genoa, 8vo.

FO-HI, the first emperor of China, said to have been born in the province of Shensy, and to have reigned about two hundred years after the deluge. He removed the seat of empire from Xen Si to Chin Cheu, invented instruments of music, and established proper laws respecting marriage. His memory is still revered by the Chinese, and an ancient book, called Yĕ-king, is ascribed to him.

FOINARD, (Frederic Maurice,) a learned French priest, who flourished in the eighteenth century, was a native of Conches, in Normandy. He for some time discharged the duties of rector at Calais, whence afterwards he removed to Paris, where he filled the post of vice-principal in the college du Plessis, and died in 1743. He wrote Proposals for a new Ecclesiastical Breviary, 12mo, 1720; Breviarium Ecclesiasticum, 2 vols, 8vo, 1726; The Book of Genesis, in Latin and French, 2 vols, 12mo, 1732; A Key to the Psalms, showing the occasions on which they were composed, &c. 12mo, 1740, introductory to another work published two years afterwards in 12mo, and entitled The Psalms in Historical Order, translated anew from the Hebrew, and inserted in the History of David, and the other Histories of Sacred Scripture with which they are in Connexion, &c., to which are added prayers at the end of each psalm, taken from ancient MSS. in the Vatican.

FOIX, (Gaston III., count de,) viscount de Bearn, was born in 1331. In 1345 he fought against the English in Guienne, and served afterwards in Languedoc, and in Gascony. In 1356 he was confined in the prison of the Châtelet, at Paris, by order of king John, who suspected him of holding criminal intelligence with Charles the Bad. In 1372 he took the count d'Armagnac prisoner at the battle of Launae. In 1390 he entertained Charles VI. and his court with great magnificence at the castle of Mazères. He died in 1391. Froissart, who resided for some time at the castle of Orthes, Gaston's principal residence, has given an elaborate character of that cruel, but brave and accomplished nobleman.

FOIX, (Gaston de,) a brave French officer, born in 1489, was the son of John de Foix, viscount of Narbonne, and Mary of Orleans, sister of Louis XII. In 1512 he succeeded the duke of Longueville in the command of the army in Italy, and on account of his daring exploits he was denominated the Thunderbolt of Italy. He raised the siege of Bologna, relieved Brescia, and laid siege to Ravenna, where, on the 11th of April, 1512, he fell in the arms of victory.

FOIX, (Louis de,) a French architect, born at Paris, towards the close of the sixteenth century. He lived for some time in Spain, where he was employed by Philip II. in the erection of the palace and monastery of the Escurial; but it is uncertain what part of the structure he built. He is said to have been in the confidence of Don Carlos, by betraying which he contributed to the destruction of that unfortunate victim of paternal

jealousy. He returned to France soon after the death of the prince. He was employed on works in the port of Bayonne, constructed the canal of the Adour, and was the architect of the tower of Cordouan, at the mouth of the Garonne, begun in 1584, and finished in 1610.

FOIX, (Paul de,) archbishop of Toulouse, born in 1528. He studied at Paris, whence he removed to Toulouse, to study jurisprudence, on which he gave lectures himself at a very early age to crowded audiences. He attended the court of Henry II., by whom he was greatly esteemed, and was employed on embassies in Scotland, England, at Venice, and at Rome. He opposed the persecution of the Protestants, and for his liberality narrowly escaped being included in the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day. He died at Rome in 1584.

FOIX, (Mark Anthony de,) a French Jesuit, eminent as a preacher, born in 1627. He died provincial of the college of Billon, Auvergne, in 1687. He wrote The Art of Preaching, 1687, 12mo; The Art of Educating a Prince, 12mo, a posthumous publication.

FOIX, (Odel de,) lord of Lautrec, a distinguished French general. He was wounded at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512, and was appointed governor of Milan by Francis I. The success of Colonna, however, soon after drove him from Milan, Pavia, Lodi, Parma, and Placentia, and after the unfortunate battle of Bicoque he retired to Guienne in 1522. In 1528 he re-entered Italy, took Pavia, and besieged Naples, before which he died. His body was conveyed to Spain, and twenty years after was buried in the tomb of the great Gonsalvo of Cordova.

FOLARD, (John Charles de,) a French officer, distinguished for his writings on tactics, born at Avignon, in 1669. His military genius was roused by the reading of Cæsar's Commentaries, and at the age of sixteen he became a soldier. His father confined him in a monastery, but he escaped, and, still more attached to the army, became aide-de-camp to the duc de Vendôme, who commanded in Italy, 1702, and entrusted him with part of his forces. He was honoured for his services with the cross of St. Louis, and had a pension of 400 livres settled on him. In August 1705 he was wounded at the battle of Cassano, and in consequence lost the use of his left hand. In 1706 he defended Modena against prince Eugene, by whom he was taken prisoner some time after the battle of Blenheim. In 1711 he was made governor of Bourbourg; in 1714 he assisted in the defence of Malta against the Turks; and afterwards went into the service of Charles XII. of Sweden, whom he accompanied in his invasion of Norway, and was present at his death, at the siege of Frederickshall, in 1718. On his return to France he served as colonel under the duke of Berwick, and afterwards applied himself to the study of the military art. He died at Avignon in 1752. He wrote able, though rather prolix, Commentaries on Polybius, in 6 vols, 4to, Paris, 1727—1730, and 7 vols, 4to, Amsterdam, 1753; Nouvelles Découvertes sur la Guerre, Paris, 1724, 12mo; a Treatise concerning the Defence of Places.

FOLENGO, (Giovanni Battista,) a learned Italian Benedictine, born at Mantua, in 1499. He was made prior of the monastery of Santa Giustina, of the Congregation of Monte Casino. He is highly commended by De Thou for his learning, humility, and piety. He was desirous of reforming the state of ecclesiastical discipline, and of uniting Roman Catholics and Protestants in one communion. With this design he applied himself to illustrate the true sense of the sacred Scriptures. The first-fruits of his labours were Commentaries upon the Epistles of St. James, St. Peter, and the first Epistle of St. John, 1555, 8vo. This work met with great applause at its first appearance, and is still highly esteemed for the erudition and critical judgment which it displays. The author's freedom, however, excited the displeasure of the court of Rome, by whom his work was consigned to the Index Expurgatorius. He also wrote A Commentary upon the Psalms, Basle, 1557, fol. This work was also inserted in the Index. It was, however, afterwards reprinted at Rome by order of Gregory XIII. in 1585, when it had been curtailed of the obnoxious passages. Folengo died in 1559.

FOLENGO, (Theofilo,) better known under the name of Merlino Coccai, and celebrated for the species of poetry called Macaronic, was born in 1491, at Cipada, near the lake of Mantua. He studied at Bologna under Pomponazio, entered the Benedictine monastery at Brescia, and then commenced a roving life, which he kept up for the space of eleven years. During this period he took to writing his Macaronic verses, of which the first edition appeared at Venice in 1519. This singular and whimsical kind of writing, the name of which some derive from the

Italian dish called maccaroni, consists in interweaving with a staple of Latin verse, a number of words and phrases in the vernacular tongue, thrown in at random, and made to fit the metre by Latin terminations. He wrote an Italian burlesque poem, entitled Orlandino, Venice, 1526. About the end of 1526 he returned to a religious life, and in the next year printed his Chaos del Triperuno, a whimsical and licentious work, in prose and verse, describing the various incidents of his life, and ending with his conversion. He then retired to a monastery in the kingdom of Naples, where he composed a poem in ottava rima, entitled La Umanita del Figlio di Dio, 1533. He died in 1544, in the monastery of S. Croce de Campese, in the territory of Padua.

FOLEY, (Sir Thomas,) a distinguished British naval officer, the friend of Nelson, descended from an ancient family in Pembrokeshire. He served as a lieutenant of the *Prince George*, 98, at the time when the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., was a midshipman in that ship. He was promoted to post rank, September 21, 1790; and, at the commencement of the war in 1793, he obtained the command of the *St. George*, a second rate, bearing the flag of rear-admiral Gell, whom he accompanied to the Mediterranean, and on his passage thither assisted in the recapture of the *St. Jago*, a Spanish register ship, having on board upwards of two millions of dollars. Afterwards, under vice-admiral Hotham, he distinguished himself in an action with the Toulon fleet, and in the capture of the *Ca Ira*, 80, and the *Censeur*, 74. In the memorable battle off Cape St. Vincent, February 14, 1797, he displayed signal bravery as captain of the *Britannia*. He was shortly after appointed to the *Goliath*, 74; and, in the following year, was detached from the fleet off Cadiz to reinforce Nelson's squadron in the Mediterranean. At the Nile, on the 1st of August, 1798, he had the honour to lead the British fleet into action. The French commenced their fire at a quarter after six in the afternoon; and in two minutes it was returned by the *Goliath*, which then doubled their line, and brought up alongside of the *Conquérant*, the second ship in the enemy's van. In less than a quarter of an hour, captain Foley completely dismasted his opponent, and afterwards assisted in subduing the ships in the rear. Nelson, on his departure for Naples, left captain Foley to assist captain Hood in guarding the coast of Egypt. On the 30th of August the *Goliath* sailed for the coast of Italy to rejoin Nelson, and was subsequently employed at the blockade of Malta. Towards the end of 1799, captain Foley returned to England. In the following year he commanded the *Elephant*, 74, attached to the Channel fleet. In the spring of 1801 he was ordered to the Cattegat, to join Sir Hyde Parker. The *Elephant* joined the fleet on the 26th of March, and soon after received the flag of Nelson, to whom had been delegated the task of reducing the Danes to submission. When the signal was made by Sir Hyde Parker to discontinue the action at Copenhagen, Nelson betrayed great emotion; and it was to captain Foley that he exclaimed, "Leave off the action! You know, Foley, I have only one eye, and have a right to be blind sometimes;" and then, putting the glass to his blind eye, observed, "I really do not see the signal." In October, 1807, captain Foley was appointed a colonel of Royal Marines; and, on the 28th of April following, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. In the spring of 1811 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Downs, which office he held during the remainder of the war. He was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral in 1812; nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath, January 2, 1815; and a Grand Cross, May 6, 1820. On the 1st of May, 1830, he was appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, where he died on the 3d of January, 1833.

FOLIGNO, (Federigo Frezzi da,) an Italian prelate and poet, born at Foligno, in the fourteenth century. In 1403 he was appointed bishop of Foligno. He was afterwards called to the council of Pisa, and was also made one of the fathers of the grand council of Constance, where he died in 1416. He wrote a poem, entitled Quadriregio, in which he describes the four reigns of Love, Satan, the Vices, and the Virtues. The first edition was published at Perugia, 1481, fol.; the second at Bologna, 1494; but the best is that published by the academicians of Foligno, 2 vols, 4to, 1725.

FOLKES, (Martin,) an English antiquary and philosopher, born in London, in 1690. He was educated at Saumur, and at Clare Hall, Cambridge. In 1714 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and became its president, after Sir Hans Sloane, in 1741. He contributed much to the Philosophical Transactions, and was a great connoisseur of old and

modern coins. He died in London in 1754. Bowyer's Anecdotes contain an ample account of him. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, of which, in 1750, he was elected vice-president. In 1736, his Observations on the Trajan and Antonine Pillars at Rome were read in the Society, and were afterwards printed in the first volume of their Archæologia. He also communicated to them A Table of English Gold Coins, from the 18th of Edward III. when gold was first coined in England, to the present time, with their weights and intrinsic values, which, at their desire, he printed the same year in 4to, and afterwards with additions in 1745, but more complete, by the Society, in 1763, in 2 vols.

FONBLANQUE, (John,) an eminent English lawyer, born in 1759. He published in 1793 a Treatise on Equity, enlarged and reprinted in 1799 and 1805, with notes. He died in 1837.

FONCEMAGNE, (Stephen Laureault de,) born at Orleans in 1694, was first preceptor to the duke of Chartres, and is known for some Mémoires in the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member. He died in 1779.

FONSECA, (Anthony de,) a Dominican of Lisbon, educated at Paris, where he published remarks on Cajetan's Commentaries on the Bible, 1539. He was preacher to the king of Portugal, and theological professor at the university of Coimbra. He was born in 1517, and died in 1588.

FONSECA, (Eleonora, marchioness de,) a lady of great personal beauty, and rare mental endowments, born at Naples, in 1768. She cultivated botany and physiology under the direction of Spallanzani, but unhappily mingled political partizanship with the pursuits of science, and, having warmly embraced the cause of the French revolution, she rendered herself obnoxious to the royalists, and on their success in 1799, she was seized, and hung by order of the queen, on the 20th of July in that year. She had edited a journal called Monitore Napolitano, in which she violently opposed the royal party.

FONSECA, (Peter de,) a learned Portuguese Jesuit, called the Aristotle of Portugal, born at Cortisada, in 1528. He was appointed professor of philosophy in the university of Coimbra, and afterwards was made professor of theology in that of Evora. He was the first who publicly taught that doctrine relative to the divine prescience which was denominated by the schoolmen Scientia media, and, being adopted by the Jesuit Louis Molina, became a subject of long and furious controversy between his followers and the Dominicans and Jansenists, who adhered to the doctrine of St. Augustine. Fonseca died at Lisbon in 1559. He published, In Isagogen Porphyrii; Dialectica, Lib. VIII.; and Comment. in Metaphys. &c. 3 vols, fol.

FONT, (Peter de la,) a French ecclesiastic, was a native of Avignon, and died towards the commencement of the eighteenth century. He wrote, Entretiens Ecclésiastiques, Paris, 5 vols, 12mo; and Sermons, 4 vols, 12mo.

FONTAINE, (John de la,) the celebrated French poet, was born at Chateau Thierry, on the 8th of July, 1621. After a liberal education he was admitted, at the age of nineteen, among the fathers of the Oratory, whom he soon left; but he displayed no genius for poetry till the age of twenty-two, when the accidental hearing of Malherbe's odes on the assassination of Henry IV. roused his powers into a flame. He read with eagerness the best poets of Greece and Rome, of Italy, and of his own country, and from the writings of Plato and Plutarch collected all that morality which has enriched and beautified his Fables. He married to please his parents; but though he had shown such partiality to his wife as to entrust her in confidence with his compositions, he left her soon with indifference, to follow to Paris his patroness, the duchess of Bouillon, niece of Mazarin. Here he procured a pension from the superintendent Fouquet, and became gentleman to Henrietta of England, after whose death he was received into the house of madame de la Sabliere, who jocosely observed, in parting with her household, that she kept only three animals, her dog, her cat, and her La Fontaine. In the company of this learned lady he continued about twenty years, not, however, without paying annually formal visits to his neglected wife; and upon the death of his patroness, he refused the invitations of St. Evremond and the duchess of Mazarin, to settle in England. He was attacked by a severe illness in 1692, and then began to think of death and of religion, at the representation of the priest who attended him. Though not a libertine, he was most indifferent to religious truths, and he informed the priest with great composure, that he had "the New Testament, which he thought a very good book." He died on the 13th of April, 1695.

La Fontaine was a very absent man, and, in the indulgence of his reveries and poetical ideas, would often say the most unbecoming things, and do the most incoherent actions. Meeting one day his son, without knowing him, he observed that he was a youth of parts and spirit; and when informed it was his own son, he replied with unconcern, "I am really glad of it." Having once been invited to dine at the house of a person of distinction, for the more elegant entertainment of the guests, though he ate very heartily, yet not a word could be got from him; and when, rising soon after from the table, on pretence of going to the Academy, he was told he would be too soon, "Oh then," said he, "I'll take the longest way." Racine once carried him to "the Tenebræ," and perceiving the performance too long for him, put a Bible into his hands. Fontaine, happening to open it at the prayer of the Jews in Baruch, read it over and over with such admiration, that he could not forbear whispering to Racine, "This Baruch is a fine writer: do you know anything of him?" and for some days after, if he chanced to meet with any person of letters, when the usual compliments were over, his question was, "Have you ever read Baruch? there's a first-rate genius," and this so loud, that every body might hear him. This is of a piece with another anecdote. Being one day with Boileau, Racine, and other eminent men, among whom were some ecclesiastics, St. Austin was talked of for a long time, and with the highest commendations. La Fontaine listened with his natural air; and at last, after a profound silence, asked one of the ecclesiastics with the most unaffected seriousness, "Whether he thought St. Austin had more wit than Rabelais?" It ought to be mentioned to the credit of La Fontaine, that his life and conversation were not in the least tainted by the licence of his pen. He behaved with the greatest respect to the female sex, never indulged himself in anything like double-entendre, and even gave excellent advice to mothers as to the education and conduct of their daughters. In fact, the spirit of all his tales is sportive badinage; and as the substance of them is taken from writers many of them of grave and dignified character, it is probable that he was insensible to their impropriety. His verses, though negligent and incorrect, have a charm of nature which none of his contemporaries, with all their study, could acquire. They appear to flow from his pen spontaneously, and abound in grace and delicacy. His manner of narration is enlivened with all the little touches which render description animated and interesting; and his reflections are the most perfect specimen of that *naïveté*, slyness under the guise of simplicity, which has no word in any other language. His Tales, which are now scarcely admitted into the more decent libraries, have been edited with all the embellishments of engraving. The best editions are those of Amsterdam, 1685, and Paris, 1762. Of his Fables, numerous editions have been made, and they have been put into the hands of the young, as well as admitted into all the collections of capital authors. A magnificent publication of them was made in 4 vols, fol., 1755, 1759; in which each fable is decorated by an admirable plate. Of the small editions, one by Coste, in 2 vols, 12mo, 1744, is esteemed. La Fontaine wrote besides, Les Amours de Psyche, a romance; Le Florentin, a comedy of one act; L'Eunuque, another comedy; Anacréontiques, Lettres, and several occasional poems, which are collected in Les Œuvres diverses de La Fontaine.

FONTAINE, (Nicholas,) a voluminous French writer, the son of a scrivener at Paris, was born in 1625, and received at the age of twenty into the society of Port Royal, where he afterwards obtained the chief superintendence of the pupils. He followed Nicole and Arnauld, to whom he had been a kind of secretary, into their different places of retreat; and in 1664 he was committed to the Bastile with Sacy, and came out of it with him in 1668. After the death of Sacy, in 1684, he frequently changed his retreat, but established himself finally at Melun, where he died in 1709. His principal works are, Lives of the Saints of the Old Testament, 4 vols, 8vo; Lives of the Saints; Les Figures de Bible, or a history of the Bible, in short chapters, which has often been printed under the title of Bible de Royaumont, and there is an English edition in 4to, with above 300 prints; Memoirs of the Solitaries of Port Royal, 2 vols, 12mo; Translation of St. Chrysostom's Homilies on St. Paul's Epistles, 7 vols, 8vo. He was distinguished for innocence of manners, laborious, edifying simplicity of life, modesty, disinterestedness, and a constancy superior to all trials. His translation of St. Chrysostom involved him in trouble. Father Daniel, a Jesuit, accused him of

Nestorianism, and denounced him in a letter to the Sorbonne; and de Harlai, archbishop of Paris, condemned his translation.

FONTAINES, (Peter Francis Guyot des,) a French critic, born at Rouen, in 1685. He took the habit of a Jesuit at fifteen, and quitted the society at thirty. For some time a priest, he became a man of wit, and in 1724 he was entrusted by Bignon with the care of the Journal des Sçavans. The severity of his censures drew upon him an accusation from his enemies, but, after some confinement, his character was cleared up. In 1731 he began the Nouvelliste du Parnasse, ou Reflexions sur les Ouvrages Nouveaux, of which he wrote 2 vols, till the work was suppressed for the severity of its contents. In 1735 he began Observations sur les Ecrits Modernes, which, after 33 vols were completed, was also suppressed in 1743. The next year he published another periodical paper, Jugemens sur les Ouvrages Nouveaux, but after 11 vols had appeared, death stopped the labours of the critic, in 1745. He published translations of Virgil and other classics, besides versions of Pope, Swift, Fielding, and others.

FONTANA, (Prospero,) a painter, born at Bologna, in 1512. He was instructed by Innocenzio Francucci, but did not adopt his careful and finished style. The works of Fontana, which are very numerous, display great fertility of invention, and boldness of design; but, from the hurried manner in which he painted, his drawing is often incorrect. Fontana, who numbered Ludovico and Annibale Caracci among his scholars, died in 1597. —His daughter Lavinia, who was instructed by him, painted some admirable pictures. Many of her portraits, it is said, equal those by Guido. She died at Rome in 1614.

FONTANA, (Domenico,) an eminent architect, born in 1543, at Mili, a village on the lake of Como. He went in his twentieth year to Rome, where his elder brother Giovanni was a student in architecture, and applied himself to the same art, diligently studying the remains of antiquity, and the works of Michael Angelo. He was at length employed by cardinal Montalto, who, when he was afterwards raised to the pontifical throne, as Sixtus V., created Fontana his architect. This pontiff, besides completing the dome of St. Peter's, resolved to contribute to its grandeur by erecting in its piazza the obelisk, of a single piece of Egyptian granite, which had formerly decorated the circus of Nero. With this view he summoned from all parts engineers and architects to give their advice respecting the execution of the work. Numerous plans were produced, but that of Fontana at length obtained the preference. Having made all the necessary preparations, the obelisk was raised from the place where it had long lain embedded in the soil near the sacristy of St. Peter's, was transported to the piazza, about 150 yards distance, and placed upon its pedestal amidst the loudest acclamations, on the 13th of June, 1586. Rewards were lavished upon Fontana; he was made a noble Roman, and a knight of the golden spur; he had a pension of 2000 gold crowns, with reversion to his heirs, and a gratuity of 5000, with the gift of all the machinery employed on the occasion. He had likewise the honour of inscribing his name on the base of the obelisk. He was afterwards employed in the elevation of other obelisks, and in the embellishment of some of the principal streets of Rome. He decorated the front of St. John Lateran, and added a superb loggia. He built the Vatican library, and began great additions to that palace, which were interrupted on the death of Sixtus. Clement VIII., who succeeded Sixtus, employed Fontana for a time; but at length took from him the post of papal architect. His reputation, however, caused him to be engaged by the viceroy of Naples as architect to the king, and first engineer to the two kingdoms. He removed to Naples in 1592, and various works were committed to his management, the most considerable of which was the royal palace, erected under the vice-royalty of the count of Lemos. His last work was the plan of a new harbour for Naples, which was not put into execution till after his decease. He died in 1607. He published an account of the removal of the obelisk, entitled, Della Transportatione dell' Obelisco Vaticano e delle Fabriche Sixto V. Rome, 1590, fol.

FONTANA, (Felice,) an eminent naturalist, born in 1730, at Pomarolo, in the Tyrol. He studied at Roveredo, Verona, Parma, Padua, and Bologna. He also visited Rome; after which the grand duke of Tuscany appointed him professor of philosophy at Pisa, whence he was called to the office of director of the cabinet of natural history at Florence, where he made a collection of wax models of anatomical subjects. After this he

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undertook the colossal model of a man in wood, but did not complete the work. When the French invaded Tuscany in 1799, they treated him with such respect, that on the entrance of the Austrians, he was looked upon with jealousy, and was for a short time imprisoned. He died in 1805, and was buried in the church of Santa Croce, near the tomb of Galileo. His works on physiology, natural philosophy, and chemistry, are very numerous. The earliest of his productions are on the muscular irritability, in which he confirmed the doctrine of his friend Haller. But one of the most important of his productions is that On the Venom of the Viper, 8vo, Lucca, 1767. He afterwards published some ingenious observations on the red globules of the blood; the hydatids in sheep; and experiments on fixed air, illustrative of those of Priestley. His last work is entitled Principj ragionati sulla Generazione.

FONTANA, (Gregorio,) younger brother of the preceding, was born at Villa di Nogarola, near Roveredo, in the Tyrol, in 1735. He studied at Rome, and took orders; after which he became professor of mathematics at Sinigaglia, whence he removed to Bologna, and next to Milan, where he filled the chair of logic and metaphysics. He also was appointed director of the public library, and, on the death of Boscovich, was chosen to succeed him in the professorship of the higher mathematics, which situation he held thirty years. He was elected a foreign member of the Royal Society of London, in 1795, and died at Milan in 1803.

FONTANELLE, (John Gaspard Dubois,) a French writer, born at Grenoble, in 1737. He wrote, Aventures Philosophiques, 1765, 12mo; Naufrage et Aventures de Pierre Viaud, 1768; a translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses; and Cours de Belles Lettres, 1813, 4 vols, 8vo. He wrote also for the Mercure de France conjointly with La Harpe. He died in 1812.

FONTANES, (marquis Louis de,) an ingenious French writer, born at Niort, in 1761. In 1783 he published a translation of Pope's Essay on Man; which was followed by several original works. At the revolution, he printed a journal called Le Modérateur; and, on the downfal of Robespierre, he became a member of the Institute, and a professor in the Central Schools. He was also associated with La Harpe, and others in the publication of the Mémoriel; but this paper was suppressed, and all the proprietors, editors, and correspondents were ordered to be transported to Cayenne. Fontanes escaped to England, where he made the acquaintance of Chateaubriand. When Buonaparte became consul, the two friends returned to France, where they cooperated with La Harpe in the Mercure. Fontanes became successively member and president of the Corps Législatif. In 1808 he was named grand master of the university, and in 1810 a senator. On the 1st of April, 1814, he earnestly urged the recall of the Bourbons, and was appointed a member of the committee to draw up the constitutional charter. After the restoration he was raised to the peerage. He died at Paris in 1821.

FONTANINI, (Giusto,) a learned Italian, born in 1666, at San Daniello, in the duchy of Friuli. He studied at the Jesuits' college at Gorigia, and was ordained priest at Venice in 1690. He resided a considerable time in that city, and afterwards at Padua. In 1697 he was invited to Rome as librarian to cardinal Imperiali; and was much esteemed by Clement XI. who made him his chamberlain of honour, and gave him a pension and an abbacy. He was also titular archbishop of Ancyra. He died in 1736. He wrote, Dell' Eloquenza Italiana; the best edition is that of Venice, since his death, in 2 vols, 4to, with notes, and many corrections by Apostolo Zeno; A Collection of Bulls of Canonization, from Pope John XV. to Benedict XIII. 1729, fol., in Latin; A Literary History of Aquileia, 1742, 4to, in Latin; a learned posthumous publication.

FONTE-MODERATA, the assumed name of a celebrated Venetian lady, whose real name was Modesta Pozzo, and who was born at Venice in 1555. She early entered the convent of Martha of Venice; but afterwards quitted it, and married. She died in childbed in 1592. She wrote a poem, entitled Il Floridoro, and another on the Passion and Resurrection of Jesus Christ. She also published a prose work, Dei Meriti delle Donne, in which she maintains that the female sex is not inferior in understanding and merit to the male. Ribera has made an eulogium of this learned lady in his Theatre of Learned Women; and Doglioni wrote her life in 1593.

FONTENAY, (Peter Claude,) a French Jesuit, born at Paris, in 1683. He was employed for some time to furnish the extracts and remarks on books relating to religion and ecclesiastical history in

the Journal de Trevoux; and he was for several years engaged in collecting materials for the History of the Popes. He was appointed rector of the Jesuits' college at Orleans, where he continued until the death of father Longueval in 1735, when he was recalled to Paris, and was entrusted with the continuation of that author's History of the Gallican Church, of which he had published 8 vols, in 4to. He undertook to continue the work, but before he had finished the eleventh volume he was incapacitated by a paralytic attack for farther literary exertion. He died in 1742.

FONTENELLE, (Bernard le Bovier de,) called by Voltaire the most universal genius of the age of Louis XIV., was born at Rouen, on the 11th of February, 1657. His father was an advocate; his mother was a sister of the great Corneille. He received his education at the Jesuits' college in Rouen, and wrote Latin verses at thirteen, which were thought worthy of being printed. He visited Paris in 1674, and made himself known by several verses inserted in the Mercure Galant. Before he had reached his twentieth year he composed a great part of the operas of Psyche and Bellerophon. In 1683 he published Dialogues of the Dead, in 2 vols, which were well received. In 1686 appeared his celebrated work, Entretiens sur la Pluralité des Mondes. It was universally read, and was translated into many modern languages. In this fascinating performance he introduces a lady conveying the sublimer truths of philosophy in a style of conversation at once pleasing, lively, and refined. His History of Oracles, 1687, is based upon the elaborate work of Van Dale on the same subject. As the principle supported in this piece, that the heathen oracles were mere cheats and forgeries, opposed that of several fathers of the Church, who had maintained that they were the supernatural operations of evil spirits, and that their cessation was the consequence of Christ's appearance upon earth, Fontenelle was exposed to the suspicion of free-thinking. His work was attacked by father Balthus, a Jesuit, and he thought it prudent to make no reply. He published in 1688 Pastoral Poems, with a Discourse on the Eclogue. His pastorals met with considerable success; though it is acknowledged that they possess little of the true simplicity of rural life, and little genuine description of nature. His opera of Thetis and Peleus was represented with great applause in 1689; that of Æneas and Lavinia, in 1690, was less successful. In 1691 he was made a member of the French Academy, from which he had hitherto been excluded by a party headed by Boileau and Racine. In 1699 he was made secretary of the Academy of Sciences, which post he occupied for forty-two years. He rendered it equally honourable to the academy and to himself, by the excellent history of that body, of which he published a volume annually, containing extracts of mémoires, and eulogies of deceased members, which, though too panegyrical, are written with great skill and delicacy. Of his other works, the principal are, L'Histoire du Théâtre François jusqu'à Corneille; Reflexions sur la Poëtique du Théâtre, et du Théâtre Tragique; Elemens de Géométrie de l'Infini; a tragedy in prose, and six comedies. He lived in celibacy, and became rich for a man of letters; but though economical, he was not avaricious. Nature was not less favourable to him than fortune. With a constitution originally delicate, he reached to his ninetieth year with no other infirmity than deafness. His sight afterwards failed him; but the frame held out till he had very nearly completed a century. He died on the 9th of January, 1757. All the works of Fontenelle, except those on geometry and physics, have been collected in 11 vols, 12mo.

FONTENU, (Louis Francis de,) a French writer, born at Lilledon, in Gatinois, in 1667. He was a great antiquarian, and contributed much to the Mémoires of the Academy of Inscriptions. A list of his works is preserved in Saxius' Onomasticon. He died in 1759, aged ninety-two.

FONTIUS, (Bartholomæus,) an historian and grammarian of Florence, born in 1445. He was in high esteem with Picus Mirandula, Marsilius Ficinus, Jerome Donatus, and all the literati of his age and country. He was appointed to collect books for the library of Matthew Corvinus, king of Hungary, at Buda. He wrote a commentary on Persius, Venice, 1491, and some orations, published at Frankfort, in 1621, 8vo. He died in 1513.

FOOT, (Jesse,) an able English surgeon, born in 1744. He published several surgical works, and wrote the Life of Arthur Murphy, to whom he was executor. He also wrote the Life of John Hunter. He died in 1827.

FOOTE, (Sir Edward James,) a British naval officer, born in 1767, in the county

of Kent, where his father was a clergyman. He entered the naval service early in life, and in 1794 was made post-captain, and had the command of the *Niger* frigate, in which he was at the victory off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797. He next had the command of the *Seahorse*, of 46 guns. In 1799, by order of Nelson, he took charge of the blockade of the bay of Naples; but his treaty with the insurgents, made in conjunction with cardinal Buffo, was annulled by Nelson. He was made rear-admiral in 1812, and vice-admiral in 1821. He died in 1833.

FOOTE, (Samuel,) a dramatic writer, called the English Aristophanes, born at Truro, in Cornwall, in 1722. His father was commissioner of the Prize Office, and member for Tiverton, and his mother inherited the paternal estates of her family by the unfortunate quarrel of her two brothers, Sir John Dinely Goodere, bart. and Sir Samuel Goodere, captain of the *Ruby* man of war, in which both unhappily fell. He was educated at Worcester college, Oxford, and then removed to the Temple; but having no inclination for the law, he went on the stage. He appeared first in Othello; but his success in performing characters drawn by other writers did not please him, and he commenced author and actor in the Haymarket, where, in 1747, he first appeared in The Diversions of the Morning. This piece, at first opposed by the Westminster justices, as representing characters in real life, was altered to Mr. Foote's Giving Tea to his Friends, and thus, for upwards of forty mornings, drew crowded and applauding audiences. In 1748 he produced another piece of the same kind, called, An Auction of Pictures, which met with equal approbation, though it reflected on the popular characters of the day, on Sir Thomas de Veil the justice, Cock the auctioneer, and Henley the orator. From 1752 to 1761 his success continued uninterrupted by the introduction of new pieces, and the versatility with which he himself represented various characters; and The Little Theatre, Haymarket, was now considered as the regular summer theatre, after the close of the other two. In 1766, he had the misfortune, while at lord Mexborough's, to break his leg by a fall from his horse, and to suffer an amputation; but the accident so interested the duke of York, who was present, that, in consequence of his influence, a patent was obtained that year for The Little Theatre. In 1776, his attempt to introduce on the stage the duchess of Kingston, a lady whose conduct was then the subject of general remark, not only proved abortive, but brought upon him a foul and malicious accusation. Though acquitted of this charge, the blow he felt from the imputation weakened his constitution, and brought on a paralytic fit. The following year, as he was proceeding to France, by the advice of his physicians, he was taken ill, and died a few hours after at Dover, on the 20th of October, 1777. In his private character Foote was respectable, and the wit and humour of his conversation were very powerful. Dr. Johnson, as Boswell relates, met him for the first time at Fitzherbert's. "Having no good opinion of the fellow," says he, "I was resolved not to be pleased, and it is very difficult to please a man against his will. I went on eating my dinner, pretty sullenly affecting not to mind him, but the dog was so very comical, that I was obliged to lay down my knife and fork, throw myself back in my chair, and fairly laugh it out. Sir, he was irresistible." His dramas are twenty in number, mostly built on temporary topics, and full of personalities. They were written in the following order: 1. Taste, a comedy, 1752. 2. The Englishman in Paris, 1753. 3. The Knights, 1754. 4. The Englishman returned from Paris, 1756. 5. The Author, 1757. 6. The Minor, 1760. 7. The Liar, 1761; not printed till 1764. 8. The Orators, 1762. 9. The Mayor of Garratt, 1763. 10. The Patron, 1764. 11. The Commissary. 12. Prelude on opening the Theatre, 1767. 13. The Devil upon Two Sticks, 1768; printed in 1778. 14. The Lame Lover, 1770. 15. The Maid of Bath, 1771; printed 1778. 16. The Nabob, 1772; printed 1778. 17. The Bankrupt, 1772. 18. The Cozeners, 1774; printed 1778. 19. A Trip to Calais, 1776; printed 1778. 20. The Capuchin. The latter of these was altered from the former, which was prohibited. A trifling piece, called Piety in Pattens, and The Diversions of the Morning, altered from Taste, were never published. The anonymous mock tragedy of The Tailors is usually printed with Foote's works, and is very generally thought to be his. It was acted in 1767; and was printed in 1778. He borrowed liberally from Molière, but made all his own by his peculiar powers of humour and originality. His works have been collected and published in 4 vols, 8vo. His life was published, with entertaining anecdotes, by Mr. Cooke.

FOPPA, (Vincenzio,) a painter of Brescia, the reputed founder of the Milanese school. His design was correct, and he imparted an admirable character of expression to his heads. He died in 1492.

FOPPENS, (John Francis,) a learned Flemish divine, historian, and biographer, born about 1689. He was appointed professor of theology at Louvain; obtained a canonry and archdeaconry under the archiepiscopal see of Mechlin; and rendered himself respected by his erudition, and by his virtues. He wrote Bibliotheca Belgica, 2 vols, 4to, 1739; a work of considerable merit, though inaccurate in some particulars. He also published, in 1728, a new edition of Miræus's Opera Historica et Diplomatica, 2 vols, fol.; Historia Episcopatus Antwerpiensis, 4to, 1717; Historia Episcopatus Sylvæducensis, 4to, 1721; and Chronologia Sacra Episcoporum Belgii, ab anno 1561 ad annum 1761, 12mo. He died in 1761.

FORBES, (Patrick,) a Scotch prelate, of a noble family, born in Aberdeenshire, in 1564. He was educated at Aberdeen and St. Andrew's, and being ordained presbyter at the age of forty-eight, he was, in 1618, raised to the see of Aberdeen, much against his will, but at the pressing solicitation of James I. He wrote a Commentary on the Revelation, London, 1613; and a treatise entitled Exercitationes de Verbo Dei, et Dissertatio de Versionibus vernaculis. He was a great benefactor to Aberdeen university, of which he was chancellor, and he revived the professorships of law, physic, and divinity. He died in 1635.

FORBES, (John,) of Corse, second son to the preceding, was born in 1593, and was educated at King's college, Aberdeen, whence he went to Heidelberg, where he attended the lectures of Paræus, and afterwards spent some time at the other universities of Germany. In 1619 he returned to Aberdeen, and was appointed professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history in King's college. How well he was qualified for the office appears from his Historico-theological Institutions, a work universally admired, even by those who differed from him with regard to matters of church-government. He afterwards published an improved edition at Amsterdam, in 1645, fol. Having subscribed the Perth Articles, as they were called, proposed by the synod of Perth, as an introduction to episcopacy in Scotland, (the favourite measure of James I., which Dr. Forbes ably defended,) and having refused to subscribe to the National League and Covenant, he was ejected from his professorial chair in 1640. He wrote, Irenicum, Aberdeen, 1629, 4to. In 1642 he went to Holland, where he remained a few years. In 1646 he published, at Amsterdam, his father's Commentary on the Apocalypse, 4to, translated into Latin. Returning then to Scotland, he spent the short remainder of his life in retirement on his estate of Corse, where he died in 1648.

FORBES, (William,) bishop of Edinburgh, was born at Aberdeen, in 1585, and educated there. After studying at Leyden, and in the universities of Germany, he came to England, where he declined the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, that he might re-establish his health by returning to the air of his native country. He was highly esteemed by his countrymen, and as the state of his health would not allow him to preach often, he was appointed principal of Marischal college, Aberdeen. On the foundation of the see of Edinburgh by Charles I., Dr. Forbes was appointed to fill it; but he enjoyed his dignity only three months, and died in 1634. He was a man of extensive learning, and was very moderate in his opinions, and pacific in his temper, as his Treatise to Diminish Controversies, printed in London in 1658, and reprinted at Frankfort in 1707, fully proves.

FORBES, (Duncan,) a Scotch judge, born at Culloden, in 1685. He studied at Edinburgh, Utrecht, Leyden, and Paris, and shortly after his return to Scotland, in 1707, practised as an advocate. In 1717 he was made solicitor-general for Scotland; and in 1722 he was elected member for Invernesshire; and in 1725 was made lord-advocate. In 1737 he was appointed lord-president of the court of session. In the rebellion of 1745 he nobly opposed the Pretender; but the refusal of government to refund what he had lost by his liberal support of the royal cause, proved so disagreeable to his feelings, that it produced a fever, of which he died in 1747, aged sixty-two. He was a good Hebrew scholar, and is said to have read the Old Testament eight times in the original. He wrote, Thoughts on Religion; A Letter to a Bishop on Hutchinson's Writings; Reflections on Incredulity, 2 vols, 12mo, 1750, highly commended by bishop Warburton. To president Forbes are attributed the beautiful and well-known lines, "Ah, Chloris, could I now but sit," &c. His Correspondence respecting the Re-

bellions of 1715 and 1745, was published in 1815, London, 4to.

FORBES, (Alexander, lord Forbes of Pitsligo,) said to be the prototype of the baron of Bradwardine, in Sir Walter Scott's novel of Waverley. He sided with the exiled royal family, and commanded a troop of horse in the rebellion of 1745, and after the battle of Culloden he fled to France, but returned to Scotland in 1749. He wrote, Moral and Philosophical Essays. He died in 1762.

FORBES, (Sir William,) born in Pitsligo, in 1739, founded, in conjunction with Sir James Hunter Blair, the first banking establishment in Edinburgh. He was a member of the celebrated literary club which was attended by Johnson, Reynolds, Burke, and Garrick. He published an account of the life and writings of Dr. Beattie. He died in 1806.

FORBES, (James,) a writer, connected with the civil service of the East India Company, born in London, in 1749. He went out in 1765, with a writer's appointment, to Bombay; accompanied the troops sent to assist Ragonath Row, peshwa of the Mahrattas, in 1775; and was promoted in 1780 to be collector and chief resident of the town and district of Dhuboy, in the province of Guzerat, then newly occupied by the Company. On the cession of that province to the Mahrattas, in 1783, he returned to England. In 1806 he published two volumes of letters, descriptive of his tour in Holland, Belgium, and France, with a particular account of Verdun, where he had been confined. He died in 1819. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and is the author of a valuable work, entitled, Oriental Memoirs, selected and abridged from a series of familiar letters, written during seventeen years' residence in India, &c. 4 vols, 4to, 1813.

FORBIN, (Claude, chevalier de,) a distinguished French naval commander, born in 1656. He accompanied to Siam the French ambassador De Chaumont, and in 1686 was left there as admiral to the king of that country. After his return he distinguished himself in various actions in the Adriatic, the Channel, and the North Sea, and took prizes of great value. In conjunction with Duguai-Trouin, he attacked an English fleet bound for Lisbon, took and destroyed part of the convoy, and captured several merchant-ships. In 1708 he was entrusted with conveying the Pretender to Scotland, but the vigilance of admiral Byng prevented his landing, and he was happy to bring back his charge to Dunkirk. He died in 1733. He wrote his Mémoires, 2 vols, 12mo, 1730 and 1749, a work containing much curious information.

FORBIN, (Louis Nicholas Philip Augustus, count de,) a French painter, born at La Roque, in 1779. He had an appointment in the household of Napoleon, which he quitted in 1811, and went to study the works of the great masters at Rome, and while in Italy he painted his picture of the Eruption of Vesuvius. At the Restoration he was made director-general of the royal museums. His earlier works, among which is the scene of the Inquisition, are superior to those of his later years. He died in 1841.

FORBISHER. See FROBISHER.

FORBONNOIS, or FORBONNAIS, (Francis Veron de,) a French political and financial writer, born at Mans, in 1722. Having finished his education at the college of Beauvais, in Paris, he left it in the sixteenth year of his age, to follow trade. He afterwards went to Nantes, where his uncle was established as a ship-owner, to obtain a knowledge of the mercantile concerns and transactions of that city. He published, in 1753, his Théorie et Pratique du Commerce et de la Marine, a free translation from the Spanish of Dr. Geron. de Votariz, which was soon followed by his Considerations sur les Finances d'Espagne relativement à celles de France. In 1754 he published his Essai sur la Partie politique du Commerce de Terre et de Mer, l'Agriculture et des Finances. In 1755 he proposed a new coinage, but his plan was not carried into execution until 1771; he was, however, in the meanwhile appointed inspector-general of the Mint. Having obtained free admittance to the library of the family of Noailles, rich in manuscripts relative to the administration of the finances of France, he conceived the idea of composing his Recherches et Considérations sur les Finances de France depuis 1595 jusqu'à 1721, which were printed at Basle, 1758, in 2 vols, 4to, and reprinted the same year at Liege, in 6 vols, 8vo. He next had a place in the department of finance; and in 1760 he purchased the place of a counsellor of the parliament of Metz. In 1767 and 1768 he published his Principes et Observations économiques, and Supplement au Journal d'Août 1768, ou Examen du Livre intitulé Principes sur la Liberté du Commerce des Grains. At the abolition of the parliament of Metz, in 1770, he retired to his estate, where he was employed in agri-

cultural and literary pursuits. To the journal edited by Dupont, of Nemours, he contributed several interesting memoirs, signed The Old Man of the Sarthe. He also published, in 1789, Prospectus sur les Finances, dedié aux bons François; and some time after his Observations succintes sur l'Emission de deux Milliards d'Assignats. In 1799, the disturbances which prevailed in the department of the Sarthe induced him to take refuge in Paris, and he became a member of the Institute. One of his last works is his Analyse des Principes sur la Circulation des Denrées, et l'Influence du Numéraire sur cette Circulation. He died in 1800.

FORCE, (James, duke de la,) son of Francis, lord de la Force, who, with his eldest son Arnaud, was murdered in his bed, on the fatal night of St. Bartholomew. He was then nine years old, and was between his father and his brother in the bed, but being unperceived by the assassins, he escaped with his life, a circumstance which Voltaire has recorded in the 2d canto of his Henriade. He fought under Henry IV. and espoused the side of the Protestants, against Louis XIII., especially at Montauban, in 1621. He soon after made his peace with the king, upon which he was created marshal of France, a duke, and lieutenant-general of the army of Piedmont. He afterwards took Pignerol, and defeated the Spaniards at Carignan, in 1630. He was next engaged in the German wars, and took Spires, after raising the siege of Philipsburg. He died in 1652, aged eighty-nine.

FORCELLINI, (Ægidio, or Giles,) an eminent lexicographer, born, of poor parents, in a small village of Treviso, in the Venetian territories, in 1688. He studied at Padua, under the celebrated Facciolati. He was at a proper age ordained a priest, soon after which he was appointed spiritual director to the seminary at Padua, whence he removed, in 1724, to Ceneda, in the same capacity; but in 1731 he was recalled to Padua, and remained there till 1765, when he retired to his native place. He was employed by Facciolati in the corrections and additions to the dictionary of Calepini, published at Padua, in 1718, and in the compilation of the famous dictionary entitled Ortografia Italiana. He was afterwards introduced to the notice of cardinal Cornaro, bishop of Padua, and received from that prelate an order to compile a new Latin Dictionary, in which all the deficiencies of the preceding edition of Calepini's performance, for the Latin department, should be supplied. Upon this stupendous work he spent nearly forty years. To each of the Latin words inserted in this new Dictionary he affixed the corresponding Italian and Greek, and to render the work still more complete, he subjoined to it a copious list of barbarous words, and a numerous catalogue of the writers whose works he had investigated. Forcellini was highly esteemed by Morgagni, Pontedera, Valsecchi, and other eminent professors in the university of Padua. His learning and his merit would have advanced him to high literary honours, had he been less modest and unassuming. He was regular in his domestic life, candid, disinterested, and exemplary. He died in 1768.

FORD, (Sir John,) was the son of Sir John Ford, knt., and was born at Uppark, in the parish of Harting, in Sussex, in 1605; and he was educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He served the office of high sheriff for Sussex, and demonstrated his loyalty to Charles I. who knighted him at Oxford, in 1643. About that time he bore a colonel's commission in the army, or, according to Clarendon, had a regiment of horse in lord Hopton's troops, and was afterwards a considerable sufferer for his adherence to the royal cause. He had married Ireton's sister, and in 1656 he was employed in mechanical inventions of considerable importance. With Cromwell's encouragement, and at the request of the citizens of London, he contrived machinery for raising the Thames water into all the higher streets of the city, and for draining mines and lands. He also constructed the great water engine at Somerset-house, for supplying the Strand, &c. After the Restoration he invented an ingenious mode of coining copper money, and procured a patent for Ireland. He went over accordingly to carry his design into execution there, but died before he could accomplish it, in 1670. He published, 1. A Design for bringing a River from Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire to St. Giles's in the Fields, near London, Lond. 1641, 4to. 2. Experimental Proposals how the King may have Money to pay and maintain his Fleets, with Ease to the People, London may be re-built, and all Proprietors satisfied, 1666, 4to. To this was added a Defence of Bill Credit.

FORD, (John,) an early English dramatic author, born at Islington, in Devonshire, in 1586. In 1602 he entered the Middle Temple, and while there he published, in 1606, Fame's Memoriall, on

the Earle of Devonshire, deceased; with his honourable Life, peaceful End, and solemne Funerall, 4to. In 1613 his play, entitled A Bad Beginning makes a Good Ending, was acted at court. In 1629 he printed his tragi-comedy of the Lover's Melancholy. He wrote eleven dramas, and such as were printed appeared from 1629 to 1639. The greater part of those were entirely of his own composition, but in some he wrote conjointly, probably with Decker, Drayton, Hatherewaye, or some of the numerous retainers of the stage. The date of his death is not known; he wrote no dramatic piece after 1639, and it is probable that he did not long survive that period. An excellent little manual, entitled A Line of Life, pointing at the Immortalitie of a vertuous Name, 1620, 12mo, has been attributed to him. His works were published in 1811, 2 vols, 8vo.

FORD, (Simon,) a divine, and an elegant Latin poet, born at East Ogwell, in Devonshire, in 1619. He was some time at the high-school at Exeter, and at the free-school of Dorchester, whence he was removed to Magdalen hall, Oxford. In 1641 he retired to London, and during the Rebellion joined the disaffected party. At the close of the war he returned to the university, and in 1648, by the favour of Dr. Edward Reynolds, dean of Christ Church, one of the visitors of the university appointed by parliament, he became a student of that house. He then became a frequent preacher at the university; but, for preaching at St. Mary's against the oath of the Independents, called the Engagement, he was expelled from his studentship. He next became lecturer of Newington-green, and in 1651, vicar of St. Lawrence's, Reading. In 1659 he was chosen by the corporation of Northampton vicar of All Saints; and in 1665 he took the degree of D.D. and was appointed chaplain to Charles II. In 1670 he removed to London, and became minister of Bridewell chapel, and rector of St. Mary Aldermanbury; but finding his health impaired by the air of London, he accepted, in 1677, the rectory of Old Swinford, near Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, where he died in 1699. His works are, Ambitio sacra; Conciones duæ Latine habitæ ad Academicos, Oxon. 1650, 4to; Poemata Londinensia, &c.; Carmen funebre, ex occasione Northamptonæ conflagratæ, Lond. 1676, 4to; Christ's Innocency pleaded against the Cry of the Chief Priests, Lond. 1656, 4to; The Spirit of Bondage and Adoption largely and practically handled, *ibid.* 1655, 8vo, with a Sermon and Tract added; A New Version of the Psalms of David, 1668, 8vo; Two Dialogues concerning the practical Use of Infant Baptism, Lond. 1654 and 1656, 8vo; A short Catechism, *ibid.* 1657, 8vo; A plain and profitable Exposition of and Enlargement upon the Church Catechism, *ibid.* 1684, 1686, 8vo; A Discourse concerning God's Judgments. He published also several occasional sermons, and was one of the translators of Plutarch's Morals, published in 1684.

FORDUN, (John de,) a Scotch historian, who flourished about 1377. He wrote a history of his country, called Scoti-Chronicon, a curious but not accurate performance, published by Hearne, at Oxford, 5 vols, 8vo, and by Goodall, fol. Edinburgh.

FORDYCE, (David,) a learned Scotch professor of philosophy, born at Aberdeen, in 1711, where he was educated, and where, in 1742, he became professor of moral philosophy in Marischal college. He travelled through France and Italy, and other parts of Europe, and was drowned on his return, in a storm on the coast of Holland, in 1751. He wrote, Dialogues concerning Education, 2 vols, 8vo; Treatise of Moral Philosophy, in Dodsley's Preceptor; Theodorus, a Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching; The Temple of Virtue, a Dream, &c. 1757.

FORDYCE, (James,) a Scotch divine, brother of the preceding, borrr in 1720, at Aberdeen, and educated there. He was minister of Brechin, and afterwards of Alloa, near Stirling, and in 1762 he removed to Monkwell-street, London, where he was assistant, and then successor, to Dr. Lawrence. He afterwards settled in Hampshire, and died at Bath, in 1796. He wrote, Sermons to Young Women, 2 vols; Address to Young Men, 2 vols; Addresses to the Deity; A Sermon on the Eloquence of the Pulpit; Sermon on the Folly, Misery, and Infamy of Unlawful Pleasure; Poems; Single Sermons; A Discourse on Pain.

FORDYCE, (Sir William,) brother of the preceding, born in 1724, and educated in the Marischal college, Aberdeen, of which he died lord rector. He studied physic and surgery under an able practitioner, and then joined the army as a volunteer, and afterwards served as surgeon to the brigade of Guards on the coast of France, and in all the wars of Germany. He afterwards settled in

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London, where he had extensive practice, which lay much among persons of rank, whose manners became familiar to him. Few men died more generally lamented by a very extensive circle of friends. Although originally of a delicate constitution, by temperance and exercise he preserved his health for many years. He died in 1792, at his house in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. He wrote, A Treatise on the Venereal Disease; another on Fevers; and a third on The Ulcerated Sore Throat. Just before his death he published, The Great Importance and Proper Method of Cultivating and Curing Rhubarb in Britain, for Medicinal Uses, 1792, 8vo. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and received the honour of knighthood from George III. in 1787.

FORDYCE, (George,) nephew of the preceding, was born in 1736, near Aberdeen, and educated in that university. After some residence with his uncle, who was an apothecary and surgeon at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, he went to Edinburgh, and thence to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree, in 1758. He settled in the following year in London, where he distinguished himself as a lecturer on the Materia Medica, and the practice of physic, and in 1770 he became physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and six years after a fellow of the Royal Society. He was in 1787 made a fellow of the College of Physicians. He died in 1802. He wrote, Essays on Fevers; On Digestion; Elements of the Practice of Physic; Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation; several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c.

FOREIRO, or FORERIUS, (Francis,) a learned Portuguese Dominican monk, born at Lisbon, in 1523. He was sent by John III. to study theology in the university of Paris. On his return to Lisbon the king appointed him his preacher, and prince Louis at the same time entrusted to him the education of his son. Of all the divines sent by king Sebastian to the council of Trent in 1561, Foreiro held the first place. In consideration of his vast erudition he was appointed a member of that council, February 26, 1562. He was also appointed secretary to the committee for examining and condemning such publications as they thought unfit to be disseminated. The fathers of the council afterwards sent him on a mission to Pius IV. who conferred upon him the place of confessor to his nephew, the cardinal St. Charles Borromeo. At Rome he was also employed to reform the Breviary and the Roman Missal, and to compose the Roman Catechism. On his return to Portugal he was chosen prior of the Dominican convent at Lisbon in 1568. He built the convent of St. Paul in the village of Almada, opposite Lisbon, and there he died in 1581. His principal work is, Isaiæ Prophetæ vetus et nova ex Hebraico Versio, cum Commentario, &c. Venice, 1563, fol. This able work is inserted in the fifth volume of the Critici Sacri.

FOREST, (John,) a French landscape painter, born in Paris, in 1636. He studied at Rome under Pietro Francesco Mola, and on his return to France was elected a member of the Academy. He died in 1712.

FORESTI, or FORESTA, (James, Philip of,) commonly called Philip of Bergamo, was born at Soldio, near Bergamo, in 1434. He was of the order of Augustines, and published a chronicle from Adam to 1503, a tasteless compilation from the most credulous authors. He also wrote a Confessional, or Interrogatorium, Venice, 1487, fol., and A Treatise of illustrious Women, Ferrara, 1497, fol. He died in 1520.

FORESTUS, (Petrus,) or Peter Van Foreest, an eminent Dutch physician, born at Alcmaer in 1522. He studied the law at Louvain; but preferring medicine, he cultivated it in the universities of Bologna, Padua, Rome, and Paris. He settled in his native town, but at the end of twelve years removed to Delft, where he remained for nearly thirty years; after which he was invited to Leyden, whence he returned to Delft, and resided there about ten years more, when his attachment to his native city impelled him to visit Alcmaer, where he died, in 1597. Forestus was one of the most expert physicians of his time; he was extremely industrious, and his principal views were directed to the observation of diseases. Haller, indeed, apprehends that he was occasionally more anxious to prove the justness of his prognostics, and the felicity of his cures, than to relate a true account of the symptoms; but Boerhaave has praised him highly. His works are very numerous, and were published at Frankfort, in 1623, in 6 vols, fol.

FORKEL, (John Nicholas,) a German writer on the history and theory of music, born in 1749. He was director of the music in the university of Göttingen. His General History of Music, Leipsic, 2 vols, 4to, is reckoned the ablest of his works. He died in 1819.

FORMAN, (Simon,) a celebrated astrologer, born at Quidham, near Wilton, in Wiltshire, in 1552. He was sent to the free-school at Salisbury, where he continued two years. At the age of fourteen he became apprentice to a dealer in grocery and drugs at Salisbury, and acquired some knowledge of the latter, which he endeavoured to improve by books. In his eighteenth year he became schoolmaster at the priory of St. Giles's, whence he travelled on foot to Oxford, and became a poor scholar of Magdalen college, but left the university after two years' residence. He now applied himself to the study of physic and astrology, and after having travelled to Holland for that purpose, he set up in Philpot-lane, London, where his practice being opposed by the physicians, and himself four times fined and imprisoned, he went to study at Cambridge, where he took a doctor's degree, and a licence to practise; and settling at Lambeth, openly professed the joint occupation of physician and astrologer. In 1601 a complaint was made to Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, against him for deluding the people. In the mean time he was much resorted to by all ranks; among others, the infamous countess of Essex applied to him for his assistance in her wicked designs, as appeared by the trials of that lady, and of Mrs. Anne Turner, for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Forman died suddenly in a boat on the Thames, September 12, 1611. Wood has given a catalogue of his writings from the Ashmolean Museum, where most of his MSS. were deposited. There are also some of his MSS. in the British Museum.

FORMEY, (John Henry Samuel,) a learned Prussian miscellaneous writer, born at Berlin, in 1711. His family was originally of Champagne, and his father was a refugee at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was educated at the Royal French college, and being destined for the Church, he studied under Pelloutier, Lenfant, and Beausobre, and was ordained before he had completed his twentieth year. He was afterwards called to Berlin, and chosen one of the ministers of a French congregation in that capital. In 1737 he was appointed professor of eloquence in the French college; and upon the death of La Croze, in 1739, he succeeded him in the philosophical chair. He then resigned his pastoral office. On the renovation of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles-Lettres at Berlin, in 1744, he was made secretary to the philosophical class; and in 1748, on the motion of the president, Maupertuis, he was created sole and perpetual secretary of the Academy, which post he held for nearly fifty years. He wrote his mother-tongue, French, which was made the academic language by Frederic the Great, with facility and precision; and he possessed the spirit of method, joined to singular industry and regularity. He was associated to a number of foreign learned bodies, as those of London, Petersburg, Haerlem, Mantua, Bologna, the Naturæ Curiosorum, and many more in Germany; and he was personally acquainted with many of the most eminent characters throughout Europe. He died in 1797. He wrote, besides numerous other works, Le Philosophe Chrétien; Pensées raisonnables; Anti-Emile; Bibliothèque Germanique; La Vie de Jean Philippe Baratier; Eloges des Académiciens de Berlin, 2 vols, 12mo; Conseils pour former une Bibliothèque, 8vo; Mélanges Philosophiques; L'Abeille de Parnasse, 10 vols; Principes élémentaires des Belles-Lettres; Abrégé de toutes les Sciences à l'Usage des Adolescens, 8 vols, 12mo; Introduction générale aux Sciences, avec des Conseils pour former un Bibliothèque choisie; Histoire Ecclésiastique, 2 vols. Some of these have been translated into English.

FORMOSUS, bishop of Porto, near Rome, succeeded Stephen VI. as pope, in 891. He was very unpopular in his government, and after death his body was dragged from his grave by the populace, and thrown into the Tiber.

FORSKAL, (Peter,) a celebrated Swedish botanist, and pupil of Linnæus, born in 1736. He studied at the university of Göttingen, and resided for some time at Upsal, and then removed to Stockholm, where he published, in 1759, a small political work, entitled, Thoughts on Civil Liberty. In 1760 he was invited to Copenhagen by Frederic V., who, in consequence of his knowledge of the oriental languages and natural history, appointed him, in 1761, to accompany to Arabia the travellers sent to that country for the purpose of making discoveries. He died at Jerim, in Arabia, in July, 1763. From the papers which he left behind him, his fellow-traveller Niebuhr published, at Copenhagen, the following works: Descriptiones Animalium, Avium, Amphibiorum, Piscium, Insectorum, Vermium, quæ in Itinere Orientali observavit, 1775, 4to; Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica.

sive Descriptiones Plantarum quas per Ægyptum Inferiorem et Arabiam Felicem detexit, 1775, 4to; Icones Rerum Naturalium quas in Itinere Orientali depingi curavit Forskal, 1776, 4to, with forty-three plates. In remembrance of this botanist, a species of plant has been distinguished by his name.

FORSTER, (John,) an eminent Protestant divine, born in 1495, at Augsburg. He was the friend of Reuchlin, Melancthon, and Luther, and taught Hebrew with reputation at Wittemberg, where he died in 1556, leaving an excellent Hebrew Dictionary, Basle, 1564, fol. He assisted Luther in his translation of the Bible, and he accompanied Melancthon and other Lutheran divines to the council of Trent, in 1554.—He must be, however, distinguished from another John Forster, a German divine, who died in 1613, author of De Interpretatione Scripturarum, Wittemberg, 1608, 4to; and Commentaries on Exodus, Isaiah, and Jeremiah, 3 vols, 4to:—and from Valentine Forster, who published a History of the Law, in Latin, with the Lives of the most eminent Lawyers, to 1580.

FORSTER, (Nathaniel,) a learned English divine, born in 1717, at Stadscombe, in the parish of Plimstock, Devonshire, of which his father was then minister. He received his earlier education at the grammar-school at Plymouth, whence he was removed to Eton, and thence to Corpus Christi, Oxford. In 1729 he became fellow. In 1739 he took orders, and in 1749 he obtained the rectory of Hethe, in Oxfordshire, which was given him by the lord-chancellor Hardwicke, on the recommendation of Dr. Secker, bishop of Oxford, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. By him he was also introduced to the notice of Dr. Butler, then bishop of Bristol, to whom, in 1750, he became domestic chaplain, when that prelate was translated to the see of Durham. The bishop died in his arms at Bath, and appointed him his executor. In 1752 he was appointed chaplain to Dr. Herring, archbishop of Canterbury; in 1754 he was promoted by the lord-chancellor Hardwicke to a prebendal stall in the church of Bristol; and in the autumn of the same year the archbishop gave him the valuable vicarage of Rochdale, in Lancashire. He was admitted fellow of the Royal Society in 1755. In 1756 he was sworn one of the chaplains to George II., and in 1757, he was appointed preacher at the Rolls chapel. He died in the same year in Westminster, in the forty-first year of his age. He had great critical acumen, and possessed a knowledge of the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages, not exceeded by any man of his time. He published, Reflections on the Natural Foundation of the high Antiquity of Government, Arts, and Sciences, in Egypt, Oxford, 1743; Platonis Dialogi Quinque, *ibid.* 1745; Appendix Liviana, *ibid.* 1746; Popery destructive of the Evidence of Christianity; a Sermon before the University of Oxford, November 5, 1746, *ibid.* 1746; A Dissertation upon the Account supposed to have been given of Jesus Christ by Josephus, being an attempt to show that this celebrated passage, some slight corruptions only excepted, may reasonably be esteemed genuine, *ibid.* 1749, (this is highly commended by Warburton and Bryant;) Biblia Hebraica, sine punctis, *ibid.* 1750, 2 vols, 4to; Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Stebbing's Dissertation on the Power of States to deny Civil Protection to the Marriages of Minors, &c. Lond. 1755.

FORSTER, (John Reinhold,) an eminent naturalist and philologist, born in 1729, at Dirschaw, in Polish-Prussia. When about fifteen he was sent to Berlin, where he was admitted into the gymnasium of Joachimsthal, where he made great progress under Mezelius and Heinsius, and applied to the study of the Coptic. In 1748 he went to the university of Halle, where he studied theology, and the classical and oriental languages. In 1751 he repaired to Dantzic, where he soon distinguished himself by his sermons, in which he imitated the French rather than the Dutch manner. In 1753 he obtained a settlement at Nassenhuben, and devoted great part of his leisure hours to philosophy, geography, and the mathematics. After passing some time in Russia, he came, in 1766, to England, and accepted the place of teacher of French, German, and natural history, in the Academy of Warrington. This place, however, he left soon after, and returned to London, where he resided till 1772, when he was engaged to go out as naturalist with captain Cook, then ready to proceed on his second voyage. He returned to England in 1775, and soon after the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. An account of the voyage having been published in English and German by his son George, in which the father was supposed to have had a considerable share, though he had entered into an engagement not to publish anything separately from the authorized narrative, they incurred the displeasure of

government, and were treated with so much coolness, that they both determined to quit England. In 1780 he was invited to Halle, to be professor of natural history, and he was also appointed inspector of the botanical garden. The loss of his son George, who died early, affected him deeply, and he died in 1798. He published Observations made in a Voyage round the World, 4to; History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North, 4to; On the Byssus of the Ancients, &c. He also wrote several papers published in the Philosophical Transactions, the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, the Transactions of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, and those of other learned societies.

FORSTER, (George,) son of the preceding, was born at Dantzic, in 1754, and came over with his father to England, when about twelve years of age. He studied some time in the Academy of Warrington, and soon acquired a perfect use of the English tongue. He accompanied his father round the world with captain Cook; and on quitting England, he resided for some time at Paris; but in 1779 he was appointed professor of natural history in the university of Cassel, whence he removed to Wilna. The elector of Mentz appointed him president of the university, and he was discharging the duties of his office when the French troops took possession of that city. He beheld with enthusiasm the dawnings of the French revolution, and was the first to promulgate republicanism in Germany. The people of Mentz, who had formed themselves into a national convention, sent him to Paris to request that they might be united to the French republic; but while employed on this mission, the city of Mentz was besieged and retaken by the Prussian troops. This event occasioned the loss of all his property, and of his numerous MSS. He died at Paris at the age of thirty-nine, on the 13th of February, 1792. His works are, A Voyage round the World in his Britannic Majesty's Sloop Resolution, commanded by Captain James Cook, during the years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775, London, 1777, 2 vols, 4to; Reply to Mr. Wales's Remarks on Mr. Forster's Account of Captain Cook's last Voyage, London, 1778, 4to; Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich, 1779, 4to. He was also employed with professor Pallas and others in the continuation of Martini's Dictionary of Natural History.

FORSTNER, (Christopher,) an Austrian lawyer, born in 1598. After travelling in Italy, he was engaged in the negotiations of the peace of Munster, and for his services he was made a member of the Aulic council. He wrote, De Principatu Tiberii, Notæ Politicæ ad Tacitum; Collection of his Letters on the Peace of Munster; Hypomnemata-Politica; Omissorum Liber. He died in 1667.

FORSYTH, (William,) an horticulturist, born at Old Meldrum, in the county of Aberdeen, in 1737. In 1763 he came to London, and became a pupil of Philip Miller, and succeeded him in the garden at Chelsea; where he remained till 1784, when he was appointed superintendent of the royal gardens at Kensington and St. James's. He died in 1804. He wrote, Observations on the Diseases, Defects, and Injuries of Fruit and Forest Trees; A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, 4to. For his discovery of a composition to remedy the diseases in trees, he received a grant from parliament.

FORT, (Francis le,) a native of Geneva, who, from military zeal, served in Holland at the age of sixteen, and afterwards entered the army of Peter I. of Russia. He gained the favour of that prince, and was entrusted, in 1696, with the siege of Azof, and in this arduous affair he displayed such abilities, that the emperor made him commander of his forces, and his prime minister. The resources of his great genius were employed in new-modelling the army, and improving the affairs of his imperial patron. He died at Moscow in 1699, in the forty-third year of his age; and the Czar, afflicted for his loss, paid the last honours to his remains, with the most magnificent obsequies.

FORTESCUE, (Sir John,) an eminent English lawyer, in the reign of Henry VI., was, according to the best authority, third son of Sir Henry Fortescue, lord chief-justice of Ireland. Of the time and place of his birth there is no exact account; it is believed that he studied at Exeter college, Oxford; and it appears that he resided as a lawyer in Lincoln's-inn, and distinguished himself by his learned lectures. He attained the degree of a serjeant-at-law in 1430, and was made chief-justice of the King's Bench in 1442. He appears to have been a principal counsellor in the court of Henry VI., and he faithfully adhered to the interests of that unfortunate monarch. When the success of Edward IV. obliged Henry to take refuge in Scotland, Fortescue attended his exiled sovereign; and it was

probably there that Henry created him chancellor of England. In the mean time he was attainted of high treason by Edward's parliament in 1461, and another person was appointed chief-justice in his stead. In 1463 he accompanied queen Margaret, prince Edward, and the principal adherents of the house of Lancaster, in their flight to Flanders; and passed many years upon the continent in a state of exile. In these circumstances he composed his celebrated work, De Laudibus Legum Angliæ, addressed to the prince Edward, son of Henry VI., with the commendable view of giving him just notions of the laws and constitution of his country. He returned to England, with the queen and the prince, on the news of the defection of the earl of Warwick from king Edward, and was taken prisoner after the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, which totally ruined the hopes of the house of Lancaster. Edward gave him his release and pardon, which he merited by composing a retractation of a paper he had written against the title of the house of York. He passed the residue of his days in retirement, and is said to have attained nearly his ninetieth year; but the time of his death is not ascertained. He was interred in the parish church of Ebburton, or Ebrighton, in Gloucestershire, of which place he possessed the manor. The work of Sir John Fortescue, De Laudibus Legum Angliæ, is written in Latin, in the dialogue form, and is accounted a very curious and valuable record of the grounds and principles of the law of England as understood at that time, and of various circumstances relative to the mode of education in the inns of court. It is rather an express panegyric of the common law, than a fair comparison of it with the civil or other foreign systems, though some of the points of preference on which it dwells are very justly stated. It was not published till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was printed by Edward Whitchurch, in 16mo, but without a date. In 1516 it was translated by Robert Mulcaster, and printed by R. Tottel; and again in 1567, 1573, and 1575; also by Thomas White in 1598, 1599, and 1609. Fortescue, with Hengham's Summa Magna et Parva, was likewise printed in 1616, and 1660, 12mo; and again, with Selden's notes, 1672, 12mo. In 1737 Fortescue was printed in folio; and lastly, in 1775, an English translation with the original Latin was published in 8vo, with Selden's notes, and a great variety of remarks relative to the history, antiquities, and laws of England, with a large historical preface by F. Gregor, Esq. In 1663, E. Waterhouse, Esq. published Fortescue illustratus, or a Commentary on the De Laudibus. His work, On the Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy, published first by lord Fortescue in 1714, appears to be chiefly a repetition in English of what is said in the preceding piece concerning the constitution of England, with the addition of a number of observations meant for the service of king Edward. His other writings were never printed. They have, however, been carefully preserved in libraries, some of them being still extant under the following titles: Opusculum de Natura Legis Naturæ, et de ejus Censura in Successione Regnorum supremorum; Defensio juris Domus Lancastriæ; Genealogy of the House of Lancaster; Of the Title of the House of York; Genealogiæ Regum Scotiæ; A Dialogue between Understanding and Faith; A Prayer-Book which savours much of the times we live in, &c.

FORTIGUERRA, (Nicolo,) an Italian prelate and poet, born in 1674. He was made a bishop by Clement XI.; but he was so often disappointed by Clement XII. who, as the patron of poets, had promised him a cardinal's hat, that he fell ill in consequence, and died in 1735, aged sixty-one. He wrote Ricciardetto, a burlesque poem in thirty cantos, in a short time, to prove to some of his friends the ease with which he could write in the manner of Ariosto, whom some of them had preferred to Tasso. This poem, though very faulty, exhibits sallies of pleasantry, and strokes of genius. It has been ably translated into French by Du Mourrier. Fortiguerra translated Terence into Italian, Urbino, 1736.

FORTIUS. See RINGELBERGIUS.

FOSCARI, (Francis,) a noble Venetian, elected doge in 1423. He enlarged the Venetian dominions by the conquest of Brescia and Bergamo, and the towns of Crema and Ravenna, and other places; but these victories cost so dear, that the Venetians loudly murmured, and deposed their unfortunate leader. His son shared his disgrace, and was banished under false accusations, and the wretched father died two days after his deposition, in 1457, aged eighty-four. The son also soon after died in prison, upon the false charge of murdering a senator.

FOSCARINI, (Michael,) a Venetian senator and historian, born in 1628. He

continued Nani's History of Venice, at the public request. It was printed in 1692, 4to, and makes the tenth volume of Venetian Historians, published in 1718, 4to. He died in 1692.

FOSCOLO, (Ugo,) a celebrated Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, born about 1776, on board a frigate belonging to the government of Venice, near Zante, of which island his father was proveditor, or governor for the republic. He was educated at Padua, whence he went to Venice, and wrote his tragedy, Il Tieste, which was performed in January 1797, at the theatre of St. Angelo, when it was received with great applause. In that year Buonaparte delivered up Venice to Austria, and Foscolo, dissatisfied with that government, retired into Lombardy, where he published the Lettere di Ortis, a political romance, which had a prodigious success in Italy. He subsequently enlisted in the Lombard legion, and was shut up in Genoa during the siege of 1799, with Massena. After the battle of Marengo, he remained in the Italian army till 1805, when he was sent with the troops destined for the invasion of England. It was at this period that, while stationed at St. Omer, he attempted an Italian version of Sterne's Sentimental Journey. When, a few months after, the camp of Boulogne was broken up, Foscolo went back to Milan, and did not return into active service. He lived for some time near Brescia, where he wrote his beautiful little poem, Dei Sepolcri, 1807. In 1808, he was appointed to succeed Monti, as professor of Italian eloquence at Pavia, when he took as the subject of his inaugural oration the origin and the object of literature, Dell' Origine e dell' Ufficio della Litteratura. A few months after the chair of Italian eloquence was suppressed in the universities of Pavia, Padua, and Bologna, and Foscolo retired to Borgo di Vico, near Como, where he wrote his tragedy of Ajace, which was performed in the theatre Della Scala, at Milan. Foscolo, being banished from Milan, fixed his residence at Florence, where he completed his translation of Sterne, and wrote another tragedy, entitled Ricciarda, a Hymn to the Graces, and other compositions. In 1813 he was allowed to return to Milan, whence, towards the end of 1814, he fled to Switzerland, where he resided for about two years, at Hottingen, near Zurich. There he published a correct edition of his Lettere di Crtis, and a satire in Latin prose, entitled Didymi Clerici Prophetæ Minimi Hypercalypseos. About the end of 1816 he came to England, and was introduced to some of the best society of the metropolis; he formed literary connexions, and wrote articles for the Edinburgh, Quarterly, Retrospective, and Westminster Reviews. He published his Ricciarda, the Essays on Petrarch and Dante, the Discorso Storico sul testo del Decamerone, and the Discorso Storico sul testo di Dante. Want of economy involved him in embarrassments, which, joined to his irritable temper and assiduous application, shortened his days. He died of the dropsy on the 10th of September, 1827, at Turnham Green, near London, and was buried in Chiswick churchyard. Besides the works already mentioned, he published Chioma di Berenice, an edition of the works of Montecuccoli, an Italian version of the first and third books of the Iliad, and Essays on Petrarch.

FOSSE, (Charles de la,) a celebrated French painter, born at Paris in 1636. After receiving instruction from Charles le Brun, he went to Italy, and from an attentive study of the works of Titian and Paolo Veronese, he became one of the first colourists of the French school. Louis XIV. employed him at the Tuileries and Versailles; and he was chosen a member of the French Academy. He visited England on the invitation of the earl of Montague, for whom he painted two ceilings in that nobleman's town mansion, now the British Museum. On his return to Paris he executed his principal work, the cupola of the Hospital of Invalids. Although an admirable colourist, La Fosse wanted correctness of design, and he was faulty as a draughtsman. He died in 1712.

FOSSE, (Antony de la,) nephew of the above, was born at Paris in 1658. He was lord of Aubigny, by the purchase of the estate which bears that title, and he was secretary to the marquis de Crequi. When his patron was killed at the battle of Luzara, he brought back his heart to Paris, and celebrated his fall in poetry. He was afterwards in the service of the duke d'Aumont; but he distinguished himself chiefly by his tragedies. His Manlius, which is his best play, is considered by the French as being not unworthy of Corneille. He wrote Italian so well, that for an ode which he composed in that language, he was received into the Academy degli Apatisti at Florence. The verses of La Fosse are extremely laboured, and, as he confessed, cost him more pains in the expression than

in the thought. He gave a translation, or rather paraphrase, of Anacreon, in verse, which has little of the spirit of the original. To this, printed in 1704, he added several miscellaneous pieces of poetry. He died in 1708.

FOSTER, (Samuel,) an English mathematician, born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1623. He was elected in 1636 to the professorship of astronomy in Gresham college, which he resigned the same year, and to which he was again elected in 1641. During the civil wars he formed one of that society of learned men who united for philosophical purposes, and were afterwards incorporated, under the name of the Royal Society, by Charles II. He not only applied himself to astronomy, and to curious and scientific observations on eclipses and on celestial bodies, but he constructed and improved, with great ingenuity, several mathematical and astronomical instruments. He died at Gresham college, of a decline, in 1652. The chief of his works are, the Art of Dialling, 4to, 1638; Four Treatises of Dialling, 4to, 1654; Miscellanies, or Mathematical Lucubrations; Descriptions of several Instruments invented and improved.—There were two other mathematicians of the name of Foster in the same century; William, a disciple of Oughtred, and author of the Circles of Proportion, and the Horizontal Instrument, 1633, 4to; and Mark, who published a treatise of Trigonometry.

FOSTER, (Sir Michael,) an eminent lawyer, was born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in 1689. His grandfather and father were both eminent attorneys in that town, of the dissenting persuasion. He received his early education at the free-school of his native place, whence, in 1705, he was removed to Exeter college, Oxford. He was entered of the Middle Temple in 1707, and in due time called to the bar. Not meeting with much success in Westminster-hall, he settled in Marlborough. He afterwards removed to Bristol, where he practised in his profession with great reputation, and was chosen recorder of that city in 1735, and was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law in 1736. In 1735 he published a pamphlet, entitled, An Examination of the Scheme of the Church Power laid down in the Codex Juris Ecclesiast. Anglicani, which occupied a considerable share of the public attention, and was regarded by some as an answer to the principle put forward in bishop Gibson's Codex. It went through several editions, and produced various replies, especially one from Dr. Andrews, a civilian. In 1745, upon the recommendation of lord-chancellor Hardwicke, he was created one of the judges of the court of King's-bench, with the honour of knighthood. This station he maintained with great credit for legal knowledge and integrity during the remainder of his life, a period of eighteen years, marked with the decision of many points of singular importance in civil and criminal law. In 1762 he published A Report of some Proceedings on the Commission for the Trial of the Rebels in the year 1746, in the County of Surrey; and of other Crown Cases; to which are added, Discourses upon a few Branches of the Crown Law. Of this work, a second and third edition with improvements were published in 1776 and 1792, by his nephew, Mr. Michael Dodson. The book is of standard reputation, and has given occasion to Sir W. Blackstone to style the author "a very great master of the crown law." The health of judge Foster began to decline soon after the death of his lady, in 1758, and he was obliged occasionally to spend part of his time at Bath. He died on the 7th of November, 1763.

FOSTER, (James,) a dissenting minister, born in 1697, at Exeter, at the grammar-school, and in the dissenters' academy, of which place he was educated. With great abilities, a sound judgment, and a ready elocution, he began to preach in 1718; but the warm disputes which prevailed in the West of England, and especially at Exeter, about the Trinity, rendered his situation in Devonshire very irksome, and he removed to Melborne, in Somersetshire, and soon after to Ashwick. He published in 1720 his Essay on Fundamentals, and his Sermon on the Resurrection of Christ; but his finances were so low, and his hopes of improving his income so uncertain, that he almost determined to learn the trade of glover from Mr. Norman, in whose house he lived at Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, after his removal from Somersetshire. He was, however, soon after received as chaplain in the family of Robert Houlton, Esq., and in 1724 he was chosen to succeed, at Barbican, Dr. Gale, a writer by whose book on adult immersion he had been persuaded to be baptized. In 1728 he engaged in a Sunday evening lecture in the Old Jewry, which he carried on till near the time of his death, with a degree of popularity which was unexampled among

the Protestant dissenters. "Here," says Dr. Fleming, "was a confluence of persons of every rank, station, and quality. Wits, free-thinkers, numbers of clergy; who, whilst they gratified their curiosity, had their professions shaken, and their prejudices loosened. And of the usefulness and success of these lectures, he had a large number of written testimonials from unknown as well as known persons." In 1731 he published his Defence of the Usefulness, Truth, &c. of Christian Revelation, against Tindal; and in 1744, after twenty years' service at Barbican, he was chosen pastor of the Independents at Pinners' Hall, and in 1748 he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Aberdeen. He attended lord Kilmarnock after his trial in 1746, and died in consequence of a paralytic stroke, on the 5th of November, 1753. He wrote, besides the above, Tracts on Heresy, in a controversy with Dr. Stebbing; 4 vols of Sermons, 8vo; 2 vols of Discourses on Natural Religion, and Social Virtue, 4to. Bolingbroke erroneously attributes to him that false aphorism, "Where mystery begins, religion ends." Pope has mentioned him with commendation in the preface to his Satires.

FOSTER, (John,) an elegant classical scholar, born at Windsor in 1731, and educated at Eton, where, under the able tuition of Plumptree and Burton, he distinguished himself as a superior proficient in the Greek and Hebrew languages. In 1748 he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards became assistant to Dr. Barnard, whom he succeeded, in 1765, in the mastership of Eton; but he was deficient in temper, and in a perfect knowledge of the world, so necessary for a person holding such an important station; and, in consequence of this, his authority became unpopular, and he at last resigned. His merits, however, were rewarded by a canonry at Windsor in 1772; but his infirmities were increasing so rapidly, that he did not enjoy his honours long. He went to the German Spa for the recovery of his health, and died there in September 1773. His remains were afterwards brought over to England, and buried at Windsor, near those of his father, who had been mayor of the town, and over his tomb is an elegant Latin inscription written by himself. He wrote an Essay on the different Nature of Accents and Quantity, with their Use and Application in the Pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek Tongues, with the Defence of the Greek Accentual Marks, against Js. Vossius, Sarpedonius, Dr. Gally, &c. 8vo, 1762. It was esteemed an ingenious and erudite performance, though it did not go without reply. He annexed to his essay the Greek poem of Musurus addressed to Leo X., with an elegant Latin version. A prize dissertation of this writer's, pronounced in the schools at Cambridge in 1754, was also printed, with the title of Enarratio et Comparatio Doctrinarum Moralium Epicuri et Stoicorum.

FOSTER, (John,) the author of the well-known Essays, was born in 1768, in Yorkshire, where, when young, he attracted the notice of Dr. Fawcett, Baptist minister, of Hebden Bridge. Through his means he entered as a student at the Baptist college in Bristol, where he studied first under Dr. Evans, and afterwards under Dr. Ryland. After leaving the college, he was settled during a period of many years at several places, the last of which was Downend, near Bristol; but the character of his mind not adapting him for the regular exercise of the pastoral office, he retired from public engagements, and spent the remainder of his life in literary pursuits at Stapleton. In 1805 he first published his Essays, in a series of Letters to a Friend, on the following subjects: 1. On a Man's Writing Memoirs of Himself. 2. On Decision of Character. 3. On the Application of the Epithet Romantic. 4. On some of the Causes by which Evangelical Religion has been rendered less acceptable to Persons of cultivated Taste. These Essays have been very popular, and have passed through several editions. He died in 1843.

FOSTER, (Henry,) a British naval officer, who, after having accompanied Sir Edward Parry in his voyages to the Arctic regions, was, in 1828, appointed to the command of the *Chanticleer* sloop of war, to prosecute a voyage of scientific research in the southern regions. He sailed from Spithead in April 1828, and, after having visited Madeira, Teneriffe, Rio de Janeiro, and St. Catharine's, at Monte Video, he proceeded to Statenland, and Prince William's Island, the most southernly tract of land known on the globe. Thence he went to St. Martin's Cove, about eight miles from Cape Horn, whence he sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained four months, assiduously employed in the government observatory. After having visited St. Helena, Fernando Noronha, and other places, he proceeded to Porto Bello, where, in addition to the usual experiments to

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be made at this place, he had to ascertain the difference of meridian between Panama on the Pacific, and Porto Bello, or some other station, on the Atlantic, by means of rockets. In the prosecution of his undertaking he ascended the river Chagres in a canoe, and was returning down the stream February 5, 1831, when he was accidentally drowned.

FOTHERBY, (Martin,) born at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, in 1559. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was collated by archbishop Whitgift in 1592 to the vicarage of Chiflet, and in 1594 to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, London. In 1596 he was presented by queen Elizabeth to the eleventh prebend of the church of Canterbury, and also to the rectory of Chartham. In 1601 he was collated by archbishop Whitgift to the rectory of Adisham. He became afterwards chaplain to James I., by whom he was made one of the first fellows of Chelsea college in 1610, and was preferred to the bishopric of Sarum in March 1618. He died in 1619. He published in 1608, Four Sermons, whereunto is added, an Answere unto certaine Objections of one unresolved, as concerning the use of the Crosse in Baptism. He was also the author of Atheomastix, published in 1622.

FOTHERGILL, (George,) was born the last day of the year 1705, at Lockholme, in Westmoreland, of an ancient family. He was educated there, and at Kendal school, and then removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he became fellow and tutor. In 1751 he was made head of St. Edmund hall, and vicar of Bramley, in Hampshire. He died in 1760. He was the author of two volumes of Sermons.

FOTHERGILL, (John,) an eminent physician, born in 1712, at Carr-end, in Yorkshire, of respectable Quakers. He was educated at Sedburgh school, in Yorkshire, and in 1718 was bound apprentice to an apothecary at Bradford. In 1736 he removed to London, and studied two years under Wilmot at St. Thomas's Hospital, and then went to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree. He afterwards visited Leyden, and travelled through France and Germany, and in 1740 settled in London. He was a licentiate of the College of Physicians, in London, and fellow of that of Edinburgh, and of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He continued to rise in fame and practice, so that his business brought him little less than 7000*l.* per annum, and enabled him to accumulate a property of 80,000*l.* He died of an obstruction in the bladder, the 26th of December, 1780. He was never married. Besides his medical engagements, he devoted much of his time to natural history, and made a collection of shells and other natural curiosities, which were sold after his death to Dr. Hunter for 1200*l.* He formed an excellent botanical garden at his house at Upton, in Essex; and he liberally endowed a seminary for young Quakers at Ackworth, near Leeds, for the education and clothing of above 300 children. He published some tracts, the best of which is On the Ulcerous Sore Throat. His treatise on Hydrocephalus Internus is also considered a very able one. He also improved the mode of treating the drowned; argued against the practice of burying in towns; and pointed out the means of diminishing the frequency of fires. He assisted Sydney Parkinson in his account of his South Sea Voyage; and at the expense of 2000*l.* printed a translation of the Bible from the Hebrew and Greek original, by Anthony Purver, the Quaker, 2 vols, fol. 1764. Several of his papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Medical Observations and Inquiries, were collected and printed in 8vo, 1781, and by Dr. Lettsom in 1784, 4to.

FOTHERGILL, (Samuel,) brother of the preceding, was eminent as a preacher among the Quakers. He travelled over England, Scotland, Ireland, and North America, to propagate his doctrines, and died in 1773, much respected for his private character.

FOUCAULT, (Nicholas Joseph,) an antiquary, born at Paris in 1643. He was intendant in Normandy, and within six miles of Caen he discovered, in 1704, the ancient town of the Viducassians, of which he published an interesting account, with the history of the marbles, coins, inscriptions, &c. found there. He discovered in the abbey of Moissac, in Querci, a MS. of Lactantius "De Mortibus Persecutorum," afterwards published by Baluce. He died in 1721, respected for his erudition, his mildness of manners, and his benevolence.

FOUCHE, (Joseph,) duke of Otranto, was born on the 29th of May, 1763, at Nantes, at the college of which city he greatly distinguished himself. He entered into the Oratory, and professed philosophy at Juilly, Arras, and Vendôme, and at the breaking out of the Revolution he was regent of the college of his native

place. He was chosen deputy to the National Convention by the department of the Lower Loire, sided with Danton, and voted for the death of the king. In 1793 he was sent with Collot d'Herbois on that dreadful mission which deluged Lyons with blood. On his return to Paris, (April 1794,) he appeared before the tribunal of the Jacobins to clear himself from the accusations that had been made against him; but Robespierre denounced him as a conspirator, and caused him to be expelled from the club. He then joined those of his colleagues who figured on the 9th Thermidor. After the fall of Robespierre, he was arrested as a terrorist, but was liberated under the amnesty of the 26th October, 1795. In 1798 he was sent by the Directory as ambassador to the Cisalpine republic, and subsequently to that of Batavia. He afterwards adopted more moderate principles, and in 1799 was made minister of police, in which post he was confirmed under the Consulate. In September 1802 the office of minister of police was suppressed, but in July 1805 it was reorganised upon the same base, and again committed to the direction of Fouché, who in December was created duke of Otranto. In June 1810 he was again dismissed, and was replaced by Savary, duke of Rovigo. He was now appointed governor of Rome, whence he retired into Provence. He was next sent to the Illyrian provinces, and to Naples. He was at Paris when Napoleon escaped from Elba. "Take care of the monarch," said Fouché to a member of the royal family, "and I will take care of the monarchy." But he was distrusted by the Bourbons, and was reinstated by Buonaparte in his office of minister of police. After the battle of Waterloo, he earnestly urged the emperor to abdicate, and was made president of the provisional government; he negotiated with the allied powers, and by his intrigues baffled the scheme of Carnot and others to defend Paris. He was then charged with the capitulation of the city, was admitted to a private audience with Louis XVIII., and was by him reinstated in his office. The same year he was chosen deputy, but did not take his seat, and in September 1815 he resigned his office. He was next sent as ambassador to Dresden, and not long after he was banished, (12th of January, 1816,) as a regicide. He retired to Prague, thence to Lintz, and lastly to Trieste, where he died on the 25th of December, 1820. A curious work was published at Paris in 1833, which throws great light on Fouché's character, and on the system of the imperial administration in France—Témoignages Historiques, ou Quinze Ans de Haute Police sous Napoléon, par Desmarets.

FOUCHER, (Simon,) a French priest and philosophical writer, born in 1644, at Dijon, whence, soon after he had taken orders, he removed to Paris, where he connected himself with the advocates for the revival of the Academic philosophy. He died at Paris in 1696. He wrote a variety of Dissertations, Criticisms, Answers to Criticisms, Letters, &c. which appeared at different periods from 1673 to 1693, and form together a collection in 6 vols, 12mo. The design of the whole is to exhibit the history, and to illustrate and defend the principles, of the ancient Academic philosophers. He was also the author of A Treatise on the Wisdom of the Ancients, 12mo, 1682, intended to show that the principal maxims of their morality are not contrary to the precepts of the Christian code; A Letter concerning the Morality of Confucius, the Chinese Philosopher, 8vo, 1688; A Treatise on Hygrometers, or Instruments for ascertaining the Dryness and Humidity of the Air, 12mo, 1686.

FOUCHIER, (Bertram de,) a Dutch painter, born at Bergen-op-Zoom, in 1609. He studied under Van Dyck at Antwerp, till that master went to England. Fouchier then became the pupil of Bylart at Utrecht, and afterwards visited Rome, where he met with much encouragement, and was warmly patronized by Urban VIII. From Rome he went to Venice, and formed his style on that of Tintorette; but, on his return to his native country, finding it was not suited to Dutch taste, he was compelled to abandon it, to paint subjects similar to those executed by Ostade and Brouwer. He died in 1674.

FOUCQUET, (Nicholas,) marquis of Belleisle, was born in 1615, and for his talents was early advanced in the state. He was, at the age of thirty-five, procurator-general of the parliament of Paris, and at thirty-eight, superintendent of the finances. His peculation and extravagance, however, were little calculated to repair the mismanagement of Mazarin, and when he had spent above 150,000*l.* of the public money in adorning his seat at Vaux, and attempted to rival his master in the affections of madame la Vallière, his ruin was complete. He was arrested in 1661, and condemned to perpetual banishment, which was afterwards commuted to

imprisonment for life. He died in 1680, in the citadel of Pignerol.

FOUCQUET, (Charles Louis Augustus,) grandson of the preceding, better known by the name of maréschal Belleisle, was born in 1684. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself at the siege of Lisle, for which Louis XIV. promised him his favour and protection. After that monarch's death, he shared the disgrace of the minister Le Blanc, and was confined in the Bastile, till his modest justification recommended him to the court, and paved his way to promotion. He was commander in Flanders in the war of 1733, and became the adviser and confidential friend of cardinal Fleury. In 1741 he was created maréschal of France, and in 1742 he assisted at Frankfort at the election of the emperor Charles VII. Afterwards being deserted by the Prussians and Saxons, he effected a masterly retreat from Prague, so that he was created by the emperor member of the Golden Fleece, and a prince of the empire. He was taken prisoner in 1743 at Elbingerode, near Hanover, and brought over to England. He afterwards served against the Austrians in Provence, and was made peer of France in 1748. He was made prime minister in 1757. He died in 1761. He was a very able man, respected in private life, and much attached to the glory of his country.

FOUGEROUX DE BONDAROY, (Augustus Denys,) a learned Frenchman, member of the Academy of Sciences, born at Paris in 1732. He was the nephew of the celebrated Duhamel, with whom he travelled over Anjou, Brittany, and Naples, to make observations on the mineral productions of those districts. He died in 1789. He wrote, Mémoires sur la Formation des Os, 1760, 8vo; L'Art de l'Ardoisier, 1762; L'Art de travailler les Cuirs dorés; L'Art de Tonnelier, 1752; L'Art de Coutelier; Recherches sur les Ruines d'Herculaneum, et sur les Lumières qui peuvent en resulter; avec un Traité sur la Fabrication des Mosaïques, 1769, 8vo.

FOUILLON, (James,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Rochelle in 1670, and, though educated among the Jesuits, a favourer of the Jansenists. He edited Arnauld's Letters, 8 vols, 12mo; and had a share in the History of the Case of Conscience, 8 vols, 12mo, 1705, and in the Hexaples against the Bull Unigenitus, 7 vols, 4to.

FOULIS, (Robert and Andrew,) two learned printers of Scotland, supposed to have been natives of Glasgow. From their press have issued some of the finest specimens of correct and elegant printing that the eighteenth century has produced. —Robert Foulis began printing about 1740, and one of his first essays was an edition of Demetrius Phalereus, 4to. In 1744 he brought out his celebrated "immaculate edition" of Horace, 12mo, and soon afterwards entered into partnership with his brother Andrew. Among the classics which have issued from their press may be enumerated, Homer, 4 vols, fol.; Herodotus, 9 vols, 12mo; Thucydides, 8 vols, 12mo; Xenophon, 8 vols, 12mo; Epictetus, 12mo; Longinus, 12mo; Ciceronis Opera, 20 vols, 12mo; Horace, 12mo and 4to; Virgil, 12mo; Tibullus and Propertius, 12mo; Cornelius Nepos, 3 vols, 12mo; Tacitus, 4 vols, 12mo; Juvenal and Persius, 12mo; Lucretius, 12mo. They also printed a beautiful edition of the Greek Testament, small 4to; Gray's Poems; Pope's Works; Hales of Eton, &c. It was the melancholy, but by no means singular fate of those learned printers, that their taste for this noble art at last brought about their ruin; for, having engaged in the establishment of an academy for the instruction of youth in painting and sculpture in Scotland, the enormous expense of sending pupils to Italy, to study and copy the works of the ancients, gradually brought on their decline in the printing business. Andrew died in 1774, and Robert in 1776.

FOULON, (William le,) in Latin *Gnaphæus*, was born in 1493, at the Hague, where he kept a school. He wrote three Latin comedies, Martyrium Johannis Pistorii, Hypocrisis, and Acolastus de Filio Prodigo, edited with learned notes by Prateolus at Paris, 1554. He died at Norden, in Friesland, where he was burgomaster, in 1568.

FOULON, or FOULLON, (John Erard,) a German divine and historian, born at Liege in 1608. In 1625 he entered the order of the Jesuits, and became celebrated for his pulpit oratory, as well as for his extensive knowledge. He was successively appointed rector of the colleges at Huy and Tournay. He wrote Commentarii Historici et Morales ad Libros I. et II. Machabæorum, additis Liberioribus Excursibus, 2 vols, fol.; and Historia Leodiensis, 3 vols, fol. He died in 1668.

FOULON, (N.) a French politician, who advised the government to recover its credit by a general bankruptcy. He was placed over the finances at the beginning of the Revolution, but in the

midst of the general confusion he became one of its first victims. He in vain attempted to conceal himself, and when discovered 22d of July, 1789, he was dragged to Paris, and was hanged in the place de Grève, amidst the acclamations of a rejoicing and ferocious populace.

FOUNTAINE, (Sir Andrew,) an antiquarian, born as Narford, in Norfolk, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, under Dr. Aldrich. He studied Anglo-Saxon, and published a specimen of his great proficiency in Hickes' Thesaurus, under the title of Numismata Anglo-Saxonica et Anglo-Danica, breviter illustrata ab Andreâ Fountaine, Eq. Aur. et ÆdisChristi Oxon. Alumno, 1705. He was knighted by William III., and afterwards travelled through Europe, and made a collection of valuable pictures, medals, statues, and inscriptions. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of Swift, who repeatedly mentions him in his Journal to Stella, and he embellished the dean's Tale of the Tub with excellent designs. He was vice-chamberlain to Caroline, when princess of Wales and queen, and in 1727 was made warden of the Mint, an office which he held till his death in 1753. He is highly spoken of by Montfaucon.

FOUQUIERES, (James,) a painter, born at Antwerp in 1580. He first studied under Mompert, and afterwards became the pupil of John Breughell, but far surpased those masters as a landscape painter. He visited Italy, where he improved himself by copying the works of Titian, whose style he adopted. On his return to his native country, he accepted an invitation from the elector Palatine, and was employed at several important works in the palace. He next visited Paris, where he painted some pictures for the gallery of the Louvre so much to the satisfaction of Louis XIII., that that monarch conferred on him the honour of knighthood. This mark of distinction made Fouquieres so ridiculously vain, that he always afterwards painted wearing his sword. He died at Paris in 1659. This artist possessed an admirable genius, he had great freedom of pencil, and his pictures are remarkable for the clearness and brilliancy of their colouring. He frequently allowed the green to preponderate, which gives to many of his works a disagreeable coldness. He was occasionally employed by Rubens to paint the back grounds of his pictures.

FOUQUIER-TAINVILLE, (Anthony Quentin,) a Frenchman, of infamous memory, born at Hérouelles, near St. Quentin, in 1747. He became the friend of Robespierre, and so sanguinary was his conduct, and so ferocious his principles, that he was deemed by the tyrant worthy to be nominated public accuser. In this office he displayed the most sanguinary character. The young, the aged, the innocent, were hurried with insulting indifference to the scaffold, and in one instance, in four hours, eighty individuals were devoted to immediate death. The fall of Robespierre checked not the hand of this monster; on the day of the tyrant's arrest, he observed, on signing the condemnation of forty-two persons, that justice must have her course. At last punishment came, though late; the vindictive Fouquier appeared before that tribunal where he had exercised such bloody tyranny, and on the 7th of May, 1795, he was guillotined.

FOUR, (Du.) See LONGUERUE.

FOURCROY, (Anthony Francis de,) an eminent French chemist, born at Paris, in 1755, where his father was an apothecary. He was educated at the college of Harcourt; and was led by the advice of Vicq-d'Ayr, a celebrated anatomist, and an intimate friend of his father, to study medicine, and in 1780 he received the degree of M.D. and commenced practice in Paris. In 1784, on the death of Macquer, he obtained the professorship of chemistry in the Jardin du Roi, and the year following he was admitted as an anatomist into the Academy of Sciences, and there he continued till his death. In 1787, he, in conjunction with his countrymen De Morveau, Lavoisier, and Berthollet, proposed the new chemical nomenclature. In 1792 he was appointed elector of the city of Paris, and afterwards provisional deputy to the National Convention. In 1793 he was chosen secretary, and soon after president, of the Jacobins. In 1794 he became a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and was again elected to it in February 1795. Besides proposing some improvements in the equipment of the army, he was particularly engaged in schools and establishments for education. The re-election of two-thirds of the convention removed him to the Council of Elders, where, in November 1795, he had to refute several unjust charges respecting the murder of Lavoisier. He was afterwards nominated professor of chemistry, and a member of the Institute. He died of apoplexy December 16, 1809. At this period he was a counsellor of state, a count of the empire, a commander of

the Legion of Honour, director-general of public instruction, professor of chemistry in the Medical and Polytechnic Schools, and in the Museum of Natural History, and a member of most of the learned societies of Europe. Of his numerous publications, the best is his Philosophy of Chemistry. Five successive editions of his System of Chemistry appeared in his lifetime. It is said that the prodigious reputation which he enjoyed up to the time of his decease was more owing to his eloquence than to his eminence as a chemist.

FOURCROY, (Charles René de,) maréchal de camp, and free associate of the Academy of Sciences, was born at Paris in 1715. In 1736 he was admitted into the corps of engineers, of which he became director. He wrote, A Treatise sur la Fortification Perpendiculaire; Observations Microscopiques; and Réflexions sur les Marées, most of which have been adopted by Lalande. He also planned the junction of the rivers Scheldt, Moselle, Sambre, Oise, Rhine, and Meuse, by means of canals. He died in 1791.

FOURIER, or FOURRIER, (John Baptist Joseph,) an eminent mathematician, born at Auxerre in 1768. He applied himself very early to the mathematics, and gained such reputation, that in 1789 he was appointed professor in the school at which he had formerly studied. At the Revolution he became a member of the Committee of Public Safety at Auxerre, and was more than once the object of proscription. Having previously been a pupil of the Ecole Normale, he was appointed a sub-professor of the Polytechnic School in 1794. In 1798 Monge proposed to him to accompany the expedition to Egypt, and he was secretary of the Institute which was formed at Cairo, superintended the commission which was employed in collecting materials for the great work on Egypt, and was employed in judicial and diplomatic capacities. Under the empire he was prefect of the department of Isère, which place he continued to fill till 1815. During the Hundred Days he lived in studious retirement at Paris. In 1816 he was chosen member of the Institute, and on the death of Delambre he was chosen secretary of the Academy, conjointly with Cuvier; and on that of Laplace, president of the council of the Polytechnic School. He died in 1830. It was Fourier who first gave a taste for Egyptian antiquities to the Champollions. His writings consist of papers in the Mémoires of the Academy of Sciences, the Annales de Physique, and the Recherches Statistiques sur la Ville de Paris, his able Théorie analytique de la Chaleur, Paris, 1822, and Analyse des Equations déterminées, Paris, 1831.

FOURMONT, (Stephen,) professor of Arabic and Chinese, at Paris, was born at Herbelay, near that city, in 1683. He devoted himself with unusual application to study, and had so retentive a memory that the most difficult passages became familiar to him. He succeeded Galland in 1715, as Arabic professor, and was admitted into the learned societies of Paris, Berlin, and London, and was afterwards secretary to the duke of Orleans. He died in 1743. His works are, The Roots of the Latin Tongue in Metre; Critical Reflections on Ancient History, to the Time of Cyrus, 2 vols, 4to; Meditationes Sinicæ, fol.; a Chinese Grammar in Latin, fol.; Dissertations in the Mémoires of the Academy of Inscriptions.

FOURMONT, (Michael,) brother of the above, born in 1690, was an ecclesiastic, and professor of Syriac in the Royal College, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He died in 1746.

FOURMONT, (Claude Louis,) nephew of the preceding, born in 1713, was attached to the Bibliothèque du Roi in quality of interpreter of the oriental languages. He travelled in the Levant and in Egypt, and published, Description des Plaines d'Héliopolis et de Memphis, 1755. He died in 1780.

FOURNIER, (Peter Simon,) a French engraver and letter-founder, born at Paris in 1712. In 1737 he published a table of proportions to be observed between letters to determine their height. He wrote also dissertations on the rise and progress of the typographical art, published in 8vo. His great work is, Manuel Typographique, utile aux Gens de Lettres, et à ceux qui exercent les Différentes Parties de l'Art de l'Imprimerie, 8vo, 2 vols, 1764. He died in 1768.

FOURNY, (Honoré Caille du,) a learned Frenchman, who assisted père Anselme in his second edition of Histoire Généalogique et Chronologique de la Maison de France et des Grands Officiers de la Couronne, 1712, since continued to 9 vols, fol. He was auditor of the Paris chamber of accounts, and died in 1731.

FOURQUEVAUX, (Raymond of Pavia, baron of,) an Italian, of the family of Beccari in Pavia, who came to France in the wars of the Guelphs and Gibbelines, and signalized himself in the defence of

Toulouse against the Huguenots in 1562. He was for his services made governor of Narbonne, where he died in 1574, aged sixty-six. He wrote the lives of fourteen great French generals, 4to, Paris, 1543, a work much esteemed.

FOWLER, (John,) an English printer, born at Bristol, and educated at Winchester, and at New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1555. He resigned in 1559; and went to Antwerp and Louvain, where he learned printing, and employed his talents for the Papists against the Protestants. He was, according to Wood, a learned man, well skilled in Greek and Latin, a poet and orator, and a judicious critic. He died at Newmark, in Germany, in 1578.

FOWLER, (Christopher,) an eminent Puritan, born at Marlborough in 1611, and educated at Magdalen college, and Edmund hall, Oxford. He took orders, but in 1641 declared himself a Presbyterian, and drew crowds after him by the violence of his appeals in the pulpit. He afterwards was vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and then fellow of Eton, and an able assistant to the Berkshire commissioners in the ejection of what then were called "ignorant and insufficient ministers." At the Restoration he was ejected from his preferments, and died in 1676.

FOWLER, (Edward,) a learned English prelate, born in 1632, at Westerleigh, in Gloucestershire, where his father was minister. He was educated at the College school in Gloucester, and was removed to Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Afterwards removing to Cambridge, he took his master's degree as a member of Trinity college, and returning to Oxford, was incorporated in the same degree July 5, 1656. About the same time he became chaplain to Arabella, countess dowager of Kent, who presented him to the rectory of Northill, in Bedfordshire. As he had been brought up among the Puritans, he at first objected to conformity with the Church, but became afterwards one of its greatest ornaments. He was made by the primate Sheldon, rector of Allhallows, Bread-street, London, in 1673, and two years after he became prebendary at Gloucester, and in 1681 vicar of St. Giles', Cripplegate, when he took his degree of D.D. He was an able defender of Protestantism, and appears as the second of the London clergy who refused to read James II.'s Declaration for liberty of conscience, in 1688. He was rewarded for his eminent services in the cause of religion, and in the promotion of the revolution, by being made, in 1691, bishop of Gloucester. He died at Chelsea in 1714. He wrote sermons and various pieces on divinity, the most known and useful of which is his Design of Christianity, often printed, and defended by the author against John Bunyan.

FOWLER, (Thomas,) a physician, born at York in 1736. He commenced business as an apothecary in his native city in 1760; but in 1774 he went to Edinburgh, and graduated there in 1778. After this he settled at Stafford, as physician to the infirmary; but in 1791 he returned to York. He died in 1801. He wrote, Medical Reports on the Effects of Tobacco, 1785; Medical Reports on the Effects of Arsenic, 8vo; Medical Reports on the acute and chronic Rheumatism.

FOX, (Richard,) a native of Grantham, in Lincolnshire. Though of obscure origin, he was well educated at Boston school, and at Magdalen college, Oxford, from which he removed, in consequence of the plague, to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was, by the friendship of Morton, bishop of Ely, recommended, at Paris, to the notice of Henry, earl of Richmond, who, on his accession to the English throne, made him a privy-counsellor, and raised him to the see of Exeter. He was employed by the monarch in various embassies, and was translated to the see of Durham, and then to Winchester. He was a liberal patron of learning, and founded, besides several free schools, Corpus Christi college, Oxford, with two lectures for Greek and Latin. He died in 1528, and was buried in Winchester cathedral, upon the improvement of which he had expended large sums of money.

FOX, (Edward,) an English prelate and statesman, born at Dursley, in Gloucestershire, and educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, of which he became provost in 1528. His abilities recommended him to the notice of Wolsey, by whom he was sent as an ambassador to Rome with Gardiner, to promote the divorce of the king from Catharine of Arragon. He was afterwards sent on embassies to France and Germany, and in 1535 he was raised to the see of Hereford. He was an active promoter of the Reformation, and if inferior to Cranmer in abilities, he was his superior in dexterity. When in Germany he zealously invited the Protestant divines to unite themselves to the doctrines of the church of England. He died in London in 1538. He wrote, De Vera Differentia Regiæ

Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ, et quæ sit ipsa Veritas, et Virtus utriusque, 1534; translated into English by lord Strafford. His maxims were, that "an honourable peace lasts long, but a dishonourable peace no longer than till kings have power to break it; the surest way therefore to peace is a constant preparedness for war," and "two things must support a government—gold and iron; gold to reward its friends, and iron to keep under its enemies." It was to him that Cranmer owed his first introduction to court.

FOX, (John,) an English divine, and ecclesiastical historian, born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1517. He was entered at Brazennose college, Oxford, and was afterwards chosen fellow of Magdalen, and in 1543 he became M.A. In his younger years he displayed poetical genius in the publication of some Latin plays on scriptural subjects, but he afterwards turned all his thoughts to divinity. He read with great care the Greek and Latin fathers, the schoolmen, and councils, studied Hebrew, and perused every work from which he could reap information; but his seclusion, and his frequent absence from public worship, alarmed his friends and encouraged his enemies. He was therefore accused of heresy in 1545, and with difficulty escaped with his life by expulsion from college. In his distress, and abandoned by his father-in-law, he was generously received into the house of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickshire, to whose children he became tutor. He afterwards married the daughter of a citizen of Coventry, and after residing there for some time, he came to London. He was soon after admitted into the service of the duchess of Richmond, and made tutor to her nephew's, lord Surrey's, children. He lived at Reigate under the protection of this family, and though Gardiner, in the reign of Mary, plotted his ruin, he was long protected by the influence and the dexterity of his worthy pupil, now duke of Norfolk. At last he escaped from the pursuit of the artful prelate to the continent, with his wife, and, passing through Antwerp and Frankfort, he settled at Basle, and there maintained himself by correcting the press for Oporinus, the famous printer. Here he formed the plan of his great work, and at the end of Mary's reign he returned to England. The duke of Norfolk settled a pension on him, and Cecil obtained for him a prebend in the church of Salisbury; but though he might have risen high in preferment by the interest of his friends, Walsingham, Drake, Gresham, Grindal, and Pilkington, he refused to subscribe to some of the canons, and, when urged by Parker, the primate, he produced a Greek Testament, saying, "To this only will I subscribe." He was greatly afflicted at the ejection of his son from Magdalen college by the Puritans. He died in 1587, and was buried in the church of St. Giles', Cripplegate, of which for some time he had been vicar. He left two sons, Samuel, afterwards fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and author of his father's life, and Thomas, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and physician in London. His history of the Acts and Monuments of the Church, called Book of Martyrs, was published in London in 1563, fol., and was afterwards improved and enlarged, and published in a ninth edition in 1684, in 3 vols, fol. This work, the result of eleven years' assiduous labour, in which the author was assisted by Grindal, was highly valued by the Protestants, while the Papists abused it under the name of Fox's golden legend. He also wrote some Latin plays, one of which was entitled De Christo Triumphante, Tables of Grammar, and religious tracts.

FOX, (George,) the first preacher of the sect called Quakers, was born at Drayton, in Leicestershire, in 1624. He was bound by his father, who was a weaver, to a shoemaker and grazier, and the occupation of his youth was chiefly the tending of sheep. He did not, however, follow the professions in which he had been engaged, as, in 1643, he began his wandering life, and, after retiring to solitude, and at other times frequenting the company of religious and devout persons, he became a public preacher in 1647, or 1648. He inveighed, with intemperate zeal, against the vices of the times, he attacked the clergy, and the established modes of worship, and asserted that the light of Christ, implanted in the human heart, was alone the means of salvation and the right qualification of the gospel ministry. He was imprisoned at Nottingham in 1649, and during the whole course of his laborious life he suffered the same treatment eight times more, and often with great severity. He married, in 1669, Margaret, the widow of Thomas Fell, a Welsh judge. Fox visited not only Ireland and Scotland, but he extended his travels to Holland, to Germany, to the American colonies, and the West India Islands. He died in London, in 1690. Though illiterate, he wrote

much. His journal was printed in 1694, his epistles in 1698, his doctrinal pieces in 1706. The name of Quakers was first given to him and his followers at Derby. William Penn, speaking of him, says, that "he had an extraordinary gift in opening the Scriptures, but, above all, he excelled in prayer. The reverence and solemnity of his address and behaviour, and the ferventness and fulness of his words, often struck strangers with admiration." He also mentions, in terms of high commendation, his meekness, humility, and moderation; and he adds, that he was civil beyond all forms of breeding; in his behaviour very temperate, eating little, and sleeping less, though a bulky person.

FOX, (Stephen,) a statesman, born at Farley, in Wiltshire, in 1627. At an early age he entered into the service of the earl of Northumberland, and next of lord Percy; after which he became attached to the fortunes of the exiled king. At the Restoration he was made clerk of the green cloth, paymaster of the forces, and knighted. He continued in public employment during that reign; but in the next he was dismissed. After the Revolution he was restored, but lost the favour of William III., by opposing the bill for a standing army. In the reign of Anne, however, he was reinstated. He died in 1716. He founded several almshouses, and was the first projector of Chelsea College as a military asylum.

FOX, (Francis,) an English divine, educated at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he took his master's degree, July 5, 1704. He afterwards became vicar of Pottern, in Wiltshire, prebendary of that prebend in the church of Salisbury, and chaplain to lord Cadogan. In 1722 he published The New Testament explained, 2 vols, 8vo. This work has the several references placed under the text in words at length, so that the parallel passages may be seen at one view; to which are added, the chronology, the marginal readings, and notes on difficult or mistaken texts, with many more references than in any other edition then published, of the English New Testament. He likewise wrote The Duty of Public Worship proved, to which are added directions for a devout behaviour therein, drawn chiefly from the Holy Scriptures and the Liturgy of the Church of England; and an account of the method of the Common Prayer, by way of question and answer. The fourth edition of this was printed in 1727. In 1726 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading. He died in 1738.

FOX, (Henry,) the first lord Holland, was the second son of Sir Stephen Fox, and was born in 1705. He was educated at Eton, and was chosen member for Hendon, in Wiltshire, in 1735. He was successively appointed surveyor-general of the board of works, and one of the commissioners of the treasury. In 1746, on the restoration of the old cabinet, after the short administration of earl Granville, he was appointed secretary at war, which office he held for nearly ten years. In 1756 he resigned the office to Mr. Pitt, and in the following year was appointed paymaster of the forces. His conduct in this latter office was attended with some degree of obloquy; for having accumulated a considerable fortune by the perquisites of office, and the interest of money in hand, he was styled in one of the addresses of the city of London, "the defaulter of unaccounted millions." In 1763 he was created a peer by the title of lord Holland, baron Holland, of Foxley, in the county of Wilts. In the latter part of his life he amused himself by building, at a vast expense, a fantastic villa at Kingsgate, near Margate. He died at Holland house, near Kensington, July 1, 1774, leaving three sons, Stephen, his successor; Charles James, the subject of the next article; and Henry Edward, a general in the army.

FOX, (Charles James,) second son of the preceding, and of lady Georgiana Carolina, the eldest daughter of Charles, second duke of Richmond, was born on the 24th of January, 1748. He commenced his education at a private school, kept by a Mr. Pampelune, at Wandsworth, whence, in his ninth year, he was sent to Eton, where he had Dr. Barnard for his master, under whose care he made rapid advances in his classical studies, and distinguished himself by the elegance of his Latin versification; he is also said to have conducted a periodical paper called the Spendthrift, of which twenty numbers were published. In his fourteenth year he visited Paris and Spa, in company with his father, by whose ill-judged indulgence on this occasion he is supposed to have been led to that unhappy passion for gaming, which so long disturbed the serenity of his mind, and impaired the influence of his character. He continued at Eton but one year longer, and in the autumn of 1764 he was removed to Hertford college, Oxford, where he was placed under the tuition of

Dr. Newcome, afterwards archbishop of Armagh. In the spring of 1765 he made another visit to Paris with his mother. He left the university in the autumn of 1766, and again visited the continent. After spending nearly two years in Italy, he returned to England in August 1768, having in his absence, before he was yet of age, been elected member of parliament for Midhurst. In the course of his travels he made a visit to Voltaire at Fernay, in company with Mr. Uvedale Price; and during his residence in Italy he contracted a strong passion for the literature of that country. Fox, thus early introduced into political life, took his seat as a supporter of the duke of Grafton's ministry, and made his first speech on the 15th of April, 1769, in support of colonel Luttrel against Mr. Wilkes. After sharing the favours of the minister as a junior lord of the Admiralty (February 1770), and afterwards (January 1773) as a lord of the Treasury, he was dismissed (February 19, 1774) from his offices in consequence of an offence taken by lord North at a matter which appears scarcely to justify the resentment of that minister. Fox was now in opposition. On the 23d of March, 1774, the house went into committee on lord North's Boston Port Bill, the object of which was to deprive that harbour of its privileges in consequence of the opposition made by the inhabitants of Boston to the tea duty. This was the first occasion on which Fox opposed the minister; but from this time forward he was unremitting in his opposition. In the beginning of 1780 he zealously supported Mr. Burke's plan of economical reform; and at the general election in the autumn of that year, he was a successful candidate for Westminster, against the formidable interest of the Newcastle family, backed by the whole influence of the crown. The opposition proved too strong for lord North and his adherents, who were supplanted (19th of March, 1782) by the Rockingham administration, in which Fox obtained the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs. He immediately set about negotiations for peace with America; but, finding his efforts thwarted by the proceedings of lord Shelburne, who had been introduced into the administration by the king, and who was now carrying on a clandestine communication with Dr. Franklin, he at once resigned upon the death of lord Rockingham, which took place only four months after the formation of the ministry (July 1780). The Shelburne ministry succeeded. And now Fox and lord North, who had for the last eight years been violent antagonists, formed that well-known coalition, which at the time gave great offence to the people, and has ever since been regarded as injurious to the political reputation of the parties. In February 1783, the Shelburne administration, unable to make head against their opponents, or to obtain the king's consent to a dissolution, resigned, and was succeeded by the Portland ministry, which, in its turn, soon fell, through the failure of Fox's East India Bill. A new ministry was formed soon after under Mr. Pitt. In the new parliament, which met in 1784, Fox again took his seat, after a most severe and expensive contest, for Westminster. In 1786 the proceedings respecting the Indian administration of Warren Hastings commenced in the House of Commons, and Fox took a very active part in them. In 1788 he repaired to the continent, and, after spending a few days with Gibbon, at Lausanne, he departed for Italy, but was suddenly called home, in consequence of the king's illness, and the necessity of providing for a regency. On this memorable occasion, Mr. Fox and his great rival, Mr. Pitt, appeared to have exchanged systems; Mr. Pitt contending for the constitutional measure of a bill of limitations, while Mr. Fox was equally strenuous for placing the regency in the hands of the heir apparent, without any restrictions; and powerful as he and his party were at this time, and perhaps they never shone more in debate, Mr. Pitt was triumphant in every stage of the bill, and was supported by the almost unanimous voice of the nation. Yet the ministers must have retired, as it was well known that Mr. Fox and his party stood high in favour with the future regent, and Mr. Pitt had actually meditated on the economy of a private station, when the unseemly violence of Mr. Burke delayed the passing of the bill, on one pretence or another, until, by his majesty's recovery, it became happily useless. In the session of 1789, Fox supported a motion for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. In the following year he himself brought forward a motion for the same purpose. On the dissolution of parliament, in 1790, he was again returned for Westminster. On the meeting of the new parliament an attempt was made to get rid of the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, on the ground that it had abated by the dissolution, and that the new

House of Commons could not proceed with what had been begun by the old one. Fox made a powerful speech in opposition to this view; he had on this occasion the support of Mr. Pitt, and it was carried against the lawyers by a large majority. The French revolution was an event which Fox hailed as the harbinger of freedom, happiness, and prosperity, not only to France, but to neighbouring nations, but he lived to witness the fallacy of his rash conclusions. Deserted by some of his once faithful associates, especially by Burke (see BURKE), who regarded his systematical opposition to the ministry as disloyal, if not treacherous, he formed the design of withdrawing from his attendance in parliament, except on great and constitutional occasions; and the measure was deservedly censured, even by his warmest supporters. In his addresses at some of the public meetings at the Crown and Anchor tavern, which were now considered as substitutes for his parliamentary services, he gave offence to the ministry, and in consequence of his speeches, in which he affected to treat the sovereign with disrespect, his name was struck off the list of the privy counsellors. In 1803 he returned to his parliamentary duty, and on the lamented death of his great rival Pitt, in the beginning of 1806, he was drawn from the ranks of opposition, and, by the advice of lord Grenville, was placed, as secretary of state for foreign affairs, in the number of those who were most capable of guiding the destinies of the empire in times of the greatest danger and difficulty. In this new and unexpected situation he had the opportunity of witnessing the chicane and perfidy of that government, whose cause he had so long advocated in parliament, and in his negotiation with France he experienced how ill calculated for the happiness and independence of Europe was the political system of that people, whose extravagances and crimes he had once regarded as the ebullitions of freemen. Having thus lived to feel the disappointment which a generous mind must experience in a diplomatic intercourse conducted on one part with frankness and sincerity, and on the other with artifice and duplicity, this illustrious statesman fell a prey to the insurmountable attacks of a dropsy. He died at Chiswick house, 13th of September, 1806, after undergoing three times, in five weeks, the painful operation of tapping, and his remains were publicly buried on the 10th of October following in Westminster Abbey. Of this extraordinary character, it must be acknowledged that he was one of the greatest men this country ever produced. As an orator his powers were gigantic. His mind, capacious and intelligent, at one view grasped the whole subject of debate; at one glance he saw the weak and the strong parts of his adversary's defence, and, with masterly dexterity, he combated the most formidable opponent, and improved every advantage which in the field of debate lay exposed to his attacks. If he was less copious, less elegant, and less sententious than Pitt, if he was deficient in the dazzling and gorgeous profusion, in the lively sallies of imagination, of his great master Burke, he possessed the pathos, the forcible argument, the convincing language, the imposing earnestness, which captivated and enchained every hearer.

"To speak of him justly," says Sir James Mackintosh, "would require a long essay. Everywhere natural, he carried into public something of that simple and negligent exterior which belonged to him in private. When he began to speak, a common observer might have thought him awkward; and even a consummate judge could only have been struck with the exquisite justness of his ideas, and the transparent simplicity of his manners. But no sooner had he spoken for some time, than he was changed into another being. He forgot himself and everything around him. He thought only of his subject. His genius warmed and kindled as he went on. He darted fire into his audience. Torrents of impetuous and irresistible eloquence swept along their feelings and conviction. He certainly possessed, above all moderns, that union of reason, simplicity, and vehemence, which formed the prince of orators. He was the most Demosthenean speaker since Demosthenes. 'I knew him,' said Mr. Burke, 'when he was nineteen; since which time he has risen, by slow degrees, to be the most brilliant and accomplished debater the world ever saw.'"

It only remains to consider him as an author. While at Eton, his compositions were highly distinguished, some of which are in print; as one composed in or about 1761, beginning, "Vocat ultimus labor;" another, "I, fugias, celeri volitans per nubila cursu," written in 1764; and his Quid miri faciat Natura, which was followed by a Greek dialogue in 1765. In 1793 he published A Letter to the Electors of Westminster, which passed

through thirteen editions within a few months. This pamphlet contains a defence of his political conduct, with respect to the discussions in which he had engaged on the French revolution. It does not appear that the parliamentary speeches, printed separately as his, were ever revised by him. But A Sketch of the Character of the late most noble Francis, duke of Bedford, as delivered in his introductory speech to a motion for a new writ for Tavistock, on the 16th of March, 1802, was printed by his authority, and from his own manuscript copy; and it is said, that he observed on this occasion, "that he had never before attempted to make a copy of any speech which he had delivered in public." He wrote an epitaph on the bishop of Down, which is engraved on his tomb in the chapel of St. James, in the Hampstead-road. His speeches were collected and published in 1825, with a short biographical and critical introduction by lord Erskine, in 6 vols, 8vo. In 1808 his nephew, lord Holland, published, with a preface, A History of the early part of the Reign of James the Second, with an introductory chapter, &c. by Mr. Fox. The volume comprehends only the history of the transactions of the first year of the reign of James II., with an introductory chapter on the character and leading events of the times immediately preceding.

FOX MORZILLO, (Sebastian, or Sebastianus Foxius Morzillus,) a learned Spaniard, born at Seville in 1528. After being educated in grammar learning at Seville, he studied at Louvain and other universities. Before he was twenty years of age he had published his Paraphrasis in Ciceronis topica; and in his twenty-fourth year his Commentary on the Timæus of Plato. About this time Philip II. invited him home, with a view to place his son, the infant Carlos, under his care; but returning by sea, he unhappily perished by shipwreck in the flower of his age.

FOY, (Maximilian Sebastian,) a French statesman and soldier, born in 1775, at Ham, in Picardy. His father died when Foy was only five years old, and his education devolved on his mother, Elizabeth Wisbeck, a woman of English extraction, and of a superior character. At fourteen he completed his course of studies at the college of Soissons, after which he passed to the military school of la Fère. At the end of 1790 he entered the army, as a second lieutenant of artillery, and served in Flanders during the beginning of the war of the Revolution. He afterwards made two campaigns under Moreau, and rose to the rank of a chef-d'escadron, when the treaty of Campo Formio suspended his military career. After studying public law under professor Koch at Strasburg, he, in 1798, again joined the army, and served in Italy, Switzerland, and on the Rhine, till the peace of Amiens. He voted against the election of Buonaparte to the imperial dignity. In 1807 he went to Constantinople, where he assisted the Turks in making dispositions for the defence of the Dardanelles. He next went to Portugal, distinguished himself in many battles, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and continued to serve during the peninsular war, till he received a severe wound at the battle of Orthez. He was employed at the Restoration by the Bourbons, but joined Napoleon after his landing from Elba, and fought bravely at Waterloo, where he was again wounded. From that time he retired from military service, and devoted himself entirely to the study of history, and political and military science. In 1819 he was chosen deputy of the department of Ain, and eloquently defended the rights of his old companions in arms. He died in 1825. He left two volumes of speeches, and an able and impartial, but unfinished, History of the Peninsular War.

FRACASTORO, (Girolamo,) a very eminent modern Latin poet and physician, born at Verona in 1483. Two singular things are related of him in his infancy:—when born, his lips adhered so closely together, that the knife of a surgeon was necessary to separate them; and his mother, when she took him up in her arms, was killed by lightning, while he remained unhurt. By his influence Paul III. removed the council of Trent to Bologna, on pretence of a contagious disease. He was also eminent as an astronomer and mathematician, and was the intimate friend of cardinal Bembo; of Sannazarius; of Julius Cæsar Scaliger, who esteemed him inferior only to Virgil; and of other learned men. He died at Casi, near Verona, in 1553, and six years after the town of Verona honoured his memory with a statue. His chief poem is, Syphilis, sive de Morbo Gallico; his medical pieces are, De Sympathiâ et Antipathiâ; De Contagione et Contagiosis Morbis; De Causis Criticorum Dierum, &c. The best edition of his works is that of Padua, 2 vols, 4to, 1739.

FRACHETTA, (Girolamo,) an eminent

political writer, born at Rovigo, about 1560. His great services procured him enemies, and he retired to Naples, where he was protected by Benevento, the viceroy, and received a liberal pension. He died at Naples, about 1620. His great work is, Il Seminario di Governi di Stato e di Guerra, which contains about eight thousand military and state maxims. The best edition is that of Genoa, 1648, 4to.

FRAGONARD, (Honoré,) a French painter, born at Grasse in 1732. He was instructed by Boucher, and afterwards visited Italy. In 1765 he was admitted into the French Academy, on which occasion he presented his picture of Callirhoe. He painted landscape well, and in the style of Ruysdael. He died in 1807.

FRAGUIER, (Claude Francis,) a French writer, born at Paris, in 1666, and educated among the Jesuits, Rapin, Jouvenci, La Rue, La Baune, and Commire. He taught belles-lettres at Caen for four years, but on his return to Paris he quitted the order in 1694, and devoted himself exclusively to literary pursuits. He assisted the abbé Bignon in the Journal des Sçavans, and undertook a translation of Plato. He died in 1728. His works consist of Latin poems, published at Paris in 1729, 12mo, with dissertations concerning Socrates, and other subjects inserted in the Mémoires of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member.

FRANCESCA, (Pietro della,) an early Italian painter, called also *Pietro Borghese*, from his birth-place, born at Borgo S. Sepolcro, in Umbria, in 1398. The duke of Urbino employed him to decorate his palace. He afterwards visited Rome, where he executed several paintings in fresco, in the Vatican, for Nicholas V., but they were removed to give place to the works of Raphael. Francesca lost his sight in his sixtieth year, but he lived to attain the age of eighty-six. The education of Bramante, as a painter, is generally ascribed to this artist, whose works bear some affinity to the school of Padua, and who is chiefly celebrated for having advanced the knowledge of perspective. His frescos at Arezzo, so highly extolled by Vasari, are now almost ruined; but at Borgo S. Sepolcro, his native place, several of his works still exist: the best is the fresco in the Monte di Pietà.

FRANCESCHINI, (Baldassare,) a painter, born at Volterra, in 1621, whence he received the name of *Volterrana*. He was a pupil of Sorella, and afterwards studied under Roselli, whom he left to enter the school of Giovanni de S. Giovanni; but he was chiefly indebted to the works of Correggio for his knowledge of chiar-oscuro, which he acquired from a careful study of the works of that master at Parma. He died in 1689.

FRANCESCHINI, (Cavaliere Marc Antonio,) a painter, born at Bologna in 1648. After studying some time under Giovanni Battista Galli, he entered the school of Carlo Cignani, and soon became the favoured pupil of that master. Franceschini, who worked equally well in oil and fresco, was employed to decorate several churches in Bologna, Rimini, and Modena. He painted the great Council Chamber at Genoa; and in the palace of Spinola, in that city, is his picture of Rebecca receiving presents from Abraham, which the artist executed in his eightieth year. The pope conferred on him the knighthood of the Golden Spur. He died in 1729.

FRANCIA, (Francesco,) a celebrated painter, commonly known by the name we have prefixed, but whose real name was Francesco Raibolini, was born at Bologna, in 1450. He was originally a goldsmith, and at an advanced age turned his attention to painting. His first efforts were noticed by Giovanni Bentivoglio, who at that time exercised an almost princely authority at Bologna, and Francia was commissioned to paint an altar-piece in his chapel in S. Giovanni Maggiore. From the similarity of their style, it has been supposed that this painter had been assisted by a study of the works of Perugino. The ablest productions of Francia are his frescos in S. Cecilia at Bologna. In the National Gallery there are two pictures by him, which exhibit the simplicity of composition that forms the peculiar character of all his works. The time and occasion of the death of this early master have been much disputed. According to Vasari, he died in 1517, after falling into a state of melancholy on seeing a picture painted by Raphael, and finding how far superior that great man was, not only to himself, but to all others. The truth of this account is denied by Malvasia, who states that Francia, in 1522, painted his celebrated picture of St. Sebastian, which the Caracci took as their model.

FRANCIS, a Romish saint, born at Assisi, in Umbria, in 1182. He founded one of the four orders of mendicant friars, which was approved and confirmed by Innocent III. in 1210. He afterwards

travelled to the Holy Land, with the intention of converting the sultan Meledin. He died at Assisi, in 1226, and was canonized by Gregory IX. four years after.

FRANCIS, (of Paulo,) a Romish saint, born at Paulo, in Calabria, in 1416, and founder of the Minims, or lowest order. He enjoined perpetual abstinence from wine, fish, and meat, with many bodily mortifications. He was invited to France to cure Louis XI., but he died at Plessis du Parc, in 1507. He was canonized by Leo X. in 1519.

FRANCIS I., emperor of Germany, was son of Leopold, duke of Lorraine, and was born in 1708. He married, in 1736, Maria Theresa, only daughter and heiress of the emperor Charles VI., and after his father-in-law's death, in 1740, he was associated in the empire by his wife, and after the death of his opponent, Charles VII., he was elected emperor, in 1745. The war which a disputed succession had occasioned was terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748; but new disturbances arose in 1756, and hostilities again began, till the treaty of Hubertsburg, in 1763, restored tranquillity to the empire. Francis died suddenly at Innsbruck, in 1765.

FRANCIS II., emperor of Germany, and I. of Austria, was born at Florence in 1768, and succeeded his father, Leopold II., in 1792. In 1805 the old German empire was broken up, after a thousand years' duration; and in August 1806, Francis renounced the title of emperor of Germany, and took that of Francis I. of Austria. In 1810 he gave his daughter Maria Louisa in marriage to Napoleon. He died at Vienna, on the 2d of March, 1835.

FRANCIS I., king of France, son of Charles of Orleans, count d'Angoulême, and of Louisa, daughter of Philip, duke of Savoy, was born at Cognac, on the 12th of September, 1494. When he was only two years old his father died, and the care of his education devolved upon his mother, and upon Louis XII., who placed him under the instruction of Gouffier-Boissi. That monarch, who ascended the throne in 1498, gave to Francis his eldest daughter, Clauda, in marriage, and made him duke of Valois. On the 1st of January, 1515, Louis died, and was succeeded by Francis, then in the twenty-first year of his age. He immediately resolved to assert the claims of his house upon the duchy of Milan; and passing the Alps with a powerful army, entered that country. The Swiss, who were engaged as allies to Francis Sforza, the duke, attacked the French camp at Marignano, near Milan, and a terrible action ensued, which lasted till some hours after sunset that night (13th of September, 1515), and was resumed the next day. It ended in the defeat of the Swiss; the remainder of whom, however, retired in good order. Francis behaved with the greatest courage, and slept, for a time, on the carriage of a cannon in the midst of the enemy. He displayed his chivalrous turn by receiving knighthood on the field of battle, from the famous chevalier Bayard. The Milanese afterwards fell under his power; and Leo X. was obliged to conclude a treaty with him. The king's authority overcame all resistance. The ambition of Francis led him to be a competitor for the Imperial crown, vacant by the death of Maximilian in 1519; but the superior interest of Charles V. prevailed. In order to gain Henry VIII. of England to his party, Francis procured that interview between them and their two courts, known by the name of The Field of the Cloth of Gold; but Charles, by his bribes and promises to Wolsey, easily destroyed all the impression which the frank and gallant manners of the French king had made upon the mind of Henry. In 1521 the war broke out again; Mézières was besieged by the Imperialists, but was bravely defended by Bayard. In the meantime the Milanese revolted from the French, and by the aid of the emperor and pope entirely expelled them. Francis, after relieving Marseilles, which had been besieged by the Imperialists, again crossed the Alps, and invested Pavia. While he obstinately persisted in attempting the reduction of this place, the emperor's generals attacked the French in their lines. At this battle, fought on February 24th, 1525, Francis was made prisoner; and such was the extent of the disaster, that he wrote this short billet to his mother, "Madame, tout est perdu, fors l'honneur." The royal captive was conveyed to Madrid; and such hard conditions were proposed to him for his release, that he vowed to die in prison rather than accede to them. The emperor for a time abstained from visiting him; but finding that the health of Francis was becoming affected, and that the king of England and other powers were beginning to interest themselves in his favour, he paid him a visit, and concluded a treaty for his release (1526). Francis was to

cede Burgundy; to give up all claims on Italy or on the sovereignty of Flanders and Artois; to restore the constable Bourbon to his dignities and estates; to marry Eleanor, queen dowager of Portugal, sister to the emperor; and, finally, to deliver his eldest and second sons as hostages for the fulfilment of these stipulations. While he pledged his oath and honour for the observance of the conditions of the treaty, he caused a secret protest against the validity of his promise to be prepared. His liberation took place after a captivity of a year and twenty-two days. He was exchanged for his two sons in a boat in the midst of the stream which separates France and Spain, and instantly, upon touching his own shore, he mounted his horse, and waving his hand over his head, cried, "I am yet a king." His first measure, on resuming the reins of government, was to form a league with the pope, the Venetians, Henry of England, and the duke of Milan, against the emperor; and he without difficulty obtained from Clement VII. an absolution from his oath to observe the treaty of Madrid. Mutual reproaches took place between the rival sovereigns, and a war ensued. In February 1528, the Imperial army, wasted by the disease consequent on its excesses, was with difficulty dragged off from Rome, which had been sacked by them the year before, and on which it had preyed for ten months. Lautrec followed them, and sat down before Naples; but the French army was obliged to surrender to the prince of Orange at Aversa. Andrew Doria, disgusted with the conduct of the French, renounced their alliance and liberated Genoa, while Antonio de Leyva ruined the French army in the Milanese. The success of the Turk in Hungary, and the progress of the Reformation, inclined the emperor to peace, and the treaty of Cambray (August 5, 1529) put an end to the disputes between the rival sovereigns. Still jealous of the power of his rival, Francis, in 1535, seized upon Savoy; but at last a reconciliation was effected by means of Paul III. in 1538. The peace was of short duration; Francis attacked Italy, Roussillon, and Luxemburg; but his enemy, supported by the assistance of Henry VIII. of England, made a formidable incursion into Picardy and Champagne. Boulogne and Soissons opened their gates, and fresh victories appeared probable, when the Protestant princes united their forces against the conqueror, and stopped his career. Peace was made with Germany in 1544, and two years after with England. Francis died at Rambouillet, on the 31st of March, 1547. The protection which he extended to literature, and which procured for him the honourable title of "Father of Letters," has eclipsed the weaknesses of an administration too often guided by prejudice, and disgracefully influenced by the ascendency of mistresses and of favourites. Francis was the founder of the Royal College of Paris; but the glory of his reign was tarnished by his cruel treatment of the Protestants.

FRANCIS II., son of Henry II. and Catharine de Medicis, was born in 1544, and succeeded his father on the throne of France in 1559. He had married, the preceding year, Mary Stuart of Scotland. He died of an abscess in the ear, after a reign of seventeen months, on the 5th of December, 1560, aged seventeen, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles IX., then a minor. The confidence which he had placed in Francis duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal of Lorraine, uncles of Mary Stuart, and zealous supporters of popery, led to the civil and religious wars which desolated France for half a century. Anthony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, and Louis his brother, prince of Condé, indignant at seeing all the power of the state in the hands of two strangers, conspired against the Guises, and joined the Protestants for that purpose.

FRANCIS, of Lorraine, duke of Guise and of Aumale, was born at Bar in 1519. He defended Metz, in 1553, against the arms of Charles V., and the next year he defeated the Germans at the battle of Renti, and after some glorious campaigns in Italy and Flanders, he was named lieutenant-general of all the king's armies. His next exploit was against Calais, which he took after a siege of eight days from the English, who had possessed it for 210 years, and this was followed by the fall of Thionville. His services were such, that he governed the kingdom under Henry II. and Francis II., and received from the parliament the title of the saviour of his country. The death of Francis II. was the signal for civil war, and while the duke supported the cause of the Roman Catholics, the interests of the Protestants were ably protected by the valour of Coligni. Francis took Rouen and Bourges, and defeated his enemies at Dreux, in 1562, and he was preparing to besiege Orleans, the chief and strongest town of the Pro-

testants, when he was assassinated by a pistol shot from the hands of Jean Poltrot de Mère, a Huguenot, on the 24th of February, 1563.

FRANCIS DE BORGIA, (St.) duke of Gandia, and viceroy of Catalonia, was born at Gandia, in 1510. He was grandson of pope Alexander VI., and after filling high offices in the state, he embraced the ecclesiastical profession on the death of his wife, and entered among the Jesuits. He refused the rank of cardinal, and other ecclesiastical honours, and died at Rome in 1572, aged sixty-two. He was canonized by Clement X. in 1671. He is author of some pious tracts in Spanish, which have been translated into Latin by Alphonzo Deza, the Jesuit.

FRANCIS DE SALES, (St.) a Romish saint, born at Sales, near Geneva, in 1567. He studied at Paris and Padua, and is said to have converted many Protestants. In 1612 he was made bishop of Geneva, and founded the order of the Visitation, confirmed by Paul V. in 1618. Though invited to settle in France by Henry IV., he refused to quit Geneva. He died at Lyons, in 1622, and was canonized by Alexander VI. in 1665. His works are, Introduction to a Devout Life; Philo, or a Treatise on the Love of God.

FRANCIS ROMAIN, a Dominican of Ghent. He was an able architect, and finished the bridge of Maestricht, and afterwards was engaged by Louis XIV. in the completion of the Pont-Royal at Paris, which had been left imperfect by Gabriel. He died at Paris in 1735, aged eighty-nine.

FRANCIS, (John Charles,) an eminent French engraver, born at Nancy, in 1717. From Dijon and Lyons he went to Paris, where he was liberally patronized, but his merits raised him enemies, which circumstance, it is said, hastened his death. He died in 1769.

FRANCIS XAVIER. See XAVIER.

FRANCIS, (Philip,) a divine and classical scholar, son of the Rev. John Francis, dean of Lismore, and rector of St. Mary's, Dublin, in which city Philip was born in the early part of the last century. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and then took orders. About 1750 he came to England, and set up an academy at Esher, in Surrey, where Gibbon was for a short time one of his pupils. Here he published his translation of Horace, which immediately brought him into notice. He also published in 1757 a translation of the Orations of Demosthenes and Æschines, in 2 vols, 4to. Before this he had published two tragedies, Eugenia, 8vo, 1752; and Constantine, 8vo, 1754. The former is said to be little more than a free translation of a French tragedy by Grasigni, called Cenie. For his services as a political writer, it is said, he was rewarded by government with the rectory of Barrow, in Suffolk, and the chaplainship of Chelsea college. He died in 1773. He was satirized by Churchill, in his Author.

FRANCIS, (Sir Philip,) a statesman and political writer, son of the preceding, was born in Dublin in 1740. He received his earlier education under his father's care, and afterwards at St. Paul's School, London; on leaving which he became a clerk in the Secretary of State's Office. In 1760 he went to Portugal with lord Kinnoul, the British envoy; and on his return he obtained the situation of clerk in the War Office, under lord Barrington, but he resigned the post in 1772, in consequence of a quarrel with that nobleman; and in 1774 he went to the East Indies, where he became a member of the council of Bengal. He now distinguished himself by his opposition to the measures of Warren Hastings, the violence of which at length occasioned a duel, in which Francis was wounded. In 1781 he returned to England, and in 1784 he was chosen M.P. for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. In the House of Commons he joined the ranks of opposition, and took an active, though not an obtrusive part in the impeachment of Mr. Hastings. He came into office with the Whig administration; and he was honoured with the Order of the Bath in 1806. He died in 1818. He published several political pamphlets, and to him, with more likelihood than to many others, was at one time ascribed, especially by Mr. John Taylor, the authorship of the Letters of Junius.

FRANCIS, (Anne,) an ingenious English lady. She published a translation in verse of the Songs of Solomon, London, 1781, 4to; The Obsequies of Demetrius Poliorcetes, a poem, 1785, 4to; Charlotte to Werter, a poetical epistle, 1787, 4to; and Miscellaneous Poems, 1790, 8vo. She died in 1800.

FRANCIUS, (Peter,) a celebrated Greek and Latin poet, born, in 1645, at Amsterdam, where he was taught the rudiments of classical learning by Hadrian Junius, rector of the Latin school, who advised him to take Ovid for his model. He afterwards studied at Leyden, under

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John Frederic Gronovius. In 1669 he visited England and France, and while in the latter country, he obtained the degree of doctor of laws at Angers. After residing some time at Paris, he visited Italy, and was well received at Florence and Rome. In 1674, the magistrates of Amsterdam appointed him professor of history and rhetoric, and he continued to discharge the duties of his office till his death in 1704. His Greek verses have been by some esteemed more than the Latin. How much he was attached to the Greek language may be seen by an oration he composed, De Præstantiâ Linguæ Græcæ. He wrote, Specimen Eloquentiæ Exterioris, primum et alterum; Poëmata; Orationes; Gregorii Nazianzeni Homilia De Amore Paupertatis, ex Græcâ vernacule versa et notis illustrata; Postuma, &c.

FRANCK, or FRANCKEN, (Jerome,) a painter, of the Flemish school, born at Haenthals, near Antwerp in 1544. After receiving instruction from Francis Floris, he went to Paris, where he was employed by Henry III. He then visited Italy, and improved his style by a study of the works of art in that country.—His younger brothers, Ambrose and Sebastian, had the same instructor, and attained some celebrity.

FRANCK, or FRANCKEN, (John Baptist,) was born at Antwerp in 1600. He applied himself to study the works of Rubens, and painted historical subjects with considerable success. He changed his style subsequently to interiors of saloons, in which he introduced figures. These pictures are painted with great spirit, and are exquisitely coloured.

FRANCK, (Franckenau George de,) a distinguished German physician, born at Naumburg, in Upper Saxony, in 1643. He studied at Jena, and was crowned a poet by count palatine Richter, in consequence of his extraordinary talent for writing verses in German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He then successfully devoted himself to the study of medicine, and before he took his doctor's degree (in 1666), he was appointed to give lectures in botany, chemistry, and anatomy. In 1672, the elector palatine appointed him to the vacant professorship of medicine at Heidelberg, and afterwards nominated him his own physician. In 1688 he retired to Frankfort on the Maine. John George III. elector of Saxony, then received him into his service, and appointed him professor of medicine at Wittemberg. He was afterwards induced, by the offers of Christian V. king of Denmark, to remove to Copenhagen, where he was honoured with the title of Aulic counsellor. He died in 1704. He was a member of several learned societies, and wrote several able works.

FRANCKE, (Augustus Herman,) a learned Lutheran divine, and an eminent philanthropist, born of respectable parents, at Lubeck, in 1663. In 1679 he was sent to the university of Erfurt, and afterwards to that of Kiel, where he studied under Kortholt and Morhoff. In 1682 he spent some time at Hamburgh, to perfect himself in Hebrew, under Esdras Edzardi, a learned Jew in that city, and then went to Gotha; whence, in 1684, he proceeded to Leipsic. During his stay in that university, he established, jointly with some of his fellow-students, a society for conferences on Theological and Biblical topics, which long subsisted under the name of Collegium Philo-Biblicum. He next went to Wittemberg, and thence to Lunenburg, where he attended the lectures of the celebrated superintendent Sandhagen. He then returned to Leipsic, where he delivered lectures on the Scriptures, in which he combined critical discussion with practical and useful reflections; but in 1690, owing to some jealousy, he was obliged to withdraw to Erfurt, where he became pastor of the church of St. Austin. In the following year, however, he was deprived of that situation, and he thereupon accepted the professorship of the Oriental and Greek languages in the university of Halle, offered to him by the elector of Brandenburg (afterwards Frederic I. of Prussia). In 1698 he was appointed professor of divinity in ordinary; soon after which he resigned his professorship of the languages. He subsequently laid the basis of his imperishable fame in the foundation of the celebrated college for the poor, at Glaucha, a suburb of Halle, which he commenced in 1695. An account of this noble institution is given in Dr. Josiah Woodward's Pietas Hallensis, Lond. 1707, 12mo. Francke was also enabled to establish, for the benefit of his institution, a printing-office, furnished with types of every sort, a museum of natural curiosities, and an extensive library. In 1718, Maurice, duke of Saxe-Zeist, having embraced the Roman Catholic religion, Francke was applied to by the duchess, to endeavour to bring him back to the Protestant fold; in which undertaking he succeeded. Francke died in 1727. He wrote, Programmata,

1712; Prælectiones Hermeneuticæ, 1712; Methodus Studii Theologici, 1723; Introductio ad Lectionem Prophetarum, 1724; Commentatio de Scopo Librorum Veteris et Novi Testamenti; Manuductio ad Lectionem Scripturæ Sacræ, 1693; Observationes Biblicæ, 1695; Idea Studiosi Theologiæ, 1712; and Monita Pastoralia Theologica, 1717. Of the numerous establishments to which the untiring zeal and benevolence of Francke gave rise, the most remarkable was the Canstеinian Biblical Institution, inasmuch as it may be regarded as the forerunner of Bible Societies. It was founded by baron Canstein, a German nobleman, who, by his exertions and the aid of subscriptions, established the Biblical institution of Halle, in order to promote the reading of the Scriptures among the poorer classes. This institution possesses a number of stereotype plates, from which a certain number of Bibles is continually struck off. It has furnished, from its establishment in 1712, more than two millions of Bibles, and above six millions of New Testaments. The profits derived from the sale of those Bibles go to the support of Francke's institution.

FRANCKEN, (Christian,) a German divine, in the sixteenth century, successively a Jesuit, a Socinian in Poland, an Unitarian, and lastly a Roman Catholic. He wrote, Breve Colloquium Jesuiticum, a severe satire against the Jesuits; De Honore Christi, and other works. The date of his death is not known.

FRANCKENSTEIN, (Christian Godfrey,) a distinguished advocate and man of letters, born at Leipsic in 1661. He wrote the life of Christina of Sweden; History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries; and a Continuation of Puffendorf's Introduction to History. He died in 1717.—His son James wrote De Collatione Honorum; De Juribus Judæorum Singularibus in Germaniâ, &c. He died in 1733.

FRANCKLIN, (Thomas,) a divine, and miscellaneous writer, born in London in 1721. His father, a printer, was publisher of the anti-ministerial paper called the Craftsman, supported by Bolingbroke, Pulteney, and others, who then opposed the measures of Sir Robert Walpole. The son was educated at Westminster, and was thence transferred to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was first known as an author in 1749, by a translation of The Epistles of Phalaris, and of Cicero on the Nature of the Gods. In 1750 he was elected to the Greek professorship in the university of Cambridge. In 1753 he published a poem called Translation. He made an unsuccessful attempt, in 1757, on the cessation of the periodical paper entitled The World, to set on foot a new one, under the title of The Centinel. In 1758 he was presented, by Trinity college, to the livings of Ware and Thundrich, in Hertfordshire. His Translation of Sophocles, 2 vols, 4to, appeared in 1759. This was followed by his Dissertation on Ancient Tragedy. He next published two tragedies, The Earl of Warwick, and Matilda, both taken from the French, without acknowledgment. He lent his name to a translation of all the works of Voltaire, but it is supposed that he executed little more than the version of his Electra and Orestes. He was the author of several single sermons, and of a volume of Discourses on the Relative Duties, 1765. A Letter to a Bishop concerning Lectureships, exposed with much humour the modes of canvassing commonly resorted to by competitors. He was nominated one of the king's chaplains in 1767, and took the degree of D.D. in 1770. About 1776 he was presented to the living of Brasted, in Surrey. He published a translation of The Works of Lucian, 2 vols, 4to, 1780. He died in London in 1784.

FRANCO, (Battista,) a painter and engraver, called Il Semolei, was born at Venice in 1498. As soon as he had made himself acquainted with the first principles of art, he went to Rome, and having given his undivided attention to the works of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, he adopted his style, which he imitated with great success. Though correct in drawing, Franco failed as a colourist. He was also an admirable engraver. He died in 1561.

FRANCO, (Nicolo,) a satirist, the friend and rival of Peter Aretin, born at Benevento in 1510. He was condemned to death at Rome, in 1569, for severe satires on some illustrious persons of that city. He was taken from his study in his furred robe, and hanged on the common gallows without trial or ceremony. He was author of several other works, and he left behind him in MS. a translation of Homer's Iliad.

FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, (Nicholas,) a French politician, poet, and dramatic writer, born at Neufchateau, in Lorraine, in 1750. He was a member of the legislative assembly in 1792, and in 1797 he was minister of the interior,

and member of the Directory. At the Restoration he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. His best known writings are, Pamela, a dramatic piece; Les Trois Nuits d'un Goutteux, a poem; and L'Esprit du grand Corneille. He died in 1828.

FRANCOIS, (Laurence,) a French abbé, and very useful writer, born at Arinthod, in Franche-comté, in 1698, and for some time belonged to the chevaliers of St. Lazarus, but quitting that society, he went to Paris, and engaged in teaching. He afterwards wrote several works, which were admired for their intrinsic usefulness, and as antidotes to the pernicious doctrines of the French philosophers and deists. He appears to have been a man of learning, and an able disputant. He died in 1782. His principal works are, Géographie, 12mo, often reprinted, and known by the name of Crozat, the lady to whom he dedicated it; Preuves de la Religion de Jésus-Christ, 4 vols, 12mo; Défense de la Religion, 4 vols, 12mo; Examen du Catéchisme de l'honnête Homme, 12mo; Examen des Faits qui servent de Fondement à la Religion Chrétienne, 1767, 3 vols, 12mo; Observations sur la Philosophie de l'Histoire, 2 vols, 8vo.

FRANCOWITZ. See ILLYRICUS.

FRANCUCCI, (Innocenzio,) an historical painter, born at Imola, and known by the name of Innocenzio da Imola, became a disciple of Francesco Francia in 1506; then passed some time with Albertinelli at Florence; and studied much after Fra. Bartolomeo and Andrea del Sarto. His ablest work is in the Duomo at Faenza. The aerial perspective and background remind us of Leonardo da Vinci. He seems to have aimed at the style and spirit of Raphael in the greater part of his works, and to have approached it nearer than most of Raphael's own scholars. He excelled Francia and his fellow-scholar Bagnacavallo in erudition, majesty, and correctness. He was fifty-six years old at the time of his death.

FRANK, (John Peter,) a physician, born at Rotalben, in the duchy of Baden, in 1745. He studied medicine and anatomy at Heidelberg, filled a chair in the university of Göttingen, and succeeded Tissot at Pavia. He was also nominated director-general of the hospitals of Lombardy, but he quitted Italy in 1795, to become clinical professor at Vienna. He afterwards refused an invitation to France from Buonaparte. He died in 1821. He wrote, Système de Police Médicale, 11 vols, 8vo; Delectus Opusculorum Medicorum, 1785, 12 vols, 8vo; Plan d'Ecole Clinique, Vienna, 1790, 8vo; and, De Curandis Hominum Morbis Epitome, Pisa, 1818, 9 vols, 8vo.

FRANKLAND, (Thomas,) an English physician and historian, born in Lancashire in 1633, and educated at Brazennose college, Oxford, in 1649. He obtained a fellowship in 1654, and afterwards took orders. He next studied physic, and settled in London, where he imposed upon the public for some time, by pretending to have taken his doctor's degree in that faculty. An inquiry, however, was made at Oxford in 1677, which discovered the fraud, and he was imprisoned in the Fleet, where he died in 1690, and was interred in St Vedast's church, Foster-lane. He wrote, The Annals of King James and King Charles I. &c. Lond. 1681, fol. He was supposed also to be the author of a folio pamphlet, Lond. 1679, entitled, The Honours of the Lords Spiritual asserted, and their Privileges to vote in Capital Cases in Parliament maintained by Reason and Precedents.

FRANKLIN, (Benjamin,) was born at Boston, in New England, on the 6th of January, 1706, of a family which was originally from Ecton, in Northamptonshire. His father followed the occupation of a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler. The indications which he gave from his childhood of a disposition for literature, led to his being destined for the ministry, but the burthen of a large family prevented his parents from following up the education commenced for this purpose, and at the age of ten he was taken home, to be employed in the servile offices of the family trade. With this change he was severely mortified, and he felt a strong desire to go to sea, but was opposed in it by his father. His elder brother having set up a printing-office at Boston, he, at the age of twelve, was articled to him as an apprentice. He soon rendered himself a proficient in the mechanical part of the trade, and he eagerly seized every opportunity it afforded of procuring new books to read, in which occupation he frequently spent the greater part of the night. His first literary attempts were in verse. He wrote ballads and printed them; but his father succeeded in convincing him that his talent was not poetry. His efforts to acquire a facility in writing prose were better directed, and were pursued with great assiduity. With a passion for

reading and writing, he imbibed that of disputing. The perusal of a translation of Xenophon's Memorabilia gave him a taste for the Socratic method of argumentation, and he became very dexterous in the mode of confuting an antagonist by a series of questions. The two brothers, however, did not agree; and their quarrels led to a resolution on the part of the younger to quit his brother's service. He therefore went away secretly, without the consent of his parents, in 1723, and after a vain trial to find work at New York, engaged himself to an obscure printer in Philadelphia, named Keimer. There he lived for a year and a half; but being induced by deceptive promises of the governor, Sir William Keith, to think of setting up for himself as a master printer, he sailed for England, in the beginning of 1725, to purchase the necessary stock in trade. On his arrival, he discovered that the warm assurances of his patron of assistance and protection, were the unmeaning professions of polished life, and, therefore, after working for some time in London as a journeyman printer, he, in 1726, returned to Philadelphia, where he settled. By the encouragement of his friends he began business, and published a periodical paper, which was read with avidity. In 1730 he married a widow, whom he had known and courted before her first marriage, and the next year he began the public library of Philadelphia, which was enriched by the valuable contributions of the Penn family, of Collinson, and others, and spread knowledge and information through the province. His Poor Richard's Almanac appeared in 1732, and so pleased the public, on account of the many aphorisms, and the valuable maxims of prudence and economy, which it contained, that not less than 10,000 copies were sold in one year. He was, in 1736, made clerk to the General Assembly in Pennsylvania, and the next year he obtained the office of post-master at Philadelphia. In 1738 he formed an association for preserving the houses of Philadelphia from fire; and in the war of 1744 he ably promoted some popular measures for the defence of the province, by the voluntary force of the citizens. In 1747 he addressed an account of his discoveries on electricity to his friend Collinson, and explained in a very satisfactory manner the Aurora Borealis, and the laws of thunder and lightning; and he not only recommended the propriety of guarding buildings against the effects of storms, by means of conductors, but showed that the lightning from the clouds is the same with electric fire. Distinguished as a philosopher, he was equally so as a statesman, and the measures which he recommended in the public assemblies of the province proved his patriotism and sagacity. By his advice the militia bill was passed, and he was, in consequence, appointed colonel of the Philadelphia district. In 1753 he was appointed deputy post-master-general for the British colonies. On his appearance in England, in 1757, as agent for Pennsylvania, he was received with respect and attention, and he was honoured with a seat in the Royal Society, and the degree of Doctor of Laws in the universities of Oxford, St. Andrew's, and Edinburgh. He returned home in 1762, and two years after he again visited England, as agent from his countrymen. The spirit which now began to appear in America roused the attention of the government, and Franklin, as a man of knowledge and influence, was called to the bar of the House of Commons, and examined with respect to the Stamp Act. His conduct on this occasion was firm and manly, and his answers were so clear, that they, and not the questions, appeared to have been prepared with the nicest discrimination of circumstances and of facts. He returned in 1775 to America, and was elected one of the members of Congress, and during the war he displayed the most active zeal, and proposed the strongest measures for the full emancipation of the colonies from the mother country. He was next employed in completing the negotiations of America with France. He was received with great distinction by the French court; the people admired the singularity of his dress and the simplicity of his republican manners; the poets of the age, and Voltaire particularly, paid respect to his merits; and the government at last, by signing a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with him, declared war against England. The independence of America was at length acknowledged by the mother country, and Franklin, who had continued at Paris, signed the treaty of peace in 1783, and advanced the interests and glory of his country by forming new connexions with the kings of Prussia and Sweden. In 1785 he was recalled, at his own wish, and was succeeded by Jefferson. Soon after his return he was chosen member of the supreme executive council for the city of Philadelphia, and in a short time was elected president of the same. In 1787

he was delegate for the state of Pennsylvania, in the convention appointed to revise and amend the Articles of Union. Franklin was compelled in 1788 to quit public life, by the infirmities of age. His last public act was to affix his name, as president of the Abolition Society, to a memorial to Congress, dated February 12, 1789, praying them to exert the full extent of power vested in them by the constitution in discouraging the traffic in men. Still he preserved his liveliness and energy, during those intervals of ease which a painful disease, the stone, afforded him. He was carried off, after a short illness, by a disease of the lungs, April 17, 1790. His published works were collected in three volumes, with his fragment of his own life, continued by Dr. Stuber, prefixed. The epitaph which he composed for himself is well known. His discoveries in electricity, and his services in the emancipation of his country, were depicted by the pen of Turgot in this bold line, placed under his portrait:

"Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis."

FRANKLIN, (Eleanor Anne,) better known, as an authoress, by her maiden name, Porden. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. Porden, the architect of Eton hall. She was born in 1795, and exhibited in her youth a strong bias towards literature, and made considerable progress in the knowledge of the Greek and other languages. She also cultivated a taste for poetry, and wrote, The Veils, or the Triumph of Constancy; The Arctic Expedition; suggested by a visit to the *Isabella* and *Alexander* discovery ships, which visit led to an acquaintance with captain Franklin, one of the gallant adventurers, that ended in marriage after his return from the expedition, in August 1823. Her principal work was an epic poem, entitled Cœur de Lion. She died in 1825.

FRANTZIUS, (Wolfgang,) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Plawen, in Voightland, in 1564. He was professor of divinity at Wittemberg, where he died in 1620. He wrote, Animalium Historia Sacra; Tractatus de Interpretatione Sacrarum Scripturarum, 4to; Schola Sacrificiorum Patriarch. Sacra; Commentar. in Leviticum, &c.; and other works.

FRA-PAOLO. See SARPI.

FRASSEN, (Claude,) a French monk, born at Peronne, in Picardy, in 1620. He was doctor of the Sorbonne, theological professor at Paris, and superior of the Franciscan convent there. He wrote, Dissertationes Biblicæ, 2 vols, 4to; System of Philosophy, 2 vols, 4to. He died in 1711.

FRATELLINI, (Giovanna,) a lady who distinguished herself by her great proficiency in painting, was born at Florence in 1666. She was taken under the protection of the grand duchess Victoria, in early life, and studied under Galantini and Domenico Gabbiani. She excelled in portrait, which she painted equally well in miniature and life-size. Her best picture is in the Ducal gallery in her native city, where she died in 1731.

FRAUENHOFER, (Joseph von,) distinguished for his skill in the grinding of optical glasses, and in the improvement of telescopes, was the son of a glazier at Straubing, where he was born in 1787, and being destined for the same employment, his early education was neglected. He constructed a glass-cutting machine, and on holidays made and ground optical glasses; and, in spite of all difficulties, he acquired a knowledge of the theory of optics and mathematics. He now learnt to engrave on metal, without any assistance, and contrived a model of a press. Through the recommendation of Utzschneider, he was admitted into the Mathematical and Mechanical Institute of Reichenbach, then under the superintendence of professor Schiegg. Here he ground optical glasses for the observatory of Buda. He next went, in 1809, to Benedictbaiern, to occupy the place of optician. He afterwards made the well-known and superb telescope for the university of Dorpat. His grinding and polishing machines, and the excellence of the flint and crown glass which he used in his telescopes, procured him the highest reputation, and his contributions in the 74th volume of Gilbert's Annals of Physics, and Researches concerning the Laws of Light, have added to his fame. In 1817 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, at Munich, and in 1822 he was appointed conservator of the Cabinet of Natural Curiosities belonging to that institution. He died in 1826.

FRAUNCE, (Abraham,) a poet, who was educated, at the expense of Sir Philip Sidney, at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, and then removed to Gray's-inn, and was called to the bar of the court of the Marches in Wales. He wrote, 1. The Lamentations of Amintas for the Death

of Phillis, 1587, 4to. 2. The Countess of Pembroke's Ivy Church and Emanuel, 1591. 3. A Translation of Heliodorus's Ethiopics. 4. The Lawyer's Logic.

FREARD, (Roland,) sieur de Chambrai, an able French architect. He published a French translation of Da Vinci on Painting, fol.; but he is best known for his Parallèle de l'Architecture antique avec la moderne, fol. This has been translated into English by Evelyn. Freard died at Paris in 1676.

FREDEGARIUS, surnamed Scholasticus, an early French writer, who about the middle of the seventh century wrote a history, in five books, of events from the earliest ages to the year 641. This curious work is printed, in the form of an appendix, in the works of Gregory of Tours, and is to be found in Duchesne's and Boucquet's Collection.

FREDEGONDA, queen of France, distinguished by her crimes and her prosperous fortunes, was born of obscure parentage, at Montdidier, in Picardy, in 543. She entered into the service of Audouerra, first wife of Chilperic, king of Soissons, and artfully procured her divorce. Chilperic then married Galsuinda, daughter of Athanagild, king of Spain, who was soon after found dead in her bed. He then, about 568, raised Fredegonda to the throne. Brunehaut, sister to Galsuinda, not doubting that she had been murdered to make way for this mistress, excited Sigebert and Gontran, Chilperic's brothers, to revenge her death. A civil war ensued, in which Fredegonda caused Sigebert to be assassinated, in the midst of his army. She afterwards brought to a like end Mérovée, the son of Chilperic by his first wife, who had married Brunehaut. She then procured the death of Clovis, younger brother of Mérovée. In 584 Chilperic fell by the hand of an unknown assassin. Fredegonda, with her only remaining son, Clotaire II., then an infant, took refuge at the court of Gontran, king of Burgundy, whom she found means to interest in her favour. After the death of this protector, Childebert II., king of Austrasia, attempted to possess himself of the estates of young Clotaire. Fredegonda raised troops, put herself at their head, gained a victory, took Paris and several other towns, triumphed over her detested rival Brunehaut, and died in 597, leaving the affairs of her son in a good condition.

FREDERIC I., surnamed Barbarossa, was born in 1121, and succeeded his father Frederic as duke of Suabia 1147, and in 1152 he ascended the imperial throne, after the death of his uncle Conrad III. He passed in 1155 into Italy, where he obtained the crown and consecration from the hands of Adrian IV. The disputes between him and the holy see were kindled anew on the death of Adrian; and Alexander III., the next pontiff, was soon opposed by the successive elevation of three anti-popes to the chair of St. Peter. The advantages obtained at Rome were followed by the defeat of the Milanese, and by the destruction of their city, and the overthrow of Brescia and Placentia; but at last the troops of Frederic were conquered at the famous battle of Como, the 29th of May, 1176. The emperor met the pope at Venice, and a reconciliation was effected in 1177. New quarrels, however, soon arose, till Frederic was prevailed upon by Urban III. to undertake a crusade against Saladin. At the head of an army of 200,000 men, he marched into the East, and after defeating the Greeks and the Turks, he penetrated into Syria. An accident brought his eventful life to a close. Tempted by the heat to bathe in the river Saleph, he was carried away by the current and drowned, on the 10th of June, 1190.

FREDERIC II., emperor of Germany, grandson of the preceding, and son of the emperor Henry VI., by Constance of Sicily, was born at Jesi, in the marche of Ancona, in 1194. He was created king of the Romans in 1196, and was declared emperor in December 1210; and after some years of contest, he became peaceable possessor of the imperial throne by the retreat and subsequent death of Otho of Brunswick, who was slain at the battle of Bovines, in 1213. In 1220 he proceeded to Rome to receive, according to custom, the crown from the hands of Honorius III. In 1228 he set out on a crusade to the Holy Land; but having made a ten years' truce with Meledin, sultan of Egypt, on condition that the Christians should retain Jerusalem, in which city he was crowned, Gregory IX. endeavoured to procure the election of a new emperor. A reconciliation was, however, effected in 1230, after which Frederic employed himself in attempting to reduce the revolted cities in Lombardy. In the mean time his son Henry, king of the Romans, formed a conspiracy against him. He imprisoned him in the castle of San Felice, in Apulia, where he soon after died. He then invaded the dominions of the duke of Austria, his son's accomplice, and

took Vienna, where he founded the university. He obtained a considerable victory over the Lombard league, and treated the vanquished with great severity. He now became so formidable, that the pope again openly took part against him, and renewed his excommunication. A furious war succeeded, which spread throughout Italy. Gregory at length died (21st of August, 1241); but Innocent IV., who succeeded, continued the quarrel, and excommunicated the emperor in 1245. Frederic's obstinacy in pursuing the siege of Parma was the occasion of a total defeat of his army in 1248. He retired into his kingdom of Naples, where he died at Fiorentino, in 1250. He was a prince of many splendid qualities, and was a great patron of learning, founded several schools, and caused the works of Aristotle and other ancients to be translated from the Greek and Arabic into Latin. He himself composed poems and some other works; and has been charged with a share in the famous treatise De Tribus Impostoribus. He married six wives, the third of whom was Isabella, daughter of John king of England.

FREDERIC III., emperor of Germany, surnamed the Pacific, was born in 1415. He was son of Ernest, duke of Austria, and succeeded his cousin Albert II. in 1442. In 1451 Frederic visited Italy, in order to receive the imperial crown from the pope, along with his betrothed spouse, Eleanora, sister of the king of Portugal. The capture of Constantinople by the Turks, and their progress in Hungary, could not rouse him to any efforts for the Christian cause. He obtained the duchy of Austria, on the death of his brother Albert, in 1463. In 1468 he again visited Rome, and held several conferences with Paul II., concerning means for resisting the progress of the Turks, but nothing of importance followed. By the marriage of his son Maximilian to the heiress of the rich house of Burgundy, Frederic, though one of the most supine of the Austrian emperors, had the good fortune to obtain the greatest accession of dominion his race ever acquired. Towards the close of his life he retired to Lintz, where he occupied himself in the study of chemistry, astrology, and astronomy. He died in 1493. He chose for his device the five vowels, his meaning in which has been variously interpreted.

FREDERIC I., king of Denmark, son of Christian I., was born in 1471; and on the deposition of his tyrannical nephew Christian II., in 1523, he was declared king in his stead. He reduced Copenhagen in 1524, and was then publicly proclaimed. In 1527 he openly declared in favour of Lutheranism, and thus gave the ascendency to that persuasion. He died in 1533.

FREDERIC II., king of Denmark, son of Christian III., was born in 1534. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his father in 1558. His reign was disturbed by a war with Sweden, which he brought to a close in 1570. He soon after married the daughter of the duke of Mecklenburg, and thenceforth attended to the preservation of peace, and the promotion of the prosperity of his dominions. He augmented the university of Copenhagen, and patronized men of learning, among whom was the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahe. Queen Elizabeth sent him the Order of the Garter; and James VI., king of Scotland, entered into a treaty with him for obtaining in marriage his daughter Anne. He died in 1588.

FREDERIC III., king of Denmark, born in 1609, was son of Christian IV., whom he succeeded in 1648. In 1657, stimulated by the Dutch, he declared war against Sweden, which, though a disastrous one for the Danish arms, Frederic maintained with commendable firmness. He died in 1670, after having rendered his power absolute, and the crown hereditary in his family.

FREDERIC IV., king of Denmark, eldest son of Christian V., was born in 1671, and succeeded his father in 1699. He made a league with Peter the Great and the king of Poland against Charles XII., on whose death he obtained an advantageous peace, through the mediation of England. He died in 1730.

FREDERIC V., king of Denmark, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1723, and succeeded his father Christian VI. in 1746. He preserved his dominions in peace, promoted commerce and manufactures, instituted academies of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and sent a mission of learned men into the Levant for the purpose of making discoveries in natural history and antiquities. On his death-bed he could console himself with the reflection that "he had never injured a single individual, and had not a drop of blood to answer for." He died in 1766. He married Louisa, daughter of George II. of England.

FREDERIC VI., king of Denmark, son of Christian VII., was born in 1763.

He had for his tutor the celebrated count Struensee, and in 1784 became regent; an office which he held during the mental malady of his father. In 1800 he defended Hamburgh against the English, and in 1801 had the misfortune to see Copenhagen in flames, in consequence of the attack of Nelson. In 1809 he ascended the throne, declined to join the coalition against France, and devoted himself to the arts of peace. He died in 1839.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, king of Poland, and son of John George III., elector of Saxony, was born at Dresden in 1670. He succeeded to the electorate after the death of his brother, in 1695. By embracing the Roman Catholic religion he recommended himself to the Polish nobles, and was in 1697 elected king. In order to secure his throne, he made an alliance with Peter the Great and the king of Denmark. He had at first some advantages over his enemy, Charles XII.; but his troops having been several times defeated, he was obliged to sign the peace of 1706, by which he was stripped of his dominions, and consented to see the crown of Poland placed on the head of Stanislaus. The battle of Pultowa, and the defeat of the Swedes, proved favourable to his views; he recovered the Polish throne, and maintained his power and independence till his death, 1st of February, 1733. He was in his person very athletic, and possessed of prodigious bodily strength. His court was for a long time one of the most brilliant in Europe.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS II., son of the preceding, was born in 1696, and succeeded his father in 1733. The king of Prussia invaded his dominions, and obliged him to yield unconditional submission. Frederic Augustus was permitted, indeed, to return to Poland, but Saxony remained in the hands of the conqueror, till the peace of Hubertsburg, 15th of February, 1763. He died in the following October. By his queen, Mary Josephine, daughter of the emperor Joseph, he left several daughters, one of whom was the mother of the unfortunate Louis XVI. of France.

FREDERIC, king of Sweden, prince of Hesse Cassel, born in 1676, married in 1715 Ulrica Eleanora, sister of Charles XII. of Sweden, and he obtained possession of the Swedish throne in 1720, after the abdication of his wife, who had succeeded on the death of her brother. He made unsuccessful war against the Russians, and died in 1751.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, surnamed the Great, elector of Brandenburg, son of the elector George William, was born at Cologne-on-the-Spree, in 1620. He made successful war against the Poles but the treaty of Braunsberg, in 1657, put an end to hostilities. In 1674 he took part with Spain and Holland against Louis XIV. and invaded Alsace; but his progress was checked by the intelligence that the Swedes had laid waste several of his cities, and he returned hastily to repel them. Peace was soon after restored, and Frederic directed all his attention to improve the commerce of his dominions. He died in 1688. He was twice married; first, in 1647, to Louisa Henrietta, princess of Orange, an amiable and accomplished person, author of the celebrated German hymn, Jesus mein Zuversicht. She died in 1667. In the following year Frederic married Dorothea, duchess dowager of Brunswick Lüneberg. The character of Frederic, both in public and private life, has always been highly esteemed. He was kind, generous, fond of society, and, though rather quick in his temper, extremely placable. As a sovereign, he appears to have justly merited the surname of the Great Elector.

FREDERIC I., elector of Brandenburg, son of the preceding, was born at Königsberg in 1657. In 1700 he succeeded in raising his duchy into a kingdom, and was crowned in the following year. The Prussian dominions were increased under him by the acquisition of Guelders, of the county of Tecklenburg, and of the principalities of Neuchatel and Valengin. Frederic died in 1713. He founded the University of Halle, the Royal Academy of Berlin, and the Academy of Nobles.

FREDERIC WILLIAM I., king of Prussia, son of the preceding, was born at Berlin in 1688, and succeeded his father in 1713. He unwillingly engaged in war against Charles XII. of Sweden, from whom he took Stralsund. He afterwards made peace with Sweden, and obtained a great augmentation of territory. Eager to encourage commerce and industry among his subjects, he invited foreign artisans into his dominions by the offer of liberal rewards, and while he contributed to the prosperity of the nation, he watched over its safety, and created a large standing army of sixty thousand men. He died in 1740. The details of his private life have been given at great length by his daughter, the Mar-

gravine of Baireuth; and his character is portrayed with pregnant brevity by Voltaire.

FREDERIC II., surnamed the Great, son of the preceding, was born in 1712, and ascended the throne in 1740. His conduct had been viewed with jealousy by his father, who regarded his attachment to polite literature as an ignoble passion; but when he attempted to escape to England from the harsh treatment which he experienced, he was not only seized and sent as prisoner to Custrin, but was obliged to be a spectator of the execution of Kar, the friend and the companion of his domestic sufferings. In 1733 his father obliged him to marry the princess Elizabeth Christina, daughter of Ferdinand Albrecht, duke of Brunswick Bevern. Frederic William gave her the palace of Schönhausen, and to the prince the county of Ruppin, and in 1734 the town of Rheinsberg, where he appears to have lived happily, chiefly devoting himself to literary pursuits and to music. On his accession to the throne, Frederic laid claims to the province of Silesia, which had been long occupied by the German emperor; and all the attempts of Maria Theresa to defend it against his invasion proved abortive. Count Neuperg, the Hungarian general, was defeated at Mollwitz, and in 1741 all Lower Silesia submitted to the conqueror. In 1744 war was rekindled, and Frederic advanced with 100,000 men to the siege of Prague, which he took, with 16,000 prisoners. Another treaty signed at Dresden in 1745, again restored peace to the continent, and Austria ceded to the Prussian conqueror all Silesia, together with the county of Glatz. In 1755 a new war, called The Seven Years' War, burst forth with increased violence; and while Prussia had for its auxiliary the English nation, Austria was supported by France and by the elector of Saxony, and Frederic soon saw the number of his enemies augmented by the accession of Russia, Sweden, and Germany. But, though France attacked his dominions from Guelders to Minden, and Russia penetrated into Prussia, and the Austrians into Silesia, Frederic on all sides rose superior to misfortunes. Though defeated by the Russians, he routed the Austrians at Prague, on the 5th of May, 1757; and again suffered a check in Bohemia; but on the 5th of November he avenged himself by the terrible defeat of the Austrians and French at Rosbach, and by an equally splendid victory the next month over the Austrian forces at Lissa, and recovered Breslau. These important successes appalled his enemies, the Russians and Swedes retired in dismay from Prussia, and Frederic, supported by a subsidy of 670,000*l.* from the English government, and by an army of Hanoverians under the duke of Brunswick, penetrated into Moravia, and laid siege to Olmutz. Though here checked by marshal Daun, he rapidly advanced against the Russians at Custrin, and defeated them in the dreadful battle of Zorndoff. The battle of Hochkirchen against Daun was adverse to his fortunes, and he also suffered a severe check at the doubtful fight of Kunnersdorff against the Russians, and, in consequence of these repeated disasters, Brandenburg and the capital fell into the hands of the victorious enemy in 1761. Frederic's situation was now so desperate, that he appears to have seriously contemplated suicide; in this critical state, the only event, perhaps, which could have saved him, occurred. This was the death of the empress Elizabeth, on the 5th of January, 1762, and the accession of Peter III., who was an enthusiastic admirer of Frederic, with whom he immediately concluded a treaty of alliance. Peace was also made with the Swedes, and though Peter was soon deposed, yet Catharine, who succeeded him, observed a strict neutrality during the remainder of the war. While cultivating the arts of peace, Frederic was still intent on enlarging his dominions, and he joined with Austria and Russia, in 1772, in that unpardonable league which dismembered the defenceless territories of Poland, and added some of its most fertile provinces to his kingdom. In 1777, the death of the duke of Bavaria without children kindled the flames of discord and of war between Austria and Prussia; and Frederic placed himself at the head of his troops; but the differences of the rival princes were settled by the peace of Teschen, 13th of May, 1779. The last years of Frederic's life were earnestly devoted to the encouragement of commerce and of the arts; justice was administered with impartiality, useful establishments were created, and the miseries of the indigent and unfortunate were liberally relieved by the benevolent cares of the monarch. Frederic died on the 17th of August, 1786, aged seventy-five. His evenings were generally spent in the easy society of men of letters; and after the fatigues of the day he unbent the hero and the king to the wit, the scholar, and the literary disputant. His

invitations to learned foreigners were sincere and honourable; and Maupertuis, and especially Voltaire, were for a while the objects of his particular regard. At five in the morning Frederic generally rose, and after the day was divided between business, recreation, and literature, he retired to his chamber at ten in the evening. As a man of letters he would probably have shone, even independently of his rank. His judgment was naturally solid, but in some degree perverted by his early prejudices in favour of the superficial French school. His conversation was lively and brilliant, often sarcastical. He was quick at repartee, and readily felt it. A declared unbeliever in revealed religion, his notions as to natural religion seem to have fluctuated; but his morals were uniformly guided by no other rule than his pleasure and interest. He appears to have had little sensibility, and was capable of severe, and even cruel actions. His works are voluminous, and all in French. He published, Military Instructions; and a variety of pieces in verse and prose, on miscellaneous topics, in 4 vols, 8vo, under the title of Œuvres Primitives. After his death appeared his Œuvres Posthumes, in 15 vols, 8vo, of which the principal are the History of his own Time; the History of the Seven Years' War; Memoirs, from the Peace of Hubertsburg to the Partition of Poland in 1775. Of his correspondence alone there are seven volumes.

Frederic in person was below the middle stature, but well made, and of a graceful figure when young. His face was rather handsome, with fine blue eyes, full of fire and penetration, and a very animated expression of countenance, especially when speaking. His tone of voice was clear and sweet; his usual manner mild and gentle. His health was generally good, and his constitution was rendered hardy by exercise. He was a very early riser, and no man gave less of his time to frivolity or inaction.

As Frederic did not cohabit with his wife, whom he had married only in obedience to his father, without affection or esteem, he died without issue.

FREDERIC WILLIAM II., nephew of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 1786. He devoted himself to pleasure, and to the society of the illuminati of the day. In 1792 he joined the coalition against France, and advanced into Champagne, but suddenly retreated to the Rhine. In the following year he shared, with Russia and Austria, in the partition of Poland, made peace in 1795, and died in 1797.

FREDERIC WILLIAM III., son of the preceding, was born in 1770. At his accession to the throne, in 1797, he vigorously applied himself to repair the disorders of the administration. He joined the coalition against France, and lost half his dominions by the treaty of Tilsit. After the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow, he joined the allies, and marched to Paris in 1814. He died in 1840.

FREDERIC, surnamed the Wise, elector of Saxony, born in 1463, was one of the first and most zealous friends of Luther, and contributed much to the establishment of the Reformed faith. He died in 1526, and was succeeded by his brother JOHN, surnamed the Constant, whose son, JOHN FREDERIC, when raised to the throne, became a powerful protector of the Reformers, and was chief of the famous League of Smalkalden, 1536. In the war which followed this league, John Frederic was taken prisoner by Charles V. and condemned to lose his head, but the sentence was reversed on condition that he consented to the renunciation of the electoral dignity for himself and his posterity. He died in 1554.

FREDERIC V., elector palatine, son of Frederic IV., married a daughter of James I. of England. He was elected in 1619 king of Bohemia by the Protestants; but his elevation was opposed by his rival, Ferdinand of Austria, and, though supported by France and England, he was defeated the following year near Prague. He died in 1632.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, first king of Saxony, son of the elector Frederic Christian, was born at Dresden in 1750. He succeeded his father in 1763. In 1778 he joined Frederic the Great against Austria. In 1791 he refused the crown of Poland. He adhered, during the wars of his time, to as strict a neutrality as was possible. In 1806 Napoleon gave him the title of king, and soon after ceded to him the duchy of Warsaw. In 1813 his dominions became the theatre of war. On the entrance of the allies into Saxony he retired successively to Plauen, Ratisbon, and Prague; but he was obliged to return to Dresden by the menaces of Napoleon, whom he afterwards followed to Leipsic. That city being taken by the allies after the defeat of the French on the 18th and 19th of October, Alexander intimated to him that he considered him as his prisoner. The result is well known. In spite of his

remonstrances and representations, he was deprived of a large portion of his kingdom, which was given to Prussia, under the title of the grand duchy of Saxony. This wise and beneficent sovereign died on the 5th of May, 1827.

FREDERIC WILLIAM CHARLES, king of Wurtemberg, was born at Treptstow, in Pomerania, in 1754. His good natural talents were assiduously cultivated by an excellent education, which, in the earlier part of it, was superintended by his mother, a virtuous and accomplished princess. In many points he took Frederic the Great for his model. He entered the Prussian service, and in the war of the Bavarian succession attained the rank of major-general. After his return from Italy, he was made lieutenant-general, and governor-general of Russian Finland. He renounced this connexion in 1787, and lived first at Monrepos, near Lausanne, and then at Bodenheim, near Mentz. In 1796 he opposed the entrance of the French into Franconia, but was defeated. After this event he lived for a time at Anspach, then at Vienna, and next in London, where, in 1797, he married her royal highness Charlotte Augusta Matilda, princess royal of England, with whom he returned to Stuttgard in June the same year. In 1805 he was compelled to join France, and furnished 8000 men. By steadily adhering to the system of Napoleon he acquired in and after the peace of Presburg the possession of an independent kingdom, and assumed the regal title on the 1st of January, 1806. He joined the Rhenish Confederation, and attended the meeting of the sovereigns at Erfurt in October 1808. After the battle of Leipsic he renounced the Rhenish Confederation, and joined the allied powers. He attended the congress at Vienna, where he was received with the greatest respect. He had prepared a constitution for his kingdom, but died before it could be discussed, October 30, 1816.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, duke of Brunswick, youngest son of Charles William Ferdinand, was born in 1771, and educated for the military profession. He went to Lausanne, spent two years in Switzerland, and on his return was made captain in a Prussian regiment of infantry. In 1792 he was with the Prussian army in France. After 1806 he took part in the war against France. At the beginning of the war between France and Austria, in 1809, he raised a free corps in Bohemia; and after the total defeat of the Austrians, he resolved to leave Germany, and, with a corps of 700 cavalry and 800 infantry, commenced in July his memorable and masterly retreat. On the 1st of August the Westphalian general Reubel met the duke at the village of Oelper, near Brunswick, and a battle ensued, in which Reubel's 4000 men were routed by the 1500 Brunswickers. Having completely baffled his enemies, he reached Elsfleth on the 6th of August, where he embarked his troops during the night; and on the 7th, in the morning, hoisting English colours, he sailed for Heligoland, where he arrived on the 8th, and on the 10th proceeded with his corps to England. He had a pension of 6000*l.* a-year granted by the parliament till he returned to his own dominions, in December 1813. In the Belgian campaign of 1815 he, with his famous *Black Hussars*, joined the duke of Wellington, and fell gloriously at Quatre Bras on the 16th of June.

FREDERIC, (Colonel,) son of Theodore, the unfortunate king of Corsica, was early engaged in the military profession, and served the elector of Wurtemberg. He came to England as the agent of the elector; but, either unsuccessful in his political negotiations, or overwhelmed with debts and poverty, he committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in the portal of Westminster Abbey, in 1796. He wrote, *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse*, 8vo, 1768; *A Description of Corsica, with an Account of its Short Union to the British Crown, &c. 1798, 8vo.*

FREDRO, (Maximilian,) palatine of Podolia, a celebrated Polish author, who flourished in the seventeenth century. He occupied many important posts, both civil and military, and availed himself of his opportunities for making observations on many subjects connected with war and politics, which he has recorded in his works. The sententious brevity of his style has obtained for him the name of the Polish Tacitus. His principal works are, 1. Vir Consilii monitis Ethicorum, nec non Prudentiæ civilis discendum instructus. 2. Monita politico-moralia et Icon Ingeniorum. 3. Militarium seu Axiomatum Belli ad harmoniam Togæ accommodatorum Libri. 4. Fragmenta Scriptorum Togæ et Belli. 5. Considerations on the Military Service, in Polish. 6. Proverbs and Advice, moral, political, and military, in Polish, a work which is very popular in Poland.

FREEKE, (William,) an English Socinian, born in 1663. He wrote, in ques-

tion and answer, a dialogue on the Deity, and, A Confutation of the Doctrines of the Trinity, which drew down the severity of the House of Commons upon him. He was fined 500*l.*, his book was burnt, and he made a recantation in Westminster Hall.

FREEMAN, (William Peere Williams,) a distinguished British naval officer, born at Peterborough in 1742. He assumed the name of Freeman in 1821, pursuant to the will of Sambrooke Freeman, Esq., and succeeded to large estates on that occasion. He was educated at Eton, and at the age of fifteen entered as a midshipman on board the *Royal Sovereign*, and in the course of the same year he was appointed acting lieutenant of the *Rainbow*. In May 1768 he was made a master and commander; and in 1769, he was appointed to the command of the *Otter*, sloop of war. In the beginning of 1771 he was raised to the rank of captain, and successively commanded the *Wolf* and *Active* frigates, stationed in the West Indies with the fleet under admiral Man. He afterwards exchanged into the *Lively*, and served under admiral Montague, on the Boston station. In 1777 he was appointed to the command of the *Venus*, a frigate, stationed at Rhode Island, under the orders of lord Howe. In 1780 he was placed in command of the *Flora* frigate, belonging to the Channel fleet, in which, on the 10th of August, while on a cruise off Ushant, he engaged an enemy's frigate and a cutter, the former of which he captured, after a desperate action, in which sixty-three men, including the commander, were killed on board the French frigate, called *La Nymphe*, while the number of killed on board the *Flora* was only nine. This action was the result of a challenge transmitted by the chevalier du Romain, the captain of *La Nymphe*, while in the port of Ushant, to the captain of the *Flora*, and by the latter readily accepted. In March 1781, captain Williams accompanied the fleet under vice-admiral Darby to the relief of Gibraltar, whence he proceeded to Port Mahon. In April 1794 he attained the rank of rear-admiral, that of vice-admiral in June 1795, and that of admiral on the 1st of January 1801. On the accession of William IV., the station of admiral of the fleet becoming vacant, the king conferred it on admiral Williams. He died in 1832.

FREGOSO, or FULGOSO, (Battista,) was elected doge of Genoa in 1450, and arrived at that honour in 1478, from which he was deposed for his haughtiness in 1483, and banished to Tregui. The time of his death is unknown. He wrote nine books of Memorable Actions; The Life of Martin V.; A Latin Treatise on Learned Ladies; An Italian Treatise against Love, entitled Anteros.

FREHER, (Marquard,) a German lawyer, born at Augsburg in 1565. He studied civil law in France under Cujacius, and at the age of twenty-three was appointed counsellor to Casimir prince Palatine. He was afterwards professor of law at Heidelberg, and engaged in important affairs by the elector Frederic IV. His books on law, criticism, and history, are numerous and able. His abilities, and the amiable character of his private life, are highly commended by Douza, Melchior Adam, Scioppius, Casaubon, and others. He died in 1614.

FREIGIUS, or FREY, (John Thomas,) a learned German, born at Friburg in 1543, was the son of a lawyer. He studied the law under Zasius and Ramus, and taught first at Friburg, and afterwards at Basle, and lastly was appointed rector of the new college of Altorf in 1575. Of his works, the chief are, Quæstiones Geometricæ et Stereo-Metricæ; Ciceronis Orationes, Perpetuis Notis illustratæ, 3 vols, 8vo. He died of the plague in 1583.

FREIND, (John,) an eminent English physician, born in 1675, at Croton, in Northamptonshire, where his father was rector. He was educated under Busby, at Westminster, and removed in 1690 to Christ-church, Oxford, where Aldrich presided. His abilities as a scholar were already so distinguished, that he then in conjunction with Foulkes published an elegant edition of Demosthenes and Æschines de Coronâ, and about the same time revised for publication the Delphin edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses. He now directed his attention to physic, and displayed great knowledge of the subject, by addressing a letter concerning the hydrocephalus to Sir Hans Sloane in 1699, and another in 1701, De Spasmi rarioris Historiâ, which are inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, Nos. 256 and 270. In 1703 he drew the public attention to a useful and valuable work, called Emmenologia, in quâ Fluxus Muliebris Menstrui, &c.; and in 1704 he was elected chemical professor at Oxford. The year after, he accompanied lord Peterborough in his Spanish expedition, in quality of phy-

sician to the English troops; and after two years' attendance on the army, he visited Italy and Rome, and conversed with Baglivi and Lancisi, men of eminence and medical celebrity. On his return in 1707, he published an account of the earl of Peterborough in Spain, &c., an able vindication of the honour and character of his friend after the raising of the siege of Barcelona, and during the campaign of Valencia. This work became very popular, and passed rapidly to a third edition. At this time he was created M.D., and two years after he published his Prælectiones Chimicæ, dedicated to Sir Isaac Newton. In 1711 he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and that year went with the duke of Ormond, as physician, to Flanders. In 1716 he was chosen fellow of the College of Physicians, and at that time he had a controversy with Dr. Woodward, of Gresham college, in consequence of his publication of Hippocrates de Morbis Popularibus, and afterwards on the subject of the fever in the small-pox. In 1722 he was elected M.P. for Launceston, in Cornwall; and the freedom of his speeches in the house, together with his intimacy with Atterbury, drew upon him the suspicion that he was concerned in the plot of that unfortunate bishop in favour of the Stuart family, and he was committed to the Tower, March 1722-3, from which he was bailed in June following. In his confinement he wrote a letter on some kind of small-pox, addressed to his friend Mead, and he formed the plan of his great work, The History of Physic, the first part of which appeared in 1725, and the second in 1726. He became physician to the prince of Wales, and, on his royal highness's accession to the throne, to queen Caroline. He died of a fever, the 26th of July, 1728, in his fifty-second year, and was buried at Hitcham, in Buckinghamshire; but a monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey. His Latin works were published together, London, 1733, in fol. by Wigan, who added a Latin translation of the History of Physic, with an elegant dedication to the queen.—His brother Robert, born in 1667, was head master of Westminster School, and a very learned man. He published Cicero de Oratore, and died in 1751.

FREINSHEIM, (John,) a learned German, born at Ulm, in Suabia, in 1608. He studied at Marpurg, Giessen, and Strasburg; and afterwards became professor of eloquence at Upsal, librarian to Christina of Sweden, and professor at Heidelberg, where he died in 1660. He was an able classical scholar, and to a knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, he united an intimate acquaintance with all the languages of Europe. His critique on Florus, and his notes on Phædrus and Tacitus, are valuable. But he derives his greatest celebrity from his excellent supplements to Livy and Quintus Curtius. He also wrote, De Calido potu Dissertatio; De Præcedentia Electorum et Cardinalium; and other learned works.

FREIRE DE ANDRADA, (Hyacinth,) a Portuguese, abbot of St. Mary de Chans, born at Beja, in 1597, and educated at Coimbra. He was in great favour with John IV. of Portugal, who wished to make him a bishop. He held a valuable abbacy in the province of Béira. He died at Lisbon in 1657. His Life of Don Juan de Castro is esteemed as one of the best written books in Portuguese. He wrote also several poems.

FREITAG, (John,) a distinguished physician, born at Nieder Wesel, in the duchy of Cleves, in 1581. He obtained a professorship at Helmstadt, and was appointed physician to Philip Sigismund, the prince bishop of Osnaburg; but was dismissed because he refused to turn Roman Catholic. He then went to live with Ernest Casimir, count of Nassau, who procured for him the chair of physic at Gröningen, where he died in 1641. He was a follower of the chemical sect, and a zealous partisan of the philosophy of the ancients. He published several works.

FREMINET, (Martin,) a French painter, born at Paris in 1567. He early visited Italy, where he remained for fifteen or sixteen years. He was captivated with the sublime character of Michael Angelo, but also adopted the style of Parmegiano in the contour of his figures, and air of his heads. He was employed for some time in the palace of the duke of Savoy; but returning at length to his own country, he was made first painter to Henry IV., who committed to him the decoration of his chapel at Fontainebleau. After the death of that king, he was continued in the same employment by Louis XIII., who created him a knight of the order of St. Michael. He died in 1619, while finishing the chapel of Fontainebleau. The ceiling of this edifice is the most considerable of his works; it is divided into several compartments, forming different pictures on sacred subjects. Nine prints of Scrip-

ture pieces have been engraved from this master.

FREMONT D'ABLANCOURT, (Nicholas,) nephew and pupil of Perrot d'Ablancourt, retired to Holland at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and was appointed historiographer to the prince of Orange. Besides a defence of his uncle's Tacitus against La Houssaye, he translated Lucian's Dialogue between the Letters of the Alphabet, and the Supplement to the True History. His Mémoires of the History of Portugal appeared in 12mo, 1701. He died in 1693.

FRENCH, (John,) a physician, born at Broughton, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in 1616. He took his degrees at Oxford, and in the civil war was physician to the parliamentary forces. He died at Boulogne in 1657.

FRENICLE DE BESSY, (Bernard,) a celebrated French mathematician, in the seventeenth century, was the friend of Des Cartes, and a member of the French Academy. He particularly excelled in the science of arithmetic; and Des Cartes frequently expressed his surprise at his expertness in solving the most difficult problems without the aid of algebra. His works are—1. A Method of resolving Problems by Exclusions. 2. Treatise of right-angled Triangles in Numbers. 3. Short Tract on Combinations. 4. Tables of Magic Squares, and Method of making them. He died in 1675. Cordorcet wrote his éloge.

FRERES, (Theodore,) a painter, born at Enkhuysen in 1643. The best of his pieces are preserved in the great hall of Amsterdam. His drawings and designs were in high esteem. He resided for some time at Rome, and died in 1693.

FRERET, (Nicolas,) a learned Frenchman, born at Paris in 1688. Though bred to the law, he applied himself to the study of history, and at the age of twenty-five was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions, in consequence of his Discours sur l'Origine des Français. This valuable treatise was considered as offensive to the court, and the author was sent to the Bastile, where the reading of Bayle's Dictionary rendered him sceptical. He wrote, Letters of Thrasybulus to Leucippus, in favour of Atheism; Examination of the Apologists for Christianity, &c. He was a pupil of Rollin, and was master of many languages. He died in 1749.

FRERON, (Elias Catherine,) a French journalist, and an able opponent of the new philosophy, born at Quimper in 1719. He was educated by the Jesuits, but in 1739 he left them, and chose the profession of an author. In 1754 he began his Année Littéraire, in 7 vols, to which he added yearly 8 vols till his death in 1776. He was an able and acute critic; but his remarks on Voltaire drew upon him all the fury of the satirist, and he became the hero of his Dunciad. To a well-informed mind, Freron added an excellent private character. Besides his periodical publications, he wrote, Opuscules; Les vrais Plaisirs; and a translation of a part of Lucretius.

FRERON, (Louis Stanislaus,) son of the preceding, born at Paris in 1757, gave his name to the Continuation of his father's Année Littéraire, which was really the work of Royou and Geoffroy. He was a member of the Convention, voted for the death of the king, and rendered himself notorious during the reign of terror. He became one of the most bitter opponents of Robespierre. He was appointed sub-prefect of St. Domingo, and died there in 1802, soon after his arrival with general Leclerc.

FRESCOBALDI, (Girolamo,) a distinguished composer for, and performer on, the organ. He was a native of Ferrara, and at the age of twenty-three became organist of St. Peter's at Rome. He may be considered as the father of that species of organ-playing, known in England by the name of Voluntaries, and in Italy as Stoccatas. A work of his, entitled, In Partitura il primo Libro delle Canzoni à une, tre, e quatro Voci, per sonare con ongni Sorti di Stromenti, was printed in 1628, by Bartolomeo Grassi at Rome. The dates of his birth and death are not known; but, according to Della Valle, he was living in 1641.

FRESNAYE, (John Vauquelin de la,) an early French poet, king's advocate for Caen, and afterwards lieutenant-general and president of that city. He died in 1606, aged seventy-two. He wrote, Satires; The Art of Poetry; two books of Idyllia; a Poem on the Monarchy; all published at Caen in 1612, 8vo.

FRESNEL, (Augustine John,) a distinguished natural philosopher, born in 1788, at Broglie, near Bernay, in the department of Eure. He obtained a prize in 1819 for his Mémoire sur la Diffraction de la Lumière, soon after discovered the phenomenon of polarization, and greatly improved the mode of constructing illuminators for lighthouses. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society, and a few days

before his premature death, in July 1827, received from the hands of M. Arago, the Rumford medal, which had been awarded to him by the Royal Society.

FRESNOY, (Charles Alphonso du,) a poet and painter, born at Paris in 1611. His father, who was an apothecary, educated him for a physician, but the love of poetry was superior to paternal authority. Under Perier and Vouet he learned drawing, and in 1634 he went to Italy. At Rome he employed himself in drawing ruins and pieces of architecture, amidst the greatest pecuniary difficulties, destitute as he was of all support from his offended parents. He had passed two years in this manner, when his youthful companion and friend Mignard arrived in that capital. Everything was soon in common between them; they lodged, worked, and studied together, and obtained the name of The Inseparables. They copied for the cardinal of Lyons all the fine pictures in the Farnese palace; but the principal objects of their study were the works of Raphael, and the remains of antiquity. Of the two friends, Mignard had the readier hand; but Du Fresnoy possessed more learning, and a profounder knowledge of the theory of his art. Du Fresnoy, while he painted, wrote down his observations, which were the ground-work of the Poem on Painting, by which he has acquired his chief celebrity. Though he wrought slowly, and his pictures are few in number, he is thought to have approached more nearly than almost any artist to Titian, whom he imitated in his colouring, as he did the Caracci in design. After passing some time at Venice, where Mignard joined him, he returned to Paris in 1656. He did not cease to bestow additional touches upon his poem, which he forbore to publish till he had a French version to appear along with it. This was at length undertaken by De Piles, and Du Fresnoy had begun a commentary upon it, when he was carried off by a paralytic attack, at the age of fifty-four, in 1665. His poem, De Arte Graphicâ, appeared three years afterwards, with notes by De Piles, and its excellent precepts have been made known to the English by the translations of Dryden, of Graham, of Wills, and lastly of Mason, in blank verse, with notes written by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

FRETEAU DE ST. JUST, (Emmanuel Marie Michael Philip,) a French nobleman, born in 1744. Through disappointment, he embraced the popular party against the court at the Revolution. After acquiring some popularity in the assembly and the convention by his speeches, he was marked for destruction by Robespierre, and was guillotined on the 15th of June, 1793.

FREWEN, (Accepted,) an English prelate, born in Kent in 1589, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and president. He was chaplain to Charles I. in 1631, was made dean of Gloucester, and in 1643, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He was translated to York at the Restoration, and died in 1664.

FREY, (John Cecil,) a German philosopher and physician, born at Keiserstuhl, a town in the county of Baden, in 1580. He became professor at the college de Montaign, at Paris, and was the first in Europe who defended theses in philosophy in the Greek language. He died of the plague in 1631, and his Opuscula were published after his death by Baldesdens.

FREY, (James,) an engraver, born at Lucerne in 1681. He studied at Rome, in the school of Carlo Maratti, and was a correct draughtsman. He imparted to his plates much of the spirit of the best painters of his day, whose works he engraved.

FREYTAG, (Frederic Gotthelf,) an eminent literary historian, born at Schulpforten in 1723. He studied law, and became a burgomaster of Nuremberg. His principal writings are, Rhinoceros veterum Scriptorum Monumentis descriptus, Leipsic, 1747, 8vo; Analecta Litteraria de Libris rarioribus, *ibid.* 1750, 8vo; Oratorum ac Rhetorum Græcorum, quibus Statuæ Honoris causâ positæ fuerunt, decas, *ibid.* 1752; Adparatus Litterarius, ubi Libri partim antiqui partim rari recensentur, *ibid.* 1752—1755, 3 vols, 8vo—a continuation of the Analecta Litteraria, and both are of the highest value to bibliographers; Specimen Historiæ Litterariæ, quo Virorum Feminarumque μητροδιδακτων Memoria recolitur, 1765, 8vo. He died in 1776.

FREZIER, (Amedée Francis,) a French officer, born at Chambéri in 1682, of a family originally from Scotland. He first studied jurisprudence at Paris, but his inclination leading him to mathematics, he entirely devoted himself to that science, and entered the corps of engineers in 1707. The court employed him in a survey of the Spanish colonies of Peru and Chili in 1711; and on his return he published a Voyage to the South Sea, 4to, 1716. He was afterwards entrusted with the superintendence of the fortifica-

tions at St. Malo, St. Domingo, and Landau, and was rewarded with the cross of St. Louis and a lieutenant-colonelcy. In 1740 he was appointed director of all the fortified places in Brittany. He died in 1773. The other works of Frézier are, Traité des Feux d'Artifice, 8vo, 1747; Eléments de Stéréotomie, 2 vols, 8vo, 1759; Théorie et Pratique de la Coupe des Pierres et des Bois, 3 vols, 4to, 1769. These are accounted useful and accurate works; the last is especially esteemed.

FRICHE, or FRISCHE, (James du,) a Benedictine, born in Normandy in 1640. He edited Ambrose's works, 2 vols, fol. Paris, 1686, 1690; and wrote the Life of St. Augustine. He died in 1693.

FRISCH, (John Leonard,) born at Saltzbach in 1666, was the founder of the silk manufactures at Brandenburg, and the first encourager of the cultivation of the mulberry tree in Prussia. He belonged to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and died there in 1743, aged seventy-seven. He wrote a German and Latin Dictionary; a Description of German Insects; Dictionnaire Nouveau des Passages François-Allemand, &c. 8vo, Leipsic, 1712, a useful book, which has gone through several editions.

FRISCHLIN, (Nicodemus,) a learned German critic and poet, born at Balingen, in Suabia, in 1547. He was educated under his father, who was a minister, and afterwards at Tubingen; and so great were his powers, that at the age of thirteen he could write with elegance Greek and Latin poetry. He became at twenty professor at Tubingen, and in 1580 published an oration in praise of a country life, with a paraphrase on Virgil's Eclogues and Georgics. In this celebrated work he inveighed severely against courtiers, and the satire was felt and resented. Even his life was in danger, so that he fled to Laubach, in Carniola, where he opened a school; but the insalubrity of the air, and the ill health of his wife and children, obliged him to return home. He afterwards passed to Frankfort, and thence into Saxony, and to Brunswick, and at last, overpowered by his necessities, he wrote to the prince of Wurtemberg for relief; but his application was disregarded, and he was afterwards imprisoned in Wurtemberg castle. From this illiberal treatment he determined to escape, but unfortunately, in the attempt, the ropes which he used were so weak that he fell down a deep precipice, and was dashed to pieces, 29th of November, 1590. He left a great many works of various kinds—tragedies, comedies, elegies, translations of Latin and Greek authors, with notes upon them, orations, &c. These were published in 1598—1607, in 4 vols, 8vo. His scholia and version of Callimachus, with his Greek life of that poet, are in Stephens's edition of 1577, 4to. While he was master of the school at Laubach, he composed a new grammar, which was generally approved; but not content with giving a grammar of his own, he drew up another piece, called Strigilis Grammatica, in which he disputes with some little acrimony against all other grammarians; and this, as was natural, increased the number of his enemies.

FRISCHMUTH, (John,) a native of Franconia, who died rector of the university of Jena, in 1687, aged sixty-eight. He was author of Illustrations and Dissertations on difficult Passages of Scripture, which are much esteemed.

FRISI, (Paolo,) an eminent natural philosopher and mathematician, born at Milan in 1728. He was a member of the order of Barnabites, and after being professor of philosophy at Lodi, was promoted to a similar station, as successor to Gerdil, in the royal school of Casale, in Montferrat, where he gave so much offence by his impetuosity of temper, that his superiors sent him to Novara. In 1756 he was appointed professor of ethics and metaphysics at Pisa, where he published several works. In 1764 he returned to Milan, and took the chair of mathematics. Here he wrote his two capital works, De Gravitate Universali, in three books, and the Cosmographia Physica et Mathematica, in 2 vols, both of which were afterwards published at Milan, in 1768 and 1774. He afterwards made the tour of several European countries; and it was during this excursion that he made the acquaintance of some of the greatest characters of those times, especially in England and France, and acquired many literary honours. He next went into the Venetian states, and was employed on some public works, from which he was recalled by the Milanese government, and appointed director of the school of architecture. He died in 1784. He was the author of some excellent works on mathematics, electricity, hydraulics, and mechanics.

FRISIUS, (John,) a learned Swiss divine, born at Gryffensee, in the canton of Zurich, in 1505. In 1545 he went

into Italy, and embraced the opportunity, while at Venice, of making himself master of the Hebrew language, probably under the instruction of the learned Jews who then resided in that city. On his return home he proved successful, conjointly with his brother-in-law Pellicanus, in introducing a taste for Oriental learning among the students at Zurich. For twenty-seven years he worthily presided over the college in that city. He translated several books of the Scriptures from Hebrew into German, and also published a Latin and German Dictionary. He died in the year 1565. The famous Conrad Gesner, with whom he lived on terms of friendship, called him the Glory of Germany.—He left two sons; JOHN JAMES, who was professor of philosophy and theology from 1576 till about 1610, and wrote many works in philosophy, philology, and theology; and JOHN, who was admitted to the degree of M.A. at Marpurg, and succeeded his father in his professional labours at Zurich. He died in 1611.

FRISIUS, (Henry,) a descendant of the preceding, obtained the appointment of catechist in 1676, was created professor of eloquence in 1681, and professor of the languages in the lower college at Zurich in 1684. He died in 1718. He wrote, De Sede Animæ rationalis; De Communione Sanctorum; De Unione Sanctorum; Explicatio Articuli de sacra Cœna; Oratio de Quietismo, &c.

FRITH, or FRYTH, (John,) a learned preacher and martyr, was the son of an inn-keeper at Sevenoaks, in Kent, where he was born (or as Fuller says, at Westerham, in the same county). He was educated at King's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. but afterwards went to Oxford, was admitted *ad eundem*, and upon account of his extraordinary learning, was chosen one of the junior canons of cardinal Wolsey's new college, now Christ church. About 1525 he was instructed in the principles of the Reformation, according to the Lutheran system, by the celebrated Tyndale. These he openly professed, and, with some other young men of the same persuasion, was imprisoned by the commissary of the university. He obtained his release about 1528, and went abroad for about two years. On his return he was narrowly watched by the lord-chancellor, Sir Thomas More, who sent him to the Tower. He was an eminent scholar, and well acquainted with the learned languages. His works are, Treatise of Purgatory; Antithesis between Christ and the Pope; Letters unto the faithful Followers of Christ's Gospel, written in the Tower, 1532; Mirror, or Glass to know thyself, written in the Tower, 1532; Mirror, or Looking-glass, wherein you may behold the Sacrament of Baptism; Articles, for which he died, written in Newgate-prison, June 23, 1533; Answer to Sir Thomas More's Dialogues concerning Heresies; Answer to John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, &c. all which treatises were reprinted at London, 1573, in folio, with the works of Tyndale and Barnes. He also wrote some translations. While Frith was in prison, he met with More's book against Fish, (see FISH, Simon,) yet he wrote an able reply to it, under all the disadvantages of his situation, which was not published till some years afterwards. A copy of it was obtained by archbishop Cranmer, who acknowledged, when he wrote his Apology against Gardiner, that he had received great assistance from Frith's book, out of which he had taken most of his arguments. While he was prisoner in the Tower, Frith held several disputes with Sir Thomas More and others, who found themselves incapable of producing any change in his opinions. At length he was brought before an episcopal commission at St. Paul's cathedral, where he was interrogated on the subjects of transubstantiation and purgatory, and many efforts were made to persuade, or intimidate, him to recant, and to conform to the creed of the Catholic church. When he was found to remain unmoved by their arguments or threatenings, and to persist in a declaration that he could not be induced to believe that these were articles of Christian faith, with much affected sorrow the bishop of London pronounced sentence of condemnation upon him, as an obstinate heretic, and he was delivered over to the secular power. In pursuance of this sentence a writ was issued out for his execution, and he was burnt at Smithfield on the 4th of July, 1533, in the prime of life, not many days after his condemnation, maintaining his fortitude to the last, and charitably extending his forgiveness to a bigoted priest, who endeavoured to persuade the people that they ought no more to pray for him than for a dog.

FRIZON, (Peter,) a doctor of the Sorbonne, born in the diocese of Rheims, was penitentiary of that church, and afterwards grand master of the college of Navarre, at Paris. He published in 1629 a history of the French cardinals, entitled Gallia Purpurata, 1638, fol. He

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also published an edition of the Bible of Louvain, with a method of distinguishing the Catholic French translations of the Bible from the Protestant, 1621, fol. He died in 1651.

FROBENIUS, (John,) an eminent German printer, born at Hammelburg, in Franconia. He was educated at Basle, and after making great progress in literature began the business of printer there. His constant care never to print anything offensive to morals and religion, obtained for him both celebrity and opulence. He was the intimate friend of Erasmus, and printed his works. From his press issued a great many valuable editions of different authors, of Jerome, Augustine, &c. He had formed the design of publishing all the Greek fathers. His death, which happened at Basle in 1527, was universally lamented; but by none more than by Erasmus, who loved him sincerely, and who, in proof of his affection, wrote his epitaph in Greek and Latin. He left his business to his son Jerome Frobenius (in whose house Erasmus died), and to his son-in-law, Nicholas Episcopius. A catalogue of the works printed at the Froben's press was published in 1564.

FROBISHER, (Sir Martin,) a celebrated navigator, born near Doncaster, in Yorkshire, of parents in humble life, but the date of his birth is not known. He was early brought up to a sea life, and was the first Englishman who attempted to discover a north-west passage to China. After fruitless endeavours to complete his favourite scheme for fifteen years, he at last obtained the protection of Dudley earl of Warwick, and with two barks and a pinnace he sailed from Deptford on the 8th of June, 1576, in the sight of queen Elizabeth, who waving her hand bade him farewell. After visiting the coasts of Greenland, and penetrating to a Strait to which he gave his own name, he returned, and arrived at Harwich on the 2d of October. As he brought with him some of the produce of the lands which he visited, a black and heavy stone, which was on board, was discovered to contain gold, and in consequence a new expedition was quickly planned. With a ship of the royal navy and two barks, he sailed from Harwich, on the 31st of May, 1577; and after passing by some prodigious islands of ice on the coast of Freezeland, he discovered and gave names to various bays and isles; and at last, after loading his ships with some of the golden ore of which he was in pursuit, he came back, and reached England at the end of September. The queen received him with great condescension. The ore he had brought was examined before commissioners, and was proved to be valuable; and another expedition was prepared to make still further discoveries. The third expedition, consisting of fifteen ships, sailed from Harwich on the 31st of May, and returned back with the usual success, at the beginning of October. Afterwards Frobisher served in Sir Francis Drake's expedition to the West Indies; and three years after, in July 1588, he commanded the *Triumph* in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. He was knighted by the lord high admiral in his own ship for his great services; and in 1590 was employed to command a fleet on the Spanish coast. In 1594 he supported Henry IV., with four men-of-war, against the leaguers and Spaniards; but in an attack against Croyzon, near Brest, he was unfortunately wounded by a ball in the hip, 7th of November, and died soon after, it is said, through the ignorance of his surgeon, who, by neglecting to extract the wadding, caused the festering of the affected part. This brave man was buried at Plymouth. There is a portrait of Sir Martin Frobisher in the picture gallery at Oxford; and many of his letters and papers, with others relating to him, are preserved in the Cottonian and Harleian collections of MSS. in the British Museum. The instructions given to him for the voyage of 1577 are printed in the Archæologia, vol. xviii. p. 287, from one of Sir Hans Sloane's MSS.

FRŒLICH, (Erasmus,) a learned Jesuit, born at Gratz, in Styria, in 1700. He entered the society in 1716, and became professor of mathematics and the belles-lettres at Vienna. He made use of his opportunities in that capital to pursue the medallic science, to which he was much attached. He wrote, Quatuor Tentamina in Re Nummariâ, 4to, 1737, and 1750; Annales Rerum et Regum Syriæ, fol. 1751; De Figurâ Telluris, 4to, 1757; and various dissertations on particular medals. He died in 1758.

FROIDMOND, (Libert,) in Latin *Fromundus*, an ecclesiastic, born in a country town between Liege and Maestricht, in 1587. He taught philosophy in the university of Louvain, and in 1633 was preferred to the deanery of St. Peter's, in that city. Upon the nomination of the celebrated Jansenius to the bishopric of Ypres, Froidmond was appointed his successor in the chair of interpreter of the

Sacred Scriptures in the university. He was well versed in the learned languages, particularly the Greek and Hebrew, and had also made considerable progress in the mathematics. He died in 1653.

FROILA I., king of Spain, son of Alphonsus I., whom he succeeded in 757, is known for the famous victory which he obtained over Omar, prince of the Saracens, in Galicia, in 760. He established very excellent laws, but the glory of his reign was sullied by his murder of his brother Vimazan, and in consequence of this he lost his life by the hand of his other brother, Aurelius, in 768.

FROILA II., succeeded his brother Ordoño on the Spanish throne in 923, and died of a leprosy the following year. He was so cruel in his government that the Castilians revolted against him.

FROISSART, (John,) a distinguished early French historian and poet, born at Valenciennes in 1333. It is supposed that his father was a herald-painter. He is said to have commenced his history of the French wars of his own time at the age of twenty, and to have presented a part of it to his countrywoman, Philippa of Hainault, queen of Edward III., and mother of the Black Prince. He became secretary to the queen in 1361, and continued five years in her service. During that period he visited Scotland, was introduced at the court of David II., and was entertained for fifteen days at the castle of Dalkeith, by William earl of Douglas. He then returned to Flanders, drawn thither by a deep-seated, but unrequited passion for a lady of that country. He was in Gascony in 1366 with Edward the Black Prince; and afterwards visited several of the Italian courts. In 1369 he lost his kind patroness, Philippa, and retiring to his own country, obtained the benefice of Lestines, in the diocese of Cambray. He entered into the service of Winceslaus of Luxemburg, duke of Brabant. From the compositions of his master, who was a poet, joined with some of his own, he formed a kind of romance, entitled, Meliador, or the Knight of the Sun. After the duke's death, in 1384, he obtained the patronage of Guy earl of Blois. He then travelled to the brilliant court of Gaston Phœbus, count de Foix, where he collected much useful information from some knights of Arragon and England in the retinue of the duke of Lancaster. After some other travels in France and the Low Countries, he returned home, and finished the third book of his history. He paid another visit to England in 1395, and was introduced to the young king Richard II., to whom he presented a copy of his Meliador. He returned to his own country, and appears to have fixed his residence at Chimay, where he possessed the benefice of canon and treasurer of the collegiate church. The year of his death is uncertain, but he must have lived beyond 1400, as his Chronicle extends to that date.

Though Froissart was the author of thirty thousand verses, his poetical character is sunk into oblivion, and he is only known to readers as an historian. In this capacity, as writing of his own times, and with all the artlessness and minuteness of narration belonging to his age, he is highly valued by those who study ancient manners from original draughts. His Chronicle, divided into four books, comprehends the period from 1326 to 1400. It relates the events which took place not only in France, but in Flanders, England, Scotland, and Ireland, with many details respecting the papal courts of Rome and Avignon, and collateral particulars of the transactions in the rest of Europe, and even in Turkey and Africa. Of the old editions of the Chronicle, the best is that of Lyons, 4 vols, fol. 1559. The latest is that in the Collection dès Chroniques Nationales Françaises, avec Notes et Eclaircissements, par J. A. Buchon, 15 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1824—1826. The work seems to have been first printed at Paris by Ant. Verard, without date, 4 vols, fol., and was reprinted by Guill. Eustace, Par. 1514. There are two English translations; one by Bourchier lord Berners, fol., Lond., Pinson, 1525-6; reprinted in two volumes, 4to, Lond. 1812. The other, with additions from many celebrated MSS., translated by Thomas Johnes, Esq., appeared from the Hafod press, in 4 vols, 4to, 1803—1805. The Chronicle has been abridged by Sleidan, and continued to 1466 by Monstrelet.

FROMAGE, (Peter,) a French Jesuit, distinguished for his exertions among the Romish missionaries in the East, was born at Laon, in 1678. He was first sent to Egypt, where he spent some years in acquiring a knowledge of Arabic. Afterwards he was sent to Syria, where he spent the remainder of his life. He established a printing-press for the Arabic language, in the monastery of St. John the Baptist, near Antura, and printed a great number of theological and devotional pieces. He died in 1740.

FROMAGEAU, (Germain,) a learned

French ecclesiastic and casuist, a native of Paris, and admitted into the house and society of the Sorbonne in 1661. He died in 1705.

FRONDSBERG, (George,) lord of Mindelheim, born in 1475. He commanded the Imperial troops in Italy, and distinguished himself at the battle of Pavia (1525). In 1526 he raised, at his own expense, a body of 12,000 men, with which he reinforced the army of Charles, constable of Bourbon, who was thus enabled to march upon Rome, and take the city by storm. He died in 1528.

FRONTEAU, (John,) canon-regular of St. Genevieve, and chancellor of the university of Paris, born at Angers in 1614. He was appointed to teach philosophy at St. Genevieve. In 1639 he was appointed professor of divinity; and in 1648 he was made chancellor of the university of Paris; and in 1654 he was presented to the priory of Benay, in the diocese of Angers. In consequence of being suspected of favouring the defenders of Jansenius, he fell under the displeasure of the court in 1661, but was soon afterwards permitted to return to Paris. During the same year he was nominated by the archbishop of Sens prior-curate of the priory of St. Magdalen of Montargis, where he died not many days after he had taken possession of his benefice, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He wrote, among other works, Thomas à Kempis vindicatus per unum è Canonicis regularibus Congregationis Gallicanæ, Paris, 1641, 8vo. The purpose of this is to prove that Thomas à Kempis, and not Gerson, was the author of the celebrated Imitation of Christ, &c. Antitheses Augustini et Calvini, *ibid.* 1651, 16mo. In this he gives the parallel passages of St. Augustin and Calvin on the subject of grace. He also wrote Kalendarium Romanum.

FRONTINUS, (Sextus Julius,) an eminent Roman writer and soldier, born of a patrician family, towards the beginning of the first century. He was city prætor when Vespasian and Titus were consuls, (A.D. 70.) He was sent about A.D. 75 by the former into Britain, where he conquered the Silures, and after remaining there about three years he was succeeded by Agricola. Nerva made him curator of the aqueducts, which occasioned him to write his treatise, De Aquæductibus Urbis Romæ. He wrote also, Tres Libros Stratagematum; and he afterwards added a fourth book, containing examples of those arts and maxims, discoursed of in the former. These works are still extant, together with a piece, De Re Agrariâ; and another, De Limitibus. They have been often printed separately, but were all published together at Amsterdam in 1661, with notes by Robertus Keuchenius. Frontinus died about the year 106, under Trajan. A French translation of his work, De Aquæductibus, illustrated with engravings, was published at Paris in 1830, 4to.

FRONTO, (Marcus Cornelius,) a rhetorician and grammarian, born at Cirta, in Africa, of an Italian family. He went to Rome in the reign of Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius appointed him preceptor to his two adopted sons, Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. He was afterwards appointed consul by the latter, and died in his reign, at an advanced age. Until of late years we had nothing of his works, except fragments of his treatise De Differentia Verborum; but in 1815 Angelo Mai discovered in the Ambrosian library at Milan a palimpsest MS. on which had been originally written some letters of Fronto to his two pupils; and being some years after appointed librarian of the Vatican, he discovered in another palimpsest volume another part of Fronto's letters, with the answers of Marcus Aurelius and Verus. Mai published the whole in a new edition, M. Cornelii Frontonis et M. Aurelii Imperatoris Epistulæ: L. Veri et Antonini Pii et Appiani Epistularum Reliquiæ, Fragmenta Frontonis et Scripta grammatica, 8vo, Rome, 1823.

FROWDE, (Philip,) an English poet, educated at Oxford, where his intimacy with Addison introduced him to the notice of the great. He was author of some very elegant Latin poems in the Musæ Anglicanæ, and wrote besides two tragedies, the Fall of Saguntum, and Philotas. He died in 1738.

FRUGONI, (Carlo Innocenzo,) an elegant Italian poet, born of a noble family, at Genoa, in 1692. He entered into the society of the Sommaschi, but afterwards, with the pope's leave, he laid aside the clerical character, and became perpetual secretary to the Academy of Fine Arts at Parma. He died in 1768. His works were published at Parma, in 1779, in 10 vols, 8vo.

FRUMENTIUS, a Romish saint, a native of Tyre, and the apostle of the Ethiopians, among whom he was consecrated bishop in 331, by St. Athanasius. He died in 360.

FRUYTIERS, (Philip,) an artist, born at Antwerp in 1620, who excelled in

distemper and water-colour painting. Rubens had a high opinion of his ability, and employed him to paint his portrait. Fruytiers possessed readiness of invention, and was an admirable colourist. He died in 1677.

FRYE, (Thomas,) an ingenious artist, born in Dublin in 1710. He settled in London, where he acquired some eminence as a painter. He afterwards engaged in a porcelain manufactory at Bow, but ill success obliged him to resume his pencil. He attempted also mezzotinto engraving. His picture of Frederic prince of Wales, painted for Saddlers'-hall in 1738, was admired as a well-executed piece. He died in 1762.

FUCHSIUS, or FUCHS, (Leonard,) a physician and botanist, born in 1501, at Wembdingen, in Bavaria. He embraced the opinions of Luther, and practised at Munich and Ingolstadt, and was ennobled by Charles V. He afterwards became professor at Tubingen. He died in 1566. The best known of his works is, Historia Plantarum, illustrated with admirable engravings on wood, 1542, fol., Basle.

FUESSLI, (John Gaspard,) an ingenious artist and writer, born at Zurich in 1706. He received his earliest instruction under his father, and in his eighteenth year he went to Vienna, whence he removed to Rastadt, and thence to Nuremberg, where he studied under Rupezki. After visiting Augsburg and Munich he returned to Switzerland, where he arrived in the thirty-fourth year of his age, and soon after attracted the notice of Mengs and Winkelman, and maintained an epistolary correspondence with Kleist, Klopstock, Wieland, Bodmer, and Breitinger. He died at Zurich in 1782.

FUESSLI, (John Caspar,) son of the preceding, was a bookseller at Zurich, who made himself known by his works on entomology. These are, Magazine for the Lovers of Entomology; New Magazine for the Lovers of Entomology; Archives of the Natural History of Insects, Zurich and Winterthur, 1781, 1786, in eight numbers, large 4to, with numerous plates. He died in 1786.

FUGGER, (Ulrich,) a learned benefactor to literature, born at Augsburg in 1528, of an ancient and opulent family. He spent much of his property in the purchase of books and MSS., which he printed at the press of Henry Stephens; but his relations were so displeased at his expenditure, that they had him declared by a court of justice incapable of managing his affairs. The decree, however, was rescinded. He retired to Heidelberg, where he died in 1584, bequeathing his library to the elector Palatine, with a fund for the decent maintenance of six poor students. Stephens has expressed his obligation to Fugger by printing upon the title-page of several of the books printed by him—H. Stephanus, Fuggerensis Typographus.

FULBECK, (William,) an English law-writer, born in Lincoln in 1560, and educated at St. Alban hall, and Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1581 he took his bachelor's degree, and the next year became probationer fellow. He then removed to Gloucester hall (now Worcester college). He next removed to Gray's-inn, where he applied with great assiduity to the study of the municipal law. His works are, Christian Ethics; An Historical Collection of the continual Factions, Tumults, and Massacres of the Romans before the peaceable Empire of Augustus Cæsar; A Direction or Preparative to the Study of the Law; The Pandects of the Laws of Nations, or the discourses of the matters in law, wherein the nations of the world do agree. The date of his death is not known.

FULBERT, an Italian ecclesiastic of the tenth century, educated under pope Sylvester II. He acquired great celebrity in France as a public preacher, and obtained the bishopric of Chartres. He wrote against Berengarius on the Eucharist, and was the first who introduced into France the worship paid to the Virgin Mary. He died in 1028. His works and letters were printed in 1608.

FULDA, (Charles Frederic,) born at Wimpfen, in Suabia, in 1724, was eminent as a Lutheran divine, and also as a mechanic. He died at Ensingen in 1788. He was author of a Dictionary of the German Roots; An Inquiry into Language; On the Origin of the Goths; On the Cimbri; On the Deities of Germany; A Chart of History.

FULGENTIUS, (St.) an ecclesiastical writer, born of a noble family at Talepta, about 464. After a liberal education he took the monastic vows, under Faustus, and founded a monastery. He was elected bishop of Vinta in 507, and afterwards of Ruspa, or Ruspina, a town on the coast of Africa; but he shared the persecution of the African prelates, and was banished by Thrasimond, king of the Vandals, into Sardinia. After the death of Thrasimond he returned to Africa, and died there in

529, or 533. Of the works of this learned father, the best edition is that of Paris, 4to, 1684. In his style, as well as in his opinions, Fulgentius was a follower of St. Augustine.

FULGENTIUS FERRANDUS, a disciple of the preceding, with whom he is frequently confounded, lived in the beginning of the sixth century. He was the author of an Abridgment of the Canons.

FULGENTIUS, (Fabius Planciades,) bishop of Carthage in the sixth century, wrote a work on mythology, in three books, printed at Milan in 1487. He also wrote Expositio Sermonum Antiquorum ad Chalcidicum Grammaticum, which is usually printed with the works of Nonius Marcellus.

FULGINAS, (Sigismund,) a writer of the fifteenth century, in the service of pope Julius II. He wrote a history of his own times.

FULGOSIO, (Raphael,) a celebrated jurist, a native of Placentia. He was successively professor at Pavia, Placentia, and Padua. He was sent to the council of Constance, and was of great service to that assembly. He was likewise frequently sent on public business to Venice. He died in 1427, and a splendid monument was erected to his memory in the church of St. Antony, at Padua. He wrote, Commentaries upon the Code and Digest; Counsels, &c.

FULKE, (William,) an English divine, born in London, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1564. He spent six years at Clifford's Inn, but preferred the study of literature to that of the law. He took orders, but being suspected of Puritanism, he was expelled from college. The earl of Leicester, however, presented him in 1571 to the living of Warley, in Essex, and two years after to Kedington, in Suffolk. He afterwards took his degree of D.D. at Cambridge, and, as chaplain, accompanied the earl of Lincoln when he went as ambassador to France, and on his return he was made master of Pembroke hall, and Margaret professor. He died in 1589. He wrote several works in Latin and English, chiefly against the papists, and dedicated to queen Elizabeth, and to her favourite Leicester. His Comment upon the Rheims Testament is the most known of his works. It appeared in 1580, and again in 1601, 1617, and 1633, in fol.

FULLER, (Nicholas,) a learned divine, born at Southampton in 1557, and educated at the free school there. He became secretary to Horne, bishop of Winchester, and to Watson his successor, and afterwards went as tutor to a gentleman's sons at St. John's college, Oxford. He became prebend of Salisbury, and rector of Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire. He died in 1622. He was an able scholar, well skilled in Hebrew, and superior to all the critics of his time. His Miscellanea Theologica, in four books, was published at Heidelberg, 1612, 8vo; at Oxford, 1616; and London, 1617. It is inserted in the ninth volume of the Critici Sacri, and is dispersed among other works in Poole's Synopsis Criticorum. Some of his MSS. are preserved in the Bodleian Library.

FULLER, (Thomas,) an historian and divine, born in 1608, at Aldwincle, in Northamptonshire, where his father was rector. He was sent to Queen's college, Cambridge, where his maternal uncle, Davenant, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, was master. He then removed to Sidney college, of which he was chosen fellow in 1631. That year he obtained a prebend at Salisbury, and was afterwards presented to the living of Broad Windsor, in Dorsetshire, where he married. Upon the loss of his wife, about 1641, he removed to London, and became minister of the Savoy. In 1642 he preached at Westminster Abbey, and gave such offence in his sermon by his zealous support of the royal cause, that his life was considered in danger. He joined the king at Oxford in 1643, but his sermon there, before his royal master, appeared as lukewarm as that at Westminster had been interpreted as violent; a strong proof no doubt of the moderation to which he warmly exhorted all parties. During his stay at Oxford he resided in Lincoln college, but was not long after sequestered, and lost all his books and manuscripts. This loss, the heaviest he could sustain, was made up to him partly by Henry lord Beauchamp, and partly by Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, who gave him the remains of his father's library. In 1644 he was chaplain to lord Hopton, and was left with part of his army at Basing-house when it was besieged by Sir William Waller, and in this situation he behaved with such courage that the parliamentary general raised the siege with loss. Fuller afterwards retired to Exeter, where he was chaplain to the infant princess Henrietta, and where he continued during the siege of the city. At the close of the war he returned to London, and became a

popular preacher at St. Clement's-lane, and afterwards at St. Bride's, Fleet-street. In 1648 he was presented to the living of Waltham, in Essex, by lord Carlisle, and in 1654 he married a sister of viscount Baltinglass. In 1648 he published his Holy State, fol., Cambr. His Pisgah-sight of Palestine and the Confines thereof, with the History of the Old and New Testament, acted thereon, was published, fol. Lond. 1650, and reprinted in 1662. In 1651 he published Abel Redivivus, or the Dead yet Speaking; the Lives and Deaths of the Modern Divines, Lond. 4to. In the two or three following years he printed several sermons and tracts upon religious subjects: The Infant's Advocate, 8vo, Lond. 1653; Perfection and Peace, a Sermon, 4to, Lond. 1653; A Comment on Ruth, with two Sermons, 8vo, Lond. 1654; A Triple Reconciler, 8vo, Lond. 1654. In 1655 he published in folio, The Church History of Britain, from the birth of Jesus Christ until the year MDCXLVIII., to which he subjoined, The History of the University of Cambridge since the Conquest, and The History of Waltham Abbey, in Essex, founded by King Harold. The Church History was animadverted upon by Dr. Peter Heylyn, in his Examen Historicum, to which Fuller replied in his Appeal of Injured Innocence, fol., Lond. 1659; in which he defended himself with such moderation that the two antagonists were reconciled in lasting friendship. At the Restoration he was chosen chaplain extraordinary to the king; and created D.D. at Cambridge, by a mandamus dated August 2, 1660. Upon his return from Salisbury, in August 1661, he was attacked by a fever, of which he died on the 15th of that month. His funeral was attended by at least two hundred of his clerical brethren. He was buried in his church of Cranford. His History of the Worthies of England was not published till after his death, fol. Lond. 1662; reprinted in two volumes, 4to, Lond. 1811, with explanatory notes by John Nichols.

No writer of his age has left works of wider or more lasting popularity than Dr. Fuller, and numerous editions of them have been published in the present century. He left a son by each of his two wives. He was, in private, as well as public life, a very respected and amiable character. His memory is said to have been uncommonly retentive, and his conversation very humorous. Besides the works already mentioned, Fuller was the author of several others of a smaller kind.' 1. Andronicus, or the Unfortunate Politician, 12mo, Lond. 1646. 2. Good Thoughts in Worse Times, 16mo, Lond. 1647; reprinted with his Good Thoughts in Bad Times, 1652; and again, 12mo, Lond. 1669; and both since reprinted at Oxford. 3. Mixt Contemplations in Better Times, 12mo, Lond. 1660. 4. The Speech of Birds, also of Flowers, partly moral, partly mystical, 8vo, 1660. In 1651 he published Dr. Holdsworth's Valley of Vision, with a preface. A specimen of his Latin composition, in what is called An Eccho, occurs in the first book of Ayres and Dialogues, for one, two, and three Voyces, by Henry Lawes, fol. Lond. 1653.

FULLER, (Isaac,) an English painter in the reign of Charles II. He studied in France under Perier, who engraved the antique statues. His historical compositions have little merit; but in portraits his pencil was bold, strong, and masterly. In the latter he was much employed, particularly at Oxford. His own portrait in the gallery there is touched with great force and character. The altar-piece of Magdalen was also by him. This picture was commended by Addison in an elegant Latin poem. He also painted an altar-cloth for Wadham college. Soon after the Restoration he was engaged in painting the circumstances of king Charles II.'s escape, which he executed in five large pictures, which were presented to the parliament of Ireland. They were rescued from neglect by the earl of Clanbrassil, who had them cleaned and removed to his seat at Tullymore-park, in the county of Down. Fuller died in 1672.

FULLER, (Thomas,) an English physician, born in 1654, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. After taking the degree of M.D. in 1681, he settled at Sevenoaks, in Kent, where he was a great benefactor to the poor, and a zealous assertor of their rights. He died in 1734. He published, Introductio ad Prudentiam, or Directions, Counsels and Cautions, tending to prudent Management of Affairs of Common Life, 1727, 12mo, compiled for the use of his son. To this he added, what may be reckoned a second volume, with the title of Introductio, &c., or the art of right thinking, assisted and improved by such notions as men of sense and experience have left us in their writings, in order to eradicate error, and plant knowledge, 1731-2, 12mo. Gnomologia, a Collection of Adages and Proverbs. His medical works were: Pharmacopœia Extemporanea; Pharmacopœia Bateana;

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Pharmacopœia Domestica; Of Eruptive Fevers, Measles, and Small-Pox. The work entitled Medicina Gymnastica, which has been sometimes attributed to him, was written by Francis Fuller, M.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, and published in 1704.

FULLER, (Andrew,) a minister of the Baptist persuasion, born at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, in 1754. His father was a small farmer, who gave his son the rudiments of education at the free-school of Soham. In 1775, in consequence of an invitation to become the pastor of a congregation at Soham, he entered into the ministry, and became their pastor; and, a few years after, he accepted a similar charge at Kettering, where he continued till his death, in 1815. He published several works, and also acquired distinction as a controversialist; and his treatise, On the Calvinistic and Socinian Systems compared as to their moral tendency, attracted considerable attention.

FULLO, (Peter,) an heretical bishop of Antioch, during the exile of Martyrius, in the fifth century. He maintained, with the Eutychians, that all the three Persons of the Trinity suffered on the cross.

FULMAN, (William,) an English antiquary, the son of a tradesman at Penshurst, in Kent, where he was born in 1632. He was educated through the kindness of Dr. Hammond, who had been minister of Penshurst, at the school of Magdalen college, Oxford, whence, in 1647, he removed to Corpus Christi college, but was ejected in the next year by the parliamentary visitors, along with his patron, Dr. Hammond, to whom, however, he faithfully adhered, and was serviceable to him as an amanuensis. At the Restoration he was created M.A. and obtained a fellowship. He was, several years after, presented by his college to the rectory of Meysey Hampton, near Fairford, in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1688. He wrote, 1. Academiæ Oxoniensis Notitia, 4to. 2. Appendix to the Life of Edward Stanton, D.D. 3. Corrections and Observations on Dr. Burnet's History of the Reformation, and published in the second volume of that work. He also edited the works of Charles I., and those of Dr. Hammond.

FULTON, (Robert,) an American engineer, descended from parents who had emigrated from Ireland, was born in 1765, in Little Britain, Pennsylvania. He early displayed a taste for drawing, and in November 1786, he embarked for England, and on his arrival in London was received as an inmate by his countryman West, with whom he continued to reside for some years, and then went into Devonshire, where he spent about two years, and attracted the notice of the duke of Bridgewater; and projects for the improvement of canals began to occupy his attention. In 1794 he took out a patent for an inclined plane, which was intended to supersede the use of locks; he invented a machine to facilitate excavation, and wrote a work on canals. He also invented a mill for sawing marble, and took out patents for spinning flax and making ropes. In 1796 he went to Paris, on the invitation of Joel Barlow, minister from the United States, with whom he resided for seven years. While at Paris he occupied himself in some unsuccessful submarine contrivances, for blowing up ships of war. He likewise made himself acquainted with the higher branches of science and with the modern European languages, projected the first panorama exhibited at Paris, and, in conjunction with Mr. R. Livingston, the American ambassador, began to make experiments on the Seine with small steam-boats, one of which, completed in 1803, was successful. Soon after he was invited to England by the English ministry, at the suggestion of earl Stanhope, in order to make trial of his submarine implements of war. The whole, however, proved a failure, and in 1806 Fulton embarked for New York, and soon after commenced the construction of a large steam-vessel, which began to navigate the Hudson in 1807. His reputation became established, and his fortune was rapidly increasing, when his patent for steam-vessels was successfully disputed. Chagrin and anxiety of mind preying upon a constitution already enfeebled by a life of constant labour, brought his life to a close on the 24th of February, 1815.

FUMANI, (Adam,) a scholar and poet of the sixteenth century, born at Verona. He accompanied cardinal Pole in his legation to Flanders; and went to the council of Trent with Navagero, who procured for him the secretaryship to that assembly. He had a canonry at Verona, which he held till his death in 1587. Fumani translated into Latin the moral and ascetic works of St. Basil. He also wrote, A System of Logic, in Latin heroics, in five books. It was first printed in the Padua edition of the works of Fracastorius, 1739.

FUNCCIUS or FUNCK, (John

Nicholas,) a celebrated critic, born at Marpurg in 1693. He was educated at the university of Rintlen, in Westphalia, and wrote some very able and learned treatises, De Origine Latinæ Linguæ, and De Pueritiâ Latinæ Linguæ, &c. He died in 1778.

FUNCH, FUNECCIUS, or FUNECIUS, (John,) a celebrated Lutheran divine, born in 1518, at Werden, near Nuremberg. He adopted the doctrine of Osiander, whose daughter he married, and particularly became a strenuous advocate for Osiander's opinions on the subject of justification. He was a minister in Prussia, and wrote a Chronology, from Adam to 1560, published at separate times, but completely at Wittemberg, 1570, fol.; and a Life of Osiander. At length being convicted of giving Albert, duke of Prussia, to whom he was chaplain, advice disadvantageous to Poland, he was condemned, with some others, as a disturber of the public peace, and beheaded at Königsberg, October 28, 1566. He left a Commentary on Daniel's Seventy Weeks, in German, fol., and one on the Revelation, 4to.

FURETIERE, (Anthony,) a learned lawyer, born at Paris in 1620, and eminent as an advocate in the parliament. He afterwards took orders, and became abbot of Chalivoy, and prior of Chuines. He was expelled in 1685 from the French Academy, on the accusation that he had composed a Dictionary of the French Tongue, which, being borrowed from the same materials, was intended to supersede theirs. This valuable work was published two years after his death, 2 vols, fol. Basnage de Beauval published an improved edition in 1701, 3 vols, fol., which was reprinted at Amsterdam in 1725, 4 vols, fol. It has served as the basis of what is called the Dictionnaire de Trevoux, of which the last edition was in 1771, 8 vols, fol. Furetière's other works were, Five Satires, in verse; the Gospel Parables, in verse; and Le Roman Bourgeois. A Furetiriana appeared after his death. Furetière died in 1688.

FURGOLE, (Giovanni Battista,) a learned writer on legal antiquities, born in 1690, at Castel-Ferrus, in Lower Armagnac, was an advocate in the parliament of Toulouse. He wrote, Traité des Curés Primitifs, 4to, 1736; Traités des Testamens et autres Dispositions de dernier Volonté, 4 vols, 4to, 1745; Traité de la Seigneurie féodale universelle, et du Franc-alleu naturel, 12mo, 1767. He died in 1761.

FURIETTI, (Joseph Alexander,) an Italian cardinal and antiquary, born at Bergamo in 1685. He studied the civil and canon law at Milan and Pavia; and went afterwards to Rome, where he held several ecclesiastical preferments. In 1759 Clement XIII., a year after his accession to the papal dignity, sent the cardinal's hat to him, which he did not long enjoy. He died in 1764. Furietti collected and published at Rome the works of the celebrated Gasparino Barziza of Bergamo, and of his son Guiniforti, in 4to, 1723, with a learned preface and life. He published, likewise, at Bergamo, in 1752, the poems of Fontana. He wrote a treatise on the Mosaic art of painting, entitled De Musivis, vel Pictoriæ Mosaïcæ Artis Origine, Progressu, &c. Rome, 1752, 4to.

FURIUS, called Bibaculus, a Latin poet, born at Cremona, about B.C. 100. He wrote annals, of which Macrobius has preserved some fragments, and a poem on the Gallic war. They are inserted in Maittaire's Corpus Poetarum.

FURIUS, (Frederic,) surnamed Cœriolanus, was a native of Valencia, in Spain, and flourished in the sixteenth century. He studied at Paris, and afterwards came to Louvain, where he published a treatise On Rhetoric, and another in which he asserted that the Scriptures ought to be translated into the vulgar tongue. It was entitled Bononia, sive de Libris Sacris in Vernaculam Linguam convertendis, &c. Basle, 1556, 8vo. It was inserted in the Index Expurgatorius. Charles V. sent him to the Netherlands, and placed him with his son Philip, who made him his historian. He died in 1592. He wrote another work, Del Consejo y Consejero, which was twice translated into Latin, 1618 and 1663, 8vo.

FURNEAUX, (Philip,) a nonconformist minister, born at Totness, in Devonshire, in 1726. He was assistant to a dissenting congregation in St. Thomas's, in Southwark, and afterwards lecturer at Salters'-hall, and in 1753 he succeeded Lowman at Clapham, in Surrey, where he continued for twenty-three years. He was complimented with the degree of D.D. from a Scotch university, and died in 1783, after suffering for the last six years of his life a total derangement of his mental powers. He wrote an Essay on Toleration, and letters to judge Blackstone on his Exposition of the Toleration Act.

FURST, or FURSTIUS, (Walter,) a Swiss, revered as one of the founders of

the liberty of his country. He seized, in 1307, with some of his brave countrymen, the forts by which his country was enslaved under Albert of Austria, and by their demolition the independence of the Swiss was re-established.

FURSTEMBERG, (Ferdinand de,) an eminent prelate, descended from the free barons of that name in Westphalia, was born at Bilstein in 1626. He studied at Cologne, where he contracted an intimate friendship with the nuncio Chigi, who was raised to the pontificate by the name of Alexander VII., and procured his election to the bishopric of Paderborn. In 1678 he was chosen to succeed Van Galen, the famous bishop of Munster, and was declared apostolical-vicar of all the north of Europe. He collected a number of MSS. and monuments of antiquity, and gave to the world a valuable work relative to these subjects, entitled Monumenta Paderbornensia, Amst. 1672, 4to. He also printed at Rome a collection of Latin poems, under the title of Septem Virorum illustrium Poemata, which contained several of his own, written with much purity. He died in 1683. Soon after his death a magnificent edition of his Latin poems was printed at the Louvre, at the expense of the king of France.

FURSTENAU, (John Herman,) an eminent physician, born at Herforden, in Westphalia, in 1688. After studying at Wittemberg, Jena, and Halle, he became a licentiate in medicine in the place last mentioned. In 1711 he proceeded to Amsterdam, Leyden, Utrecht, &c. He practised for a short time at Halle, and in 1720 became a professor at Rinteln, where he died in 1756. He wrote several medical works.

FUSELI, (Henry,) a celebrated painter of the English school, was born at Zurich in 1741. His father, John Caspar Fuessli, a painter of some ability, instructed him in the first rudiments of the art; and finding that he possessed a love of literature equal to his passion for painting, placed him at the Humanity College of his native city, where he became the attached friend of the celebrated Lavater. In 1762 Fuseli (who had thus altered the orthography of the family name) visited England, and on an introduction to Sir Joshua Reynolds, was so flattered by the approbation which that master bestowed on his sketches, that he at once determined to devote himself entirely to painting. He went to Italy in 1770, and remained there for several years, fascinated with the works of Michael Angelo, of whom almost from childhood he was an enthusiastic admirer. In 1779 he returned to London, and shortly afterwards, alderman Boydell having planned a gallery of pictures illustrating the plays of Shakspeare, Fuseli was employed at a number of these paintings. They were executed in a manner that at once evinced the powers of his imagination, and may be ranked among the noblest efforts of his genius. Fuseli, who was elected a royal academician in 1790, succeeded Barry in the professorship of painting in 1799. and in 1805 he produced an edition of Pilkington's Dictionary of the Painters, which did not add much to his fame. In 1817 he was elected, on the recommendation of Canova, a member of St. Luke's Academy at Rome. He followed his favourite pursuit with unabated ardour, which his advancing years were not able to check, and he died at the age of eighty-four, whilst on a visit at the countess of Guildford's, at Putney-hill, on the 16th of April, 1825. Fuseli deservedly ranks high in the English school of painting, and the originality of his genius cannot be questioned. Attempting a sublimity of style in every work, he has in some instances fallen into extravagance; and although he professed great knowledge as an anatomist, he is at times too profuse in its display. The lectures which he delivered when professor of painting, are published in one volume, 4to. They evince great acuteness of mind, and that on Invention may be particularly noticed, not only for the masterly manner in which he has treated the subject, but for the eloquent language in which his ideas are expressed.

FUSI, (Anthony,) a French Romish priest, afterwards a convert to the Protestant religion, born in Lorraine, towards the latter end of the sixteenth century. He entered while young among the Jesuits, but left them soon. After studying at Lorraine he removed to Paris, became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and was preferred to the benefice of St. Bartholomew; and he had also the appointments of apostolical prothonotary, and of preacher and confessor in the royal household. His enemies wrongfully accused him of incontinence and heresy. He was persecuted by the Jesuits, and sent to the prison of the Châtelet, in 1612, and, after remaining in different prisons between four and five years, he was set at liberty. He then withdrew to Geneva, where he

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embraced the Protestant religion in 1619. He wrote an account of his case, entitled, Factum pour M. Antoine Fusi, Docteur en Théologie, &c. 8vo; and a large volume in 8vo, 1619, in which he describes the errors and corruptions of the church of Rome, entitled, Le Franc Archier de la vraie Eglise, contre les Abus et Enormités de la fausse, par noble Antoine Fusi, &c. Prefixed to it is, Au Roi de la Grande-Brétagne, Jacques I. Remontrance apologétique sur Enormités et Abus démésures, Attentats et Inhumanités du Chef de la fausse Eglise et des ses Suppôts, contre le vrais et légitimes Enfans de la Vraie. The date of his death is not known.

FUSS, (Nicholas von,) a distinguished natural philosopher and mathematician, born at Basle in 1755. He studied in the gymnasium, and then in the university of his native place, in which Bernoulli was then professor of mathematics, to which science Fuss particularly directed his attention, and he obtained the confidence of that learned man, who sent him with introductory letters to Euler, at Petersburg, and with him he continued eleven years. In 1797 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the marine corps at Petersburg, and in 1800 he was made counsellor of state. His works are numerous. He died in 1826.

FUST, or FAUST, (John,) an opulent goldsmith of Mayence, was one of those three artists to whom the invention of printing is commonly ascribed; the other two were Guttemberg and Schæffer. It is, however, uncertain whether he did more than furnish money to Guttemberg, who had made some attempts at Strasburg, with carved blocks, before he removed to Mayence in 1444. Peter Schæffer, who married Fust's daughter, must be allowed the honour of having invented punches and matrices, by means of which the art was carried to perfection. It was by the joint exertions of Fust and Schæffer, after the former had dissolved partnership with Guttemberg, that the invention was first brought into public use. The earliest fruits of this new process is believed to be, 1. The Mazarine Bible (Latin), in fol., printed between 1450 and 1455. 2. The Latin Psalter of 1457, fol. 3. The Psalter of 1459. 4. The Rationale divinorum Officiorum of Durand, 1459, fol.; the first specimen of the smaller type of Fust and Schæffer. 5. The Clementine Constitutions, 1460, fol. 6. Joannis Balbi de Janua Catholicon, 1460, fol. 7. The Latin Vulgate Bible, 2 vols, 1462, fol. 8. The German Bible, 1462, fol. 9. Bulla Papæ Pii II., 1463, fol. 10. Liber sextus Decretalium Bonifacii VIII. Pont. Max., 1465, fol. 11. Cicero's Offices and Paradoxa, 1465, fol. 12. Cicero's Offices and Paradoxa, 1466, fol. Copies of this edition are more common upon vellum than on paper; that of 1465 is very rare upon vellum. 13. Grammatica Rhythmica, 1466, fol. Fust is supposed to have died of the plague, at Paris, in 1466, or 1467.

FUX, (John Joseph,) a musical composer, a native of Styria, Maestro di Capella to the emperor Charles VI. He wrote several operas; but he is principally known as the author of a Musical Gradus, Vienna, 1725. This treatise has been translated into Italian, and is yet a standard book in all the musical academies in that country. He died in 1750.

FUZELIER, (Louis,) a dramatic writer, born at Paris in 1672. He conducted the Mercury, jointly with M. de Bruere, from 1744 to the time of his death, in 1752. His comedy of one act, entitled Momus Fabuliste, and his operas of Les Ages, Les Amours des Dieux, Les Indes Galantes, and Le Carnaval du Parnasse, are much admired. He wrote for the Italian theatre and Comic Opera; but La Harpe speaks with contempt of his talents.

FYOT DE LA MARCHE, (Claude,) count de Bosjan, a French ecclesiastic, born at Dijon in 1630. In 1651 Louis XIV. created him his almoner, and in 1661 nominated him abbot of the collegiate church of St. Stephen's, at Dijon. In the year 1668 the king gave him the rank of an honorary counsellor of the parliament of Dijon; and in the following year a brevet of counsellor of state. He died at Dijon in 1721. He wrote, A History of the Abbey of St. Stephen, fol. 1696, a work which contains valuable information respecting the antiquities of the city of Dijon.

FYT, (John,) a painter, born at Antwerp in 1625. He was frequently employed by Rubens and Jordaens to introduce various descriptions of animals in their pictures. These he painted in a masterly style, but was particularly happy in his representations of dogs. He died in 1671.

G.

GAAL, (Bernaert,) a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem in 1650. He studied under Philip Wouvermans, whose style he adopted with considerable success. He painted landscapes with much freedom. He died in 1671.

GABBIANI, (Antonio Domenico,) a painter, born at Florence in 1652. Early in life he was taken under the patronage of the grand duke, Cosmo III., who sent him to Rome, where he became the pupil of Ciro Ferri. On his return to Florence he was employed at several works for the churches and palaces. His best picture is the Assumption; and in the church of the Padri dell' Oratorio is his celebrated painting of S. Filippo. Gabbiani possessed a noble invention, and a spirited freedom of pencil. His death was occasioned by falling from a scaffold while painting the cupola of Castello in 1726.

GABIA, (John Baptist,) a native of Verona, and a professor of Greek at Rome, in the sixteenth century. He was eminent for his knowledge of the learned languages, of philosophy, mathematics, and theology. He translated from Greek into Latin the Commentaries of Theodoret, bishop of Cyarus, on Daniel and Ezekiel, printed at Rome, 1563, fol. and afterwards adopted by father Sirmond in his edition of Theodoret. He translated also the history of Scylitzes Curopalates, printed in 1570, along with the original, which is thought to be more complete than the Paris edition of 1648. About 1543 he published the first Latin translation of Sophocles, with scholia. Maffei says that he also translated Zosimus, and the Hebrew Psalms; and translated into Greek the Gregorian Kalendar, with Santi's tables, and an introductory epistle in Greek by himself, published at Rome in 1583.

GABINIUS, (Aulus,) a Roman consul, employed against Aristobulus king of Judæa. He placed Ptolemy Auletes on the Egyptian throne. On his return to Rome he was accused of malversation in his office, and was condemned to banishment, though ably defended by Cicero, and protected by Pompey, in whose favour he had proposed the Gabinian law, which confided to that general the command of the forces sent against the pirates. He died B.C. 40.

GABRIEL, (Severus,) a Greek bishop in the sixteenth century, born at Monembasia, in Peloponnesus. He was made archbishop of Philadelphia, but in 1577 came to Venice, and presided over the Greeks in that republic. His various tracts on theological subjects, Greek and Latin, were published at Paris in 1671, 4to.

GABRIEL, (James,) an eminent French architect. He built the palace at Choisy. He also began the royal bridge at Paris, but died in 1686, before he had completed the work, which was finished by his son James and Frere Romain Giordano.—JAMES was born at Paris in 1667, became a pupil of Mansard, and was appointed overseer-general of buildings, gardens, arts, and manufactures; first architect and engineer of bridges and public ways in the kingdom; and knight of St. Michael. He planned many public buildings, among which are the Hotel de Ville, and the presidial court of Paris, &c. He died at Paris in 1742, leaving a son, who was first architect to the king, and who died in 1782.

GABRIEL SIONITA, a learned Maronite, professor of Oriental languages at Rome, whence he was invited to Paris, to assist in M. le Jay's Polyglott, and carried with him some Syriac and Arabic Bibles, which he had transcribed with his own hand from MS. copies at Rome; these Bibles were first printed in le Jay's Polyglott, with vowel points, and a Latin version; and afterwards in the English Polyglott. He also translated the Arabian Geography, entitled Geographia Nubiensis, 1619, 4to. He died in 1648.

GABRIELLE, (de Bourbon,) daughter of count de Montpensier, married, in 1485, Louis de la Tremouille, who was killed at the battle of Pavia in 1525. Her son, Charles count of Talmond, was also killed at the battle of Marignan in 1515. She was a woman of unsullied virtue, and some published treatises remain as proofs of her great piety and devotion.

GABRIELLI, (Julio,) a Roman Catholic prelate, born at Rome in 1748. He was raised to the see of Sinigaglia, and to the dignity of a cardinal, and he occupied the office of pro-secretary of the holy see during the period of the discussions between the pope and Buonaparte, the latter of whom had him driven into exile. He returned to Rome in 1814, and was made secretary of briefs. He died in 1822.

GABRIELLI, (Caterina,) a celebrated singer, born at Rome in 1730. She was a pupil of Porpora and Metastasio, under whose instruction she attained to such excellence, that even Pachiarotti was with great difficulty prevailed on to appear in the same opera with her, lest her skill should eclipse his own. Her father had been in the service of a Roman cardinal in the capacity of cook, and hence she in her earlier years acquired the sobriquet of "La Cuochetina;" but neither her countenance nor her deportment gave any indication of ignoble birth. In 1772 she went to Russia, where she remained three years, and ranked high in court favour. In 1775 she visited England, and appeared at the King's theatre during that and the following season. "Her voice," says Dr. Burney, "though of an exquisite quality, was not very powerful. As an actress, though of low stature, there were such grace and dignity in her gestures and deportment, as caught every unprejudiced eye; indeed, she filled the stage and occupied the attention of the spectators so much, that they could look at nothing else while she was in view." She afterwards visited Venice, whence she went, in 1780, to Milan, where she divided the public applause with Marchesi. She died in 1796.

GABRINI, (Nich.) See RIENZI.

GABRINI, (Thomas Maria,) an ecclesiastic and mathematician, born at Rome, in 1726, and said to be a descendant of Nicholas Gabrini, better known by the name Rienzi. He was Greek professor at Pesaro, and was afterwards invited to be philosophy professor at Rome. He became general of the order of the Maronites, and was frequently consulted by congregations, bishops, and popes. He died in 1807. Besides some tracts written in defence of his ancestor Rienzi, he published, A Dissertation on the 20th Proposition of the first book of Euclid, Pesaro, 1752, 8vo, which went through several editions; and many dissertations on subjects of natural history, and classical and ecclesiastical antiquities.

GABURET, (Nicholas,) an eminent French surgeon under Louis XIII. He died in 1662, at an advanced age.

GACON, (Francis,) a French poet, born at Lyons in 1667. He became father of the Oratory, and is known for his severe satires against Bossuet, Rousseau, la Motte, and others. Though he had personally attacked almost all the members of the Academy, the poetical prize was adjudged to him in 1717. The best of his works is a translation of Anacreon. His other pieces are chiefly satirical. He died in 1725.

GADBURY, (John,) an astrologer, born at Wheatly, near Oxford, in 1627. He was first apprenticed to a tailor in Oxford, but leaving his master in 1644, he went up to London, and became a pupil of William Lilly, under whom he profited so far as to be soon enabled to set up the trade of almanac-making and fortune-telling for himself. Dodd, who has given an account of him, as a Roman Catholic, says that some of his almanacs, reflecting upon the management of state affairs during the time of Oates's plot, brought him into trouble. In 1674 he published his West India, or Jamaica Almanac for that year. Lilly says that he embarked for Barbadoes, but died on his voyage. The Black Life of John Gadbury was published by Partridge in 1693, which might be about the time of his death, but his name, as was usual, appeared long after this in an almanac, similar to that published in his life-time. —There was another astrologer, JOB GADBURY, who was taught his art by John, and probably succeeded him in the almanac. He died in 1715.

GADDESDEN, (John of,) the first Englishman employed as physician at court, having been appointed to that office by Edward II. He wrote Rosa Anglica, Venice, 1502, fol., a treatise which contains a compendium of all the practice of physic in England in his time. He was an ecclesiastic, and had preferment; and as a medical man, was very superstitious, though superior to others of his time. His quackery is humorously exposed by Dr. Freind.

GADDI, (Gaddo,) a Florentine painter, contemporary of Cimabue, was born in 1239. He at first designed in the Grecian style, but after a visit to Rome he improved himself, and was employed at several works in mosaic. He died in 1312, leaving a son, TADDEO, who was born in 1300, and was held at the baptismal font by Giotti, whose pupil

he afterwards became. He adopted the general style of his master, and from the truth and feeling with which he represented the life of the Virgin, he was followed by many imitators. He died in 1352. Among the most successful of his followers was his son, ANGIOLI, whom he instructed. He died in 1387.

GADEBUSCH, (Frederic Conrad,) a learned German, born at Altenfaeren, in the island of Rugen, in 1719. After having studied at several universities of Germany, he settled in 1750 in Livonia. He left several works which throw considerable light on the history of the Baltic provinces of Russia. His principal works are, Memoir on the Historians of Livonia; Livonian Bibliotheca; Essays on the History and Laws of Livonia; Annals of Livonia, from 1030 to 1761, 8 vols, 8vo. He died in 1788.

GAELEN, (Alexander van,) a painter, born at Haerlem in 1670. He was a pupil of John van Huchtenburg, a painter of battles and hunting pieces. Adopting his manner, and at the same time studying the works of Wouvermans and Berchem, he became an artist of celebrity. He visited England in the reign of Anne, whose portrait he was employed to paint. He died in 1728.

GÆRTNER, (Charles Christian,) a learned German, born at Freyberg, in Saxony, in 1712, and educated at Meissen, where he had for his schoolfellows, Gellert and Rabener, with whom he contracted a lasting friendship, and whom he assisted in translating the Dictionary of Bayle, and Rollin's Ancient History. He was also associated with Klopstock, Cramer, Schmid, and others, in a journal, called Bremischs Beiträge. In 1747 he was appointed professor of ethics and rhetoric at the Caroline college, Brunswick, and held the office for forty-three years. He died in 1791.

GÆRTNER, (Bernard Augustus,) an eminent lawyer, born at Cassel in 1719. He was successively fiscal counsellor, member of the regency of Marpurg, and privy counsellor of Germany. He died in 1793.

GÆRTNER, (Joseph,) a distinguished botanist, born at Calu, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1732. He was at first destined for the Church, and studied divinity at Tubingen, but from a strong inclination to natural history, he resorted to physic, and removed to Göttingen, where he attended the lectures of Haller and others. After this he undertook a tour through Italy, France, and England, and on his return he took the degree of M.D. and then devoted two years to the study of mathematics, optics, and mechanics. In 1759 he attended a course of botanical lectures at Leyden, under the celebrated Adrian Van Royen. In 1768, while at Petersburg, he was chosen professor of botany, but relinquished the chair in 1770, and settled at his native town, where he died in 1791. He was a member of the Royal Society, and communicated some papers to the Philosophical Transactions; but his great work is entitled, De Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum, Stuttgard, 2 vols, 1789-91.

GAFFAREL, (James,) a French writer, born at Mannes, in Provence, in 1601, and educated at the university of Apt, in that province. He devoted himself to the study of Hebrew, and of Rabbinical learning. He was appointed librarian to Richelieu, and was enabled by his munificence to travel into Italy. On his return he was employed by his patron in the task of reconciling the Protestants to the Papists. He died at Sigonce, where he was abbot, in 1681. The most known of his works are, Unheard-of Curiosities concerning the Talismanic Sculpture of the Persians; A History of the Subterranean World, with an account of Grottoes, Vaults, and Catacombs, seen during his travels, with plates, left unfinished at his death; De Musicâ Hebræorum; Les tristes Pensées de la Fille de Sion sur les Rives de l'Euphrate, paraphrase de Psaume cxxxvii.

GAFURI, (Franchino,) a musician, born at Lodi in 1451. He became head of the choir in Milan cathedral, and also musical professor. He wrote, Theoricum Opus Musicæ Disciplinæ; Practica Musicæ Utriusque Cantus; Angelicum et Divinum Opus Musicæ, Maternâ Linguâ Scriptum; De Harmoniâ Music. Instrument. &c. He died in 1525.

GAGE, (Thomas,) a divine, born at Haling, in Surrey. He entered into the Dominican order in Spain; and was sent as a missionary to the Philippine Islands, but settled in Mexico, whence he came to England in 1637, after an absence of twenty-four years, during which he had forgotten his native language. He now turned Protestant, and obtained the living of Deal, in Kent, where he died before the Restoration. He published his recantation sermon in 1642; a piece entitled, A Duel fought between a Jesuit and a Dominican, 4to and, Survey of the West Indies, fol. 1655, translated into French by order of Colbert, in 1676.

GAGER, (William,) a civilian and poet, educated at Westminster School, whence, in 1574, he removed to Christ church, Oxford. He had a controversy with Dr. Rainolds about the lawfulness of stage-plays, and another with one Heale, about the right of husbands to chastise their wives. He also wrote, Meleager, a tragedy; Rivales, a comedy; and Ulysses redux, a tragedy.

GAGNIER, (John,) a learned Frenchman, born at Paris in 1670, and educated there. He was an able Orientalist, and, upon abandoning the Popish faith for the tenets of the English Church, he came to England, where the two universities conferred on him the degree of M.A. He lived for some time at Oxford, and taught Hebrew, but during the absence, and after the death, of Dr. Wallis, he was appointed Arabic professor. In 1706 he edited Jos. Ben Gorion's History of the Jews, in Hebrew, with a Latin translation, and notes, 4to; and in 1723 he published Abulfeda's Life of Mahomet, in Arabic, with a Latin translation in fol.; and Vindiciæ Kircherianæ, seu Defensio Concordantiarum Græcarum Conradi Kircheri, adversus Abr. Trommii animadversiones. He was likewise the author of a Life of Mahomet in French, in 8 vols, 12mo; and he translated, from the Arabic, Rhazes on the Small-pox, for Dr. Mead. He died in 1740.

GAGNY, (John,) first almoner to Francis I., was chancellor of Paris university, and author of Commentaries on the New Testament; the Psalms in verse, &c. He died in 1549.

GAGUIN, (Robert,) a French historian, born at Colline, near Amiens, and educated at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree in law. He was employed by Charles VIII. and Louis XII. in embassies to England, Germany, and Italy. He wrote, De Gestis Francorum, from 1200 to 1500, in eleven books, fol. Lyons, 1524. He died in 1501.

GAHAGAN, (Usher,) a native of Ireland, of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and of a good family. He was an excellent Latin scholar, and edited Brindley's edition of the Classics. He translated Pope's Essay on Criticism into Latin verse, and after his confinement in Newgate he translated into the same language the Temple of Fame, and the Messiah. He was executed, for clipping the coin, at Tyburn in 1749.

GAICHIES, (John,) priest of the Oratory, and canon of Soissons, born at Condom in 1647, was author of Maximes for Pulpit Orators; a work of great merit, often reprinted. He died at Paris in 1731.

GAIL, (John Baptist,) a distinguished Greek scholar, born at Paris in 1755. In 1791 he was made professor of Greek Literature in the Collége de France. In 1794 he married Sophia Garre, who afterwards became celebrated as a musical composer. He wrote a Greek Grammar, 1798; Essai sur les Prépositions Grecques considérées sous le Rapport Géographique, 1821; Cours de Langue Grecque, ou Extraits de différens Auteurs, 1797-99; Observations sur les Idylles de Théocrite et les Eclogues de Virgile, 1805. He likewise furnished the materials for the Atlas, contenant par Ordre de Temps, les Cartes rélatives à la Géographie d'Hérodote, Thucydide, Xénophon, les Plans de Bataille, &c., 4to, Paris; to which he added, Observations Préliminaires, and an Index. He died in 1829.

GAIL, (Sophia,) wife of the preceding, was born about 1779, and distinguished herself by her taste for music and literature, and composed an opera, Deux Jaloux, 1813; Mademoiselle de Launay à la Bastile; La Sérénade, &c. She died in 1819.

GAILLARD, (John Ernest,) a musical composer, born at Zell in 1687. He was instructed in composition by Marichal, Farinelli, and Steffani. After finishing his studies he was taken into the service of George, prince of Denmark, who appointed him a member of his chamber music. On the marriage of that prince, Gaillard came to England, where he seems to have studied our language with considerable diligence and success, and on the death of Battista Draghi, he obtained the place of chapel-master to the queen dowager Catharine, the relict of king Charles II., at Somerset-house. He composed a Te Deum, a Jubilate, and Three Anthems, which were performed at St. Paul's and the royal chapel, on thanksgivings for victories. Unable to compete either with Handel or Buononcini, he entered into engagements with Rich, the manager of the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, to compose music, operas, and pantomimes. One of his last works of this kind, was the music to The Royal Chase, or Merlin's Cave, in which is that famous song, "With early horn." He died in 1749.

GAILLARD, (Gabriel Henry,) a French historian, born at Ostel, in Picardy, in 1726. He quitted the bar at an early age, in order to devote himself to litera-

ture. In 1745 he wrote a treatise on rhetoric for the use of young ladies. In 1757 he published the history of Mary of Burgundy; in 1766 he published his History of Francis I.; and in 1782 his History of Charlemagne, in 4 vols, 4to. His History of the Rivalry between France and England was published in 1771, 1774, and 1777, in 11 vols. He also wrote a History of the Rivalry between France and Spain, 8 vols, 12mo; Historical Dictionary, in the Encyclopédie Méthodique, 6 vols, 4to; a Life of Malesherbes, 1805, 8vo; and Observations on the History of France, by Velly, Villaret, and Garnier, 4 vols, 12mo, 1806. He died in 1806.

GAILLARD-LONJUMEAU, (John de,) born at Aix, in Provence, in 1634, was introduced by his sister, madame de Gaillard de Venel, to Mazarin, and became bishop of Apt in 1673. He projected the Dictionnaire Historique Universel, for which he collected materials with great industry, especially from the library of the Vatican, but consigned the whole to Moreri, who was his almoner. The Dictionary was first printed at Lyons in 1674, and Moreri, in the dedication of the work, acknowledges his obligations to his patron. De Gaillard refused the bishopric of Limoges. He died in 1695.

GAIMAR, or GAIMARD, (Geoffrey,) an Anglo-Norman troubadour, of the twelfth century, supposed to have been a native of Lower Normandy. Between the years 1142 and 1145, he composed in octo-syllabic verse, a chronicle of the Anglo-Saxon kings, founded on Saxon and Welsh documents, a MS. copy of which is still in the British Museum.

GAINAS, a Goth by birth, who at an early age served in the Roman armies. Theodosius gave him the command of all the Goths and other barbarians in his service. He attached himself to Stilicho, and was employed by him to slay his enemy, Rufinus, in 395. He was next made general of the Roman horse and foot by the eunuch Eutropius; but, dissatisfied with his situation, he is supposed to have fomented the revolt of his countryman Tribigild in 399. He took the command against that rebel; but, by magnifying his power to the imperial court, he obtained permission to negotiate with him; and the ruin of Eutropius was the sacrifice exacted from the weak emperor Arcadius. Gainas then, in 400, united his forces with those of Tribigild, and advanced towards Constantinople. Arcadius was obliged to grant him an interview, in which Gainas demanded a church in the metropolis, where his Gothic Arians might have divine worship performed according to their own manner. This was refused by St. Chrysostom. Gainas was soon after declared a public enemy; and having attempted to cross the Hellespont, he was repulsed by Fravitas. He then marched through Thrace, intending to penetrate beyond the Danube; but he was slain by Uldin king of the Huns. His head was sent to Arcadius, and the empire celebrated its deliverance with great rejoicings.

GAINSBOROUGH, (Thomas,) a celebrated painter, of the English school, born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, in 1727. Like Claude Lorraine, he took nature for his instructor, passing whole days in the woods and fields of his native county, making sketches of every object possessing a picturesque effect. At an early age he went to London, and commenced portrait painting, which he followed with much success: but it is as a landscape painter that his name will live. Equally original in his style of execution, and his choice of subject, his pictures have an airiness of effect that renders them valuable to all lovers of this branch of art. Painted with a faithful adherence to nature, there is a characteristic simplicity about his landscapes, and no artist has more faithfully represented the peculiar charms of English scenery. In style, many of his pictures resemble the landscapes of Rubens, while in his romantic scenes he unites the brilliancy of Claude with the unpretending manner of Ruysdael. At the foundation of the Royal Academy, Gainsborough was elected one of their first members, being then resident at Bath, but it does not appear that he ever attended any meetings of that body. He suffered much for several years from cancer in the neck, which ended fatally on the 2d of August, 1788. There are two pictures by Gainsborough in the National Gallery—The Market Cart, and The Watering Place, both painted in his happiest manner.

GAIUS, or CAIUS, a celebrated Roman lawyer, who wrote under Antoninus Pius and Aurelius. His works were used in the compilation of the Digest, or Pandect. After the promulgation of Justinian's compilation, the Institutions of Gaius for a long time disappeared; but in 1816 Niebuhr discovered a MS. in the library of the chapter of Verona, which Savigny, founding his opinion on the specimen published by Niebuhr, conjectured to be

the Institutions of Gaius. This conjecture of Savigny was soon fully confirmed by the researches of Goeschen, Bekker, and Hollweg, and an edition of the MS. appeared at Berlin in 1820, edited by Goeschen. A second examination of this MS. was made by Bluhme, and a new edition of the Institutions was published by Goeschen, at Berlin, in 1824. A useful edition of Gaius was published by Klenze and Böcking (Berlin, 1829), which contains the Institutions of Gaius and Justinian, so arranged as to present a parallelism.

GALANUS, (Clement,) an Italian, of the order of the Theatin monks, for some years a missionary in Armenia. His Grammar of the Armenian Tongue appeared at Rome, in 1650, and also some treatises in that language, with Latin translations, 2 vols, fol.

GALAS, (Matthew,) a distinguished general, born at Trent in 1589, who, from being page to baron Bauffremont, displayed such valour and intrepidity under marshal Tilly, that he succeeded him in the command of the imperial forces. After being in the service of the emperor Frederic II. and of Philip IV. of Spain, he fell into disgrace in consequence of the loss of a battle, against Torstenson, the Swede, near Magdeburg. He was restored to favour, but died shortly after, at Vienna, in 1647.

GALATEO, (Antonio,) or GALATEUS LICIENSIS, an eminent Italian writer, whose family name was Ferrari, was born at Galatina, in Otranto, in 1444, and was educated at Nardo. He studied medicine at Ferrara, and then practised at Naples with great reputation; but the air of that city not agreeing with him, he removed to Gallipoli, near Galatina, where he resumed his practice. He died in 1517. He illustrated the topography of his native country with accurate maps and descriptions, and was esteemed as a poet. He wrote, De Situ Iapygiæ, Basle, 1558, but the best edition is that of 1727; this is his ablest work; A Description of Gallipoli; Successi dell' armata Turchescanella citta d'Otranto dell' anno 1480, 4to.

GALATIN, (Peter,) a learned Franciscan monk, who flourished at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He wrote an able work, entitled, De Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis, Libri XII; quibus pleraque Religionis Christianæ Capita contra Judæos, tam ex Scripturis Veteris Testamenti authenticis, quam ex Talmudicorum Commentariis, confirmare et illustrare conatus est, 1518. The best editions are those published at Frankfort in 1612 and 1672, fol., to which is added a treatise of Reuchlin, entitled, De Cabala, seu de Symbolica Receptione, Dialogus tribus Libris absolutus. Galatin's work has been frequently quoted by Protestant as well as Roman Catholic writers. He is said to have made use of Porchetti's treatise, Victoria adversus Judæos. The date of his death is not known; he was living in 1539.

GALBA, the Roman emperor, born in the reign of Augustus, of a patrician family, was raised to the imperial dignity by the prætorian guards when they revolted from Nero, and was himself deposed by Otho only seven months after his elevation to the throne. He was put to death A.D. 68, in the seventy-second year of his age.

GALE, (Thomas,) an English surgeon, born in 1507, and educated under Richard Ferris, afterwards serjeant-surgeon to queen Elizabeth. He was surgeon in the army of Henry VIII. at Montreuil, in 1544; and in that of king Philip II. at St. Quintin, in 1557; but afterwards settled in London, and became eminent in the practice of surgery. He wrote several surgical and medical works. The date of his death is not known.

GALE, (John,) a baptist preacher, born in London in 1680. At the age of seventeen he went to Leyden to complete his studies, and there took, in his nineteenth year, his degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. He then went to Amsterdam, and studied under Limborch, and began a lasting intimacy with J. le Clerc. Soon after his return home, in 1703, the university of Leyden offered him the degree of D.D. if he would assent to the articles of Dordt, which he refused. In 1711 he published his Reflections on Wall's Defence of Infant Baptism, and so high was the character of this work, that he acquired great influence among the dissenters. At the age of thirty-five he began to preach, and became one of the ministers of St. Paul's-alley, near Barbican. A meeting upon the disputed subject of baptism took place between Wall and Gale, but though each endeavoured to convince the other, both parted dissatisfied, and Wall published soon after, in 1719, his Defence of the History of Infant Baptism, which was so highly estimated, that the university of Oxford presented the author with the degree of D.D. Gale died of a fever in 1721, aged forty-two. Besides

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the book already mentioned, he published some sermons, four volumes of which appeared in a second edition, 8vo, 1726.

GALE, (Theophilus,) a dissenting minister, born in 1628, at King's Teignton, in Devonshire, where his father was vicar. He entered at Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1647, and in 1649 he was presented with his degree of bachelor in arts. In 1650 he was chosen fellow, and became an active tutor. He afterwards became a popular preacher, and settled at Winchester; but at the Restoration he was ejected from his fellowship for refusing to conform; and in 1662 he attended, as tutor, the two sons of lord Wharton, to Caen university, in Normandy. He returned in 1665. He assisted Mr. John Rowe, who had a congregation in Holborn, and succeeded him in 1677, and then took a few private pupils at Newington. He died in 1678, and as a proof of his attachment to the nonconformists, he left his property to trustees for the education of students in his own persuasion, and he also bequeathed his library for the promotion of the same principles in New England. Besides his celebrated work, The Court of the Gentiles, published in four parts, between 1669 and 1677, in which he proved that the theology and philosophy of the pagans were derived from the holy Scriptures, he wrote, The True Idea of Jansenism, 4to, 1669; The Anatomy of Infidelity, &c. 8vo; A Summary of the Two Covenants; and other tracts.

GALE, (Thomas,) a learned divine and antiquary, born in 1636 at Scruton, in Yorkshire, and educated at Westminster school and at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1662. In 1666 he became regius professor of Greek, and in 1672 he was elected master of St. Paul's School, and received a handsome present of plate from the city, for writing the inscription on the Monument. In 1675 he took his degrees of B.D. and D.D., and the next year became prebendary of St. Paul's, and was made member of the Royal Society. In 1697 he was made dean of York. He died at his deanery in 1702, and was buried in the cathedral. He published, Opuscula Mythologica, Ethica, et Physica, Gr. et Lat. 8vo; Historiæ Poeticæ Scriptores antiqui, 8vo; Rhetores Selecti, 8vo; Jamblichus de Mysteriis; Psalterium juxta Exemplar Alexandrinum; Herodoti Historiarum; Ciceronis Opera; Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores, fol.; Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ, Scriptores quindecim, fol. He left many MSS., among which was that of Antonini Itinerarium Britanniæ, published afterwards by his son.

GALE, (Roger,) son of the preceding, born in 1672, and educated under his father at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1697. He represented Northallerton in three parliaments, and was commissioner of excise. He was the first vice-president of the Antiquarian Society. He died in 1744. He published Antonini Iter Britanniarum Commentariis illustratum, T. G. 1709, 4to; The Knowledge of Medals, by F. Jobert, translated from the French; and other works. He left his MSS. to Trinity college, Cambridge, and his cabinet of Roman coins to the Public Library there.

GALE, (Samuel,) brother of the preceding, born in London in 1682. He was educated under his father at St. Paul's School, and afterwards obtained a place in the Custom House. He was one of the revivers of the Antiquarian Society in 1717, and their first treasurer. He died in 1754. He edited, A History of Winchester Cathedral, begun by Henry earl of Clarendon, 8vo, 1715; and some of his papers on English antiquities are in the Archæologia and Bibliotheca Topographia Britannica.

GALEANO, (Joseph,) a physician of Palermo, born in 1605, eminent also for his knowledge of classical and polite literature. He died in 1675. He wrote several treatises on his profession, and especially, Hippocrates Redivivus, &c. 1650, besides the smaller pieces of the Sicilian poets, entitled the Sicilian Muse, in 5 vols.

GALEN, (Matthew,) a native of Zealand, professor of divinity, and afterwards chancellor of Douay university. He wrote Commentarium de Catholico et Christiano Sacerdote, 4to; De Originibus Monast.; De Missæ Sacrific.; and Sæculi Nostri Choreis. He died in 1573.

GALEN, (Bernard Van,) a native of Westphalia, known as a bishop, and as a general. He was originally in the service of the elector of Cologne, and then took orders and became canon, and afterwards bishop of Munster; but when the pope refused to confirm his elevation, he determined to secure his power by having a garrison of soldiers devoted to his own interest. The citizens in vain interfered, Galen was resolved to have recourse to arms; but hostilities were suspended, and his attention was drawn to the war against

the Turks, in which he had an important command. In 1665 he attacked the States of Holland. Though pacified by the interference of France, he again, in 1672, formed a league with England and France against the States, and afterwards directed his arms against Sweden, in conjunction with Denmark. He died in 1678, aged seventy-four.

GALENUS, (Claudius,) a celebrated physician and medical writer, born at Pergamum, A.D. 131. He was early instructed in the doctrines of Aristotle and Plato, and, while yet very young, wrote commentaries on the Dialectics of Chrysippus. He studied anatomy and medicine under Satyrus, Stratonicus, and Æschrion; and after the death of his father, he assiduously pursued his medical studies at Alexandria with such success, that he was publicly invited to return to his native country. He next settled in Rome, where he commenced a course of lectures on anatomy; but the jealousy of his rivals forced him to withdraw. He is supposed to have died about A.D. 200. Five Latin editions of the collected works of Galen were published before the Greek text; the first is that by Bonardus, Venice, 1490, 2 vols, fol. Historia Philosophica was printed by Aldus in 1497. In 1525 Aldus published the first complete edition of the Greek text at Venice, in 5 vols, fol. An edition was published at Basle, 1562, in 4 vols, fol., with prolegomena, by Gesner. His treatises, De Methodo Medendi, De Naturali Facultate, De Sanitate Tuendâ, were translated by Linacre, and an edition of his treatise, De Sanitate Tuendâ, and of some other works, was published by Caius. An edition in Greek and Latin has been published by C. G. Kühn, in 19 vols, 8vo, Leipsic, 1821—1830.

GALEOTTI, (Niccolo,) an Italian Jesuit, author of The Lives of the Generals of his Order, in Latin and Italian, 1748; Notes on the Musæum Odescalcum, 2 vols, fol., &c. He died in 1748.

GALEOTTI, (Marzio,) a native of Narni, in the papal territories. He instructed youth at Bologna, and afterwards in Hungary, where he became known to the king, Matthias Corvinus, who made him his secretary, and appointed him to direct the education of his son John, and made him librarian of Buda. He was invited by Louis XI. into France, and came to Lyons to meet the king, but died of a fall from his chariot. He published, in 1478, De jocose Dictis et Factis Regis Matt. Corvini, and a treatise, in 4to, De Homine Interiore, et de Corpore ejus.

GALESINI, or GALESINIUS, (Peter,) of Milan, a learned ecclesiastical antiquary of the sixteenth century, under the pontificate of Gregory XIII. and of Sixtus V. He endeavoured to correct and illustrate the Roman Martyrology, Milan, 1577. He wrote also the Lives of the Saints of Milan, 1582; some notes on the Greek Septuagint, Rome, 1567; a Commentary on the Pentateuch, *ib.* 1587; and other works.

GALIANI, (Ferdinando,) a distinguished writer on political economy, born at Chieti, in the Abruzzo, in 1728, and educated at Naples. In 1750 he published, under a feigned name, his Della Moneta. He published a second edition of this work in 1780, with additions. In 1759 Galiani was sent to Paris as secretary of legation, and remained there for several years. He then visited England and Holland, and on his return to France, wrote his Dialogues sur le Commerce des Blés, which was published by Diderot in 1760. On his return to Naples he was appointed by the king to the Board of Trade, and afterwards to the Board of Finances, and to the superintendence of the crown domains. He died in 1787, at the age of fifty-nine.

GALIGAI, (Eleonora,) the wife of Concini, maréchal D'Ancre, was daughter of a joiner and a washerwoman in Italy. She was foster-sister to Mary de Medici, and came with her to France. Her imperious conduct gave offence to Louis XIII. the son of her mistress, who caused her husband to be assassinated, and herself to be brought to trial, though no crime but that of being a favourite and of governing the queen could be proved against her. She was charged with sorcery; and when questioned by what magic she had so fascinated the queen, she made this well-known answer, "By that power which strong minds naturally possess over the weak." She was executed July 1617.

GALILEI, (Galileo,) was born, of a noble family, at Pisa, in 1564, and was educated at Florence, where he devoted himself with successful assiduity to the study of classical literature. He had previously manifested a taste for mechanics and for drawing. The circumstances of his father, however, required that he should be brought up to a profession, and in his eighteenth year he was sent to study medicine at Pisa. Here he first manifested that independence of

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mind, and love of observation and experiment, which led him onward to those brilliant discoveries which have immortalized his name. Emancipating himself from the prevalent dominion of Aristotle, he industriously cultivated his reasoning powers by the aid of the mathematics, which he first studied under one Ostilius Ricci, a professor of little note. He now abandoned medicine, and read with eagerness the works of the ancient geometers. Before this time he had made some important observations on the oscillations of the pendulum, and on the hydrostatic balance. His abilities now attracted the notice of Guido Ubaldi, an eminent mathematician, who introduced him to the grand duke, Ferdinand. and to Giovanni de' Medici, who appointed him to the mathematical chair in the university of Pisa, when he was in his twenty-fifth year. Here he first promulgated, before crowded and applauding audiences, those views respecting the laws of motion, which he afterwards published in his treatise entitled Dialoghi della Scienze nuove. But the novelty of his opinions exposed him to persecution, and he was obliged, in 1592, to quit Pisa. Ubaldi, however, still befriended him, and gave him an introduction to an opulent citizen of Florence, named Salviati, who recommended him to the notice of Sagredo, a Venetian nobleman, through whose influence he was immediately appointed to the professorship of mathematics at Padua, which was conferred upon him for six years. Here, in 1597, he invented a species of thermometer, and commenced his correspondence with Kepler. About the same time he wrote a treatise on the Sphere, after the Ptolemaic system. On his re-appointment to the professorship at Padua in 1599, his salary was doubled, his fame increased, and his lectures were crowded. In 1606 his professorship was renewed a second time, with additional advantages. In 1609, while at Venice, he heard that a Dutchman had invented an optical contrivance, by which distant objects were rendered distinctly visible. This led to the construction of his celebrated telescope, which consisted of a plano-convex object-glass, and a plano-concave eye-glass, and laid the foundation of his brilliant discoveries in the solar system. It was presented to the doge of Venice, by whom the professorship at Padua was confirmed to Galilei for life, with a salary of about 1000 florins. Galilei soon provided himself with a second instrument, and on directing it towards the moon, he clearly discerned that its surface was irregular and uneven, having mountains and valleys of much greater extent, in proportion, than those on our globe; the faint light on the darkened portion of the moon's surface he recognised to be the reflection of the sun's rays from the earth; the luminous isolated points near her inner border, and the jagged outline of that border, showed the great inequalities on her surface. He afterwards observed the librations of the moon, by which small portions of her more distant hemisphere are alternately brought in view. His discoveries with respect to the Milky Way, the satellites of Jupiter, the ring of Saturn, and the phases of Venus, quickly followed, and brought Galilei under the ban of the Inquisition, as a promulgator of dangerous and heretical doctrines, and Loccini, a friar, was ordered to draw up depositions against him. But his appearance in person, and his able defence of his conduct at Rome in 1615, for a short time silenced his persecutors. In March 1616, Paul V. granted him an audience, and assured him of his personal safety, but inhibited him from teaching the Copernican doctrine of the motion of the earth. Galilei then left Rome for a while; he returned, however, under the pontificate of Urban VIII., who received him with great kindness, and sent him home to Tuscany loaded with favours and presents. In 1632 he completed his celebrated Dialogue on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems, which he dedicated to Ferdinand II., successor to his patron Cosmo II. de' Medici. The pope fancied that he was the person held up to ridicule in the character of Simplicio, one of the interlocutors in the Dialogue, who maintains the Ptolemaic system; his holiness was, therefore, mortally offended, and Galilei was accordingly summoned by the Inquisition to Rome, though he was seventy years of age, and overwhelmed with infirmities. After some months' residence in Rome, he was again summoned before the Inquisition, and on the 20th of June he appeared before the assembled Inquisitors in the Convent of Minerva. He was compelled to abjure, on the Gospels, his belief in the Copernican doctrine. Part of his abjuration ran in these terms:—"With a sincere heart and unfeigned faith I abjure, curse, and detest the said errors and heresies (viz. that the earth moves, &c.); I swear that I will never, in future say or assert anything, verbally or in writing,

which may give rise to a similar suspicion against me." Rising from his knees, he whispered to a friend, "E pur si muove:" "It moves, for all that." In 1634 he lost a beloved daughter, whom in her last moments he was permitted to visit at Arcetri; thence he was allowed to remove to Florence for the benefit of his health, but was compelled to return. In 1636 he became totally blind, about which time he finished his Dialogues on Motion. While his pupil Torricelli was arranging a continuation of this work, Galilei was suddenly taken ill with a palpitation of the heart, and, having lingered two months, he died on the 8th of January, 1642. His works have been collected in 13 vols, 8vo, Milan, 1811. Galilei was small in stature, but of a venerable aspect, and of a vigorous constitution. His learning was very extensive; and he possessed in a high degree a clearness and acuteness of wit. His style is eminently beautiful and perspicuous, and is regarded by his countrymen as a model for prose composition. He was also fond of poetry, and especially admired Ariosto, whose great poem he knew by heart. In company he was free and affable, and full of pleasantry. He took great delight in architecture and painting, and designed extremely well; and he also played on the lute with great skill and taste. Whenever he spent any part of his time in the country, he took great pleasure in husbandry. He was never married; but he left three natural children,—a son and two daughters.

GALISSONNIERE, (Roland Michael Barrin, marquis,) a French admiral, born at Rochefort in 1693. After serving with distinction in the navy, he was made governor of Canada in 1745, and in 1756 he had a severe engagement near Minorca with the English fleet under Byng. He died the same year.

GALL, (Francis Joseph,) the founder of the science of phrenology, was born at Tiefenbrunn, in Suabia, in 1757. He studied medicine at Strasburg, and in 1785 he took the degree of M.D. at Vienna, where he then practised as a physician, and was soon led to adopt those peculiar opinions which have given celebrity to his name. He delivered his first course of phrenological lectures at Vienna in 1796. In 1800 Spurzheim became his pupil, and in 1804 became his associate in the study of the science. They soon after commenced a tour through the principal towns in Germany and Switzerland, diffusing their doctrines and collecting materials. In 1807 they arrived at Paris, where, in 1809, the commission appointed by the Institute on the Memoir presented by Gall and Spurzheim, in March 1808, returned a report highly unfavourable to the science and its author. In 1813, a dispute arising, they separated. Dr. Spurzheim soon after proceeded to England, where he continued for several years lecturing in London and the principal towns of the kingdom, and whence he ultimately proceeded to America. Dr. Gall continued in Paris till his death in 1828. He wrote Philosophisch-Medicinische Untersuchungen über Natur und Kunst im Kranken, und Gesunden Zustande des Menschen, 8vo, Leipzig, 1800; Anatomie et Physiologie du Système Nerveux en général, et du Cerveau en particulier: Mémoire présenté à l'Institut, Mars, 1808; and under the same title his great work in 4 vols, 4to, and fol. Paris, 1810—1819; and Sur l'Origine des Qualités morales et des Facultés intellectuelles de l'Homme, 6 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1825.

GALLAND, (Augustus,) a distinguished French lawyer and counsellor of state, born about 1570, and educated at Paris. His works are, Mémoires for the History of France and Navarre, fol.; Treatises on the Ensigns and Standards of France; Discourse addressed to the King on the Origin and Rise of the City of Rochelle, 8vo. A Treatise against the Franc-alleu, a claim of exemption from Imposts and personal Services, in 4to. He is supposed to have died about 1644.

GALLAND, (Anthony,) a French antiquary, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, eminent for his Oriental knowledge, was born of mean parentage at Rollo, in Picardy, in 1646. He was educated at Noyon and Paris, where his abilities as a linguist attracted the notice of Colbert, who sent him as a companion by M. de Nointel in his embassy to Constantinople and the Levant, where he collected a rich treasure of inscriptions and drawings of antiquities. On his return he was employed by Thevenot, the king's librarian; and after the death of D'Herbelot he continued the publication of his Biblioth. Orientale, and wrote the preface to it. He was appointed royal professor of Arabic in 1709. He died in 1715. Galland was a man of simple manners, wholly attached to study, and careless about the ordinary objects of life. Of his works, none is so well known as his version of the Arabian tales, called The Thousand and One

Nights. He wrote also, An Account of the Death of Sultan Osman, and of the Coronation of the Sultan Mustapha; A Collection of Maxims and Bon Mots, drawn from the Oriental writers; and, A Treatise upon the Origin of Coffee. He also wrote able dissertations upon medals; and he had likewise prepared a translation of the Alcoran, with notes, and a system of the Mahometan theology; but he did not live long enough to publish them.

GALLE, (Philip,) a celebrated engraver, and the founder of a family who became eminent in the art he professed. He was born at Haerlem, in 1537, and established himself at Antwerp. He worked with great freedom, but is unequal in his style.—His sons THEODORE and CORNELIUS, and his grandson of the latter name, also attained celebrity as engravers.

GALLE, or GALLÆUS, (Servatius,) a learned Dutch divine, born at Rotterdam in 1627. His principal work is his treatise on the Sybilline Oracles, 2 vols, 4to, Amsterdam, 1689. He also published a correct edition of Lactantius, Leyden, 1660. He had begun an edition of Minutius Felix, but did not live to complete it. He died in 1709.

GALLI, (Ferdinando,) a painter, who was also called Bibiena, born at Bologna in 1657. He studied under Carlo Cignani, and became eminently successful as a painter of architecture and perspective. It is to him the theatre is indebted for the best improvements in its scenery. He died in 1743.

GALLIENUS, (Publius Licinius,) a Roman emperor, son of Valerian, born about A.D. 233, was raised to the purple by his father at his accession A.D. 253. He was immediately sent to the banks of the Rhine, to oppose an incursion of the Alemanni and other northern tribes, and defeated them near Milan. When Valerian was made prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, A.D. 260, he became sole emperor. He was assassinated by his soldiers eight years after, and was succeeded by Claudius II.

GALLOIS, (John,) a learned Frenchman, born at Paris in 1632. He engaged with De Sallo in conducting the Journal des Sçavans. Gallois was patronized by Colbert, whom he instructed in Latin chiefly in his coach, as he travelled between Versailles and Paris. He was made member of the Academy of Sciences in 1668, and of the French Academy in 1673; and after his patron's death, he was made librarian to the king, and then Greek professor of the Royal College. He died in 1707.

GALLOIS, (Julian John Cæsar le,) a French physiologist, educated at Caen, where at the outset of the Revolution he headed his fellow-students, as a Federalist, for which he was obliged to fly from Normandy. He afterwards became a pupil in one of the schools of medicine at Paris, and was admitted to his doctor's degree. He wrote, Experiments on the Principle of Life, particularly on that of the Motion of the Heart, and the Seat of this Principle. He died prematurely in 1818.

GALLONIO, (Antonio,) a priest of the congregation of the Oratory at Rome, where he was born towards the middle of the sixteenth century. He wrote, A History of Virgins; The Lives of certain Martyrs; The Life of St. Philip Neri, founder of the congregation of the Oratory. But the most celebrated of his works is a treatise on the different kinds of cruelties inflicted by the pagans on the martyrs of the primitive church; illustrated with engravings of the instruments of torture made use of by them, executed by the celebrated Antonio Tempesta, 1591. This work the author translated into Latin, Rome, 1594, 4to, with the title, De Sanctorum Martyrum Cruciatibus, &c., illustrated with engravings in wood. He died at Rome in 1605.

GALLOWAY, (Joseph,) a lawyer, born in England about 1730. He was a member of the assembly of Pennsylvania in 1764, and belonged to the first congress of that province in 1776. He embraced the cause of the colonists at the beginning of the American war, but afterwards became a royalist. He published Observations on the Conduct of Sir William Howe, and Concise Commentaries on some parts of the Revelation, &c. London, 1802, 8vo. He died in 1803.

GALLUCCI, (Tarquinio,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Sabina in 1574, who pronounced an oration on cardinal Bellarmine, and wrote, Virgilianæ Indicationes, in which he asserted, in bold and animated language, the superiority of Virgil over Homer, against the opinion of madame Dacier. He died in 1649.

GALLUCCI, (Giovanni Paulo,) an Italian astronomer of the sixteenth century. He wrote, On the Instruments of Astronomy; Theatrum Mundi et Temporis, fol.; Speculum Uranicum, fol. &c.

GALLUCCIO, (Angelo,) an Italian

Jesuit, born at Macerata in 1593. He taught rhetoric for twenty-four years. He died at Rome in 1674. He wrote, Commentarii de Bello Belgico, Rome, 1671, 2 vols, fol., and 1677, 2 vols, 4to. It was afterwards translated into Italian by Cellesi.

GALLUS, (Cornelius,) a Roman poet, born about B.C. 69, at Forum Julii, which may be either Frejus in Provence, or Friuli in Italy. He was the friend of Virgil, who has inscribed his tenth eclogue with the name of Gallus. He was the particular favourite of Augustus Cæsar, who made him governor of Egypt, after the death of Antony and Cleopatra; but he was guilty of such mal-administration in his government, that he was condemned to banishment, and deprived of his estate. This disgrace so afflicted him that he put an end to his life, when he was aged about forty-three. His fragments have been printed with the editions of Catullus, 1659, 1755, &c.

GALLUS, (C. Vibius Trebonianus,) emperor of Rome, raised to that dignity A.D. 251, after the death of Decius. He gave himself up to an effeminate and voluptuous life, which rendered him contemptible and odious to his subjects. He was murdered A.D. 253, and was succeeded by Æmilianus.

GALLUS, (Cæsar,) son of Julius Constantius, the brother of Constantine the Great, and brother of the emperor Julian, was born about 326. His name was Flavius Claudius Constantius. In A.D. 351 he was raised by his cousin, the emperor Constantius, to the rank of Cæsar. Antioch was appointed for his residence, and there he zealously promoted the Christian worship. He afterwards became cruel and suspicious, and having been seized by order of the emperor Constantius, he was beheaded at Pola, in Istria, A.D. 354.

GALLY, (Henry,) a learned divine, born at Beckenham, in Kent, in 1696, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1728, when George II. visited the university. In 1721 he was made lecturer of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and rector of Wanden, Bucks, and in 1728 he was presented to a prebend of Gloucester by the lord chancellor King, to whom he was chaplain. He afterwards had a prebend at Norwich, and became rector of Ashton, in Northamptonshire, and of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, and in 1735 chaplain to the king. He died in 1769. He wrote some sermons, besides the Characters of Theophrastus, translated from the Greek, with notes; A Dissertation against Pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accents, 1754, 8vo; A Second Dissertation, on the same subject, 8vo, &c.

GALT, (John,) a miscellaneous writer, born in 1779, at Irvine, in Ayrshire, and educated at Greenock. He commenced trade in London, but proving unfortunate, he entered himself at Lincoln's-inn. He afterwards travelled, and visited Sicily, Malta, and Greece, and published, in 1812, Voyages and Travels in the years 1809, 1810, and 1811, containing Statistical, Commercial, and Miscellaneous Observations on Gibraltar, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, and Turkey. Shortly after his return to London he became connected with the public journals, and embarked in various literary projects. He wrote, The Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey; Letters from the Levant; The Life and Studies of Benjamin West, Esq. Pres. R.A., prior to his arrival in England; The Entail, or Lairds of Grippy; The Provost, 12mo; The Life of Lord Byron; of Sir Walter Scott; Autobiography; and several minor works. He died in 1839.

GALUPPI, (Baldassare,) a celebrated musical composer, commonly known by the name of Buranello, was born in the island of Burano, near Venice, in 1701. He was a disciple of the famous Lotti, and his first opera was produced at Venice in 1722. For the church of St. Mark in that city, of which he was long the chapel-master, and for the conservatory of the Incurabili, where he also presided several years, he composed many masses, oratorios, and motets. The number of operas, serious and comic, which he composed for the principal theatres of Italy before his departure for Petersburg in 1766, exceeded seventy; one of them, that of Siroe, has been published in this country. He died at Venice in 1785.

GALVANI, (Luigi,) an eminent physiologist, born in 1737 at Bologna. He devoted himself to the study of medicine under Beccari, Tacconi, Galli, and especially Galeazzi, who received him into his house, and gave him his daughter in marriage. In 1762 he sustained with reputation an inaugural thesis, De Ossibus, and was then created public lecturer in the university of Bologna, and appointed reader in anatomy to the institute in that city. Accident gave birth to the discovery which has immortalized

his name. His wife was at this time in a declining state of health. As a restorative she made use of a soup of frogs; and some of these animals, skinned for the purpose, happened to lie upon a table in her husband's laboratory, upon which was placed an electrical machine. One of the assistants in his experiments chanced carelessly to bring the point of a scalpel near the crural nerves of a frog lying not far from the conductor. Instantly the muscles of the limb were agitated with strong convulsions. His wife was present; and, struck with the phenomenon, she immediately related the fact to her husband. The subject was accurately examined by the patient philosopher, and upon incontrovertible grounds he proved that the nerves of all animals are thus powerfully acted upon, and he had the honour of giving his name by this important discovery to this new system of physiology. His observations were communicated to the world in his treatise De Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari-Commentarius, 1691, and the subject afterwards engaged the attention of Valli, Fowler, Aldini, and especially Volta, who introduced very great improvements in the system. After the death of his wife, in 1790, Galvani became a prey to melancholy, which was increased by his expulsion from his offices during the French occupation of Italy, and by the narrowness of his pecuniary circumstances. He was restored to his offices, however, shortly before his death, which took place in 1798.

GAMA, (Vasco, or Vasquez, de,) an illustrious Portuguese, born at Sines, on the coast of Portugal, celebrated as the discoverer of a passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. He set sail from the Tagus on the 8th of July, 1497, with three small vessels, with sixty men; and though his expedition was considered as most perilous, he boldly encountered the storms of the African coast, and the more dangerous mutiny of his followers, and on the 19th of November doubled the Cape, which hitherto had been called the Cape of Tempests, and proceeded as far as Calicut, which he reached on the 20th of May, 1498. He redoubled the Cape April 1499, and arrived at Lisbon in September following, after an absence of two years and nearly two months, and was loaded with honours. In 1502 he again visited the East Indies, with twenty ships, as admiral of the eastern seas, and returned in September 1503, with thirteen ships richly laden. Under John III. (1524) he was appointed viceroy of India, and for the third time returned thither, and fixed the seat of government at Cochin; but he died soon after, the 24th of December, 1525. He was a man of the greatest intrepidity and the most persevering courage, but he also possessed, in a very eminent degree, the virtues of private life. His adventures have been immortalized in the Lusiad of Camoens.

GAMACHES, (Stephen de,) a member of the French Academy of Sciences, born at Meulan about 1672. He was author of Physical Astronomy, 2 vols, 4to; Literary and Philosophical Dissertations, 8vo; System of the Heart; The Elegancies of Language reduced to their Principles, a valuable book. He died in 1756.

GAMACHES, (Philip de,) a doctor of the Sorbonne, born in 1568. He wrote Commentaries on the Summa of Aquinas, 2 vols, fol.; was divinity professor in Paris university; and ably defended the Gallican church against the encroachments of the papal power. He died in 1625.

GAMBARA, (Lorenzo,) an Italian poet, born in 1496. He was patronized by cardinal Alexander Farnese, and wrote a Latin poem on Columbus, besides eclogues, &c. His poetry is spoken of with great contempt by Muretus. He died in 1586.

GAMBARA, (Veronica,) an ingenious Italian lady, born at Brescia in 1485. She married the lord of Correggio, and after his death devoted herself to literature, and the education of her two sons. She died in 1550. The best edition of her poems, which possess merit, and of her letters, is that of Brescia, 1759.

GAMBARA, (Lattanzio,) a painter, born at Brescia in 1541. He studied in the school of Campi, at Cremona, and afterwards became the favourite pupil of Girolamo Romano. He was correct in his design and noble in his composition. He appears to have overcome with ease the difficulties of foreshortening, and in the management of the relief of his figures he is unrivalled. His best works are at Brescia. He died in 1574.

GAMBIER, (James, baron,) a distinguished British admiral, born in 1756, in the Bahama Islands, where his father was then lieutenant-governor. He went to sea at an early age, and in 1778 was promoted to the rank of post-captain, and appointed to the command of the *Raleigh*, 32. In this frigate he was

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engaged in repelling the French attempt upon Jersey, January 6th, 1781, and afterwards proceeded to the coast of America, and assisted at the reduction of Charlestown, in South Carolina. At the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, he was appointed to the *Defence*, 74, under earl Howe, and greatly distinguished himself, especially on the 1st of June, 1794, when the *Defence* was the first vessel that cut through the enemy's line. He was soon after nominated a colonel of marines; in the winter of 1794 he took the command of the *Prince George*, 98; and on the 1st of June, 1795, he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. On the 2d of March, in the same year, he was appointed a commissioner of the Admiralty. In August 1799 he attained the rank of vice-admiral, and in 1801 he was appointed third in command of the Channel fleet, and hoisted his flag on board the *Neptune*, 98. In the spring of 1802 he proceeded to Newfoundland as governor of that island, and commander-in-chief of the squadron employed for its protection. In July 1807 he was entrusted with the command of the fleet, sent with troops under lord Cathcart, to Copenhagen, to demand possession of the Danish navy. On the 2d of September the British commanders summoned the Danish general, for the last time, to surrender the ships of war on conditions; but the Danish officer, general Peymann, persisting in his refusal, the batteries and bomb-vessels opened their fire with such effect, that in a short time the city was set on fire, and was kept in flames in different places till the evening of the 5th, when the enemy capitulated, and all the Danish ships and vessels of war, consisting of nineteen sail of the line, twenty-three frigates and sloops, and twenty-five gun-boats, with the stores in the arsenal, were delivered up, and were conveyed to England. During the whole of the siege the number of killed, wounded, and missing, on the part of the British, did not exceed 259 men. Admiral Gambier was immediately created a baron of the United Kingdom; and he was offered a pension of 2000*l.*, which he declined. In May 1808 he retired from his seat at the Admiralty, on being appointed to the command of the Channel fleet. He had compiled a code of signals for the navy, and also drew up the General Instructions for the direction and guidance of naval officers in the internal discipline and government of the king's ships. In April 1809 a detachment of the Channel fleet attacked a French squadron in the Aix Roads, and destroyed *La Ville de Varsovie*, 80, *Tonnerre*, 74, *Aquilon*, 74, and *Calcutta*, 56, besides driving several others on shore. A difference of opinion respecting the practicability of destroying the remainder of the enemy's squadron was productive of a misunderstanding between the commander-in-chief and lord Cochrane, who had the command of the fire-ships; and lord Gambier, in consequence, requested a court-martial to investigate into his conduct, and he was most honourably acquitted. He retained the command of the Channel fleet until 1811; and on the 30th of July, 1814, he was placed at the head of the commissioners for concluding a peace with the United States of America; the first meeting for which took place at Ghent, on the 8th of August; the preliminaries were signed at the same place on the 24th of December, and ratified at Washington, February 17th, 1815. Lord Gambier was nominated a Grand Cross of the Bath on the 7th of June following. At the accession of William IV. he was advanced to the rank of admiral of the fleet. He died on the 19th of April, 1833, at his house at Iver, near Uxbridge. Lord Gambier was an officer of diffusive benevolence, and of great and unaffected piety, and he laboured, as is well known, with earnestness and success, to promote religious feelings and observances among the seamen under his command.

GAMBOLD, (John,) a pious bishop among the Unitas Fratrum, or Moravian Brethren, born near Haverfordwest, in South Wales, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford. He was afterwards vicar of Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, to which he was presented by Dr. Secker, when bishop of Oxford. Here he wrote, in 1740, The Martyrdom of Ignatius, a tragedy, published after his death by the Rev. Benjamin La Trobe with the Life of Ignatius. In 1742 he published at Oxford a neat edition of the Greek Testament, Textu per omnia Milliano, cum Divisione pericoparum et interpunctura A. Bengelii, 12mo. He afterwards joined the Moravian Church, and was for many years minister of the congregation at Neville's-court, Fetter-lane. He was consecrated a bishop in November 1754, and was greatly esteemed for his piety and learning by several bishops of the Church of England, who had been his contemporaries in the university of

Oxford. Soon after he had joined the United Brethren, he published, A Short Summary of Christian Doctrine, in the way of question and answer; the answers being all made in the sound and venerable words of the Common Prayer-Book of the Church of England. To which are added, some extracts out of the Homilies. Collected for the service of a few persons, members of the Established Church; but imagined not to be unuseful to others, 1767, 12mo. Mr. Gambold also published in 1751, 8vo, Maxims and Theological Ideas and Sentences, collected out of several Dissertations and Discourses of count Zinzendorf, from 1738 till 1747. His Hymns for the Use of the Brethren were printed in 1748, 1749, and 1752. He was a good scholar, and a man of singular mechanical ingenuity: He superintended for Bowyer, among many other valuable publications, the edition of lord Bacon's works, published in 1765; and in 1767 he edited, and took an active part in translating from the Dutch, The History of Greenland, by David Crantz, 2 vols, 8vo. He died in 1771.

GANDOLPHY, (Peter,) a Roman Catholic priest, born about 1760, and educated at Stoneyhurst. He distinguished himself as a preacher, and published, A Defence of the Ancient Faith, 1811, 8vo; A Full Exposition of the Christian Religion, 1813, 8vo. A sermon which he published, on the relations between spiritual and temporal authority, exposed him to the censure of his diocesan, against whom he appealed to the court of Rome. He died in 1821.

GANDON, (James,) an eminent English architect, born in 1760. He studied under Sir William Chambers, and to him was awarded the first architectural gold medal of the Royal Academy. After ably editing the Vitruvius Britannicus, 3 vols, fol., he went to Ireland, where he spent the remainder of his life. He designed the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, the Four Courts, the Portico of the House of Lords, and many other elegant structures in Dublin. He died in 1824. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Royal Irish Academy.

GANDY, (James,) an English painter, born at Exeter in 1619. He was instructed by Vandyck, whose style he successfully imitated, and was taken to Ireland under the patronage of the great duke of Ormond. The paintings of Gandy in the Ormond collection are very little inferior to those of his master. He died in 1689, leaving a son, WILLIAM, who became a reputable portrait painter.

GANGANELLI. See CLEMENT XIV.

GARAMOND, (Claude,) an ingenious engraver and letter-founder, born at Paris towards the end of the fifteenth century. He first banished the use of the Gothic, or black letter, and founded his types in so complete a manner that they became universally admired in Europe, and by way of excellence the small Roman letters were denominated in every country by his name. At the desire of Francis I. he founded three different Greek types, for Robert Stephens, for the publication of the Greek Testament, and of the Greek classics. He died in 1561, and his types became the property of William Lebé, and afterwards of Fournier the elder, an eminent letter-founder.

GARARD, (Hyacinth,) a distinguished French physician and anatomist, born at Montmelian in 1753, and educated at Paris, where he became the disciple of Desault. He was afterwards appointed to give lectures to the pupils in the school of Mars, and was chosen a member of the Society of Medicine. He was a man of diffusive and active benevolence, and took a lively interest in the education of the poorer classes, for whose benefit he published his Méthode pour apprendre en même Temps, à écrire, à lire, et à écrire sous la Dictée, à l'Usage des Ecoles primaires, Paris, 8vo. He also published Traité d'Ostéologie, suivant la Méthode de Desault; Traité de Myologie; and Traité de Splanchnologie. This excellent man died at Paris, almost unknown and destitute, in 1802.

GARASSE, (Francis,) a Jesuit, noted for the violence and scurrility of his controversial writings, was born at Angoulême in 1585. He early displayed his genius in his Latin elegies on the death of Henry IV. and in a poem in heroic verse addressed to Louis XIII. on his inauguration at Rheims. As a preacher he was very eloquent and popular, but he aspired to the public admiration by the force and consequence of his writings. His Horoscope of Anti-Coton, &c. and his Calvinistic Elixir, &c. were proofs of the virulence and buffoonery with which he defended his order against the attacks of his enemies. His Somme Théologique des Vérités Capitales de la Religion Chrétienne, published in 1625, first raised the torch of dissension between the Jesuits and Jansenists. It was attacked by the abbot of St. Cyran, and in 1626 the

rector of the Sorbonne complained to his society of the evil tendencies of a composition which recommended heretical opinions, and abounded in false quotations from Scripture. Garasse was in consequence of this, after a solemn examination, censured. Though supported by the Jesuits, he was banished to one of their houses at Poitiers. During the pestilence which raged at Poitiers, he showed himself charitably active in the relief of the infected, and fell a victim to the contagion on the 14th of June, 1631.

GARAT, (Dominic Joseph,) a French statesman and metaphysician, born at Bayonne in 1749, and educated at Bourdeaux. He formed an early intimacy with Suard, was appointed successor to Danton, as minister of justice, and was ennobled by Napoleon on his elevation to the imperial dignity. His political sentiments, however, gave offence to the emperor, and he was still less acceptable to the Bourbons, by whom he was dismissed from the Academy. He was the author of several works. He died in 1833.

GARAT, (Peter John,) a distinguished musical composer and vocalist, born at Ustaritz in 1764, was the nephew of Dominic Joseph Garat, who figured conspicuously during the Revolution, and who became minister of justice and a senator. He was a pupil of Beck, and was patronized by Marie Antoinette and the count d'Artois. During the reign of terror he was imprisoned at Rouen; and, expecting hourly to fall a victim, he is said to have occupied himself in composing funeral marches. After his liberation his popularity was unbounded, and Napoleon appointed him professor to the Conservatoire. He died in 1823.

GARCAM, (Peter Anthony Corréa y Salama,) a celebrated lyric poet of Portugal, born at Lisbon in 1735. His odes, satires, and epistles, may be reckoned among the best in modern literature, and are more classical than Ferreira's. He wrote also two dramas, entitled, Theatro Novo; and Assemblea, ou Partida. He died in 1775. His works were first published at Lisbon in 1778, 8vo.

GARCIA, (Manuel,) a distinguished musical performer and composer, born at Seville in 1782. He performed with great applause at the opera houses of Madrid, Paris, Rome, Naples, Turin, and London. He was the father of the celebrated madame Malibran de Beriot. He died in 1832.

GARCILASO, called the Inca, because he was descended, by the mother's side, from the sovereigns of Peru, was born at Cuzco, in Peru, in 1530. He went to Spain in 1560, and served in the army. He died at Cordova in 1616, and was buried in the cathedral there. He wrote a history of Peru; Comentarios Reales que tratan del Origen de los Incas, de sus Leyes y Gobierno, &c. fol., Lisbon, 1609; and an account of the conquest of Florida by Fernando de Soto; La Florida del Ynca, Lisbon, 1605.

GARCILASSO, or GARCIAS LASO DE LA VEGA, an eminent Spanish poet, born of a noble family at Toledo in 1503. He was educated under the eye of Charles V. who patronized and esteemed him, and he distinguished himself as much by his valour as by his poetry. After accompanying Charles in his campaigns in Germany, Africa, and Provence, he received a wound on the head from a stone thrown from a tower, when at the head of a battalion, and died three weeks after at Nice, in 1536. To his genius and his labours the poetry of the Spaniards is greatly indebted. His works are written not only in elegant language, but with true poetic fire, and his odes are said by Paul Jovius to equal those of Horace in sweetness. His works were published at Venice, 1553, 8vo; and again, with learned notes by Franc. Sanchez, Naples, 1664, 8vo: but the most esteemed edition is that of Madrid, 1765, 16mo, with a preface and notes by an able anonymous editor.

GARDEN, (Francis,) lord Gardenstone, a Scottish lawyer, born in 1721 at Edinburgh, and educated there. After practising as an advocate, he was in 1764 appointed solicitor to the king, and was soon after raised to the dignity of a judge, when he took the title by which he is now most commonly known. He published miscellaneous pieces in verse and prose, and Travelling Memoranda; and after his death a posthumous volume was added to the latter work. He died in 1793.

GARDEN, (Alexander,) a distinguished Scotch botanist, born in 1730, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He afterwards went to America, and settled as a physician at Charlestown, in South Carolina, where he engaged in botanical researches, and becoming dissatisfied with the system of Tournefort, he opened a correspondence with Linnæus in 1755. His labours were directed to the discovery and verification of new species among the animal and vegetable tribes of North America, and to his exer-

tions Linnæus was indebted, particularly for a knowledge of the insects and fishes of Carolina. After a residence of nearly twenty years in America, he returned to England. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1773. He died in 1791. He published An Account of the Gymnotus Electricus, or Electrical Eel, in the Philosophical Transactions, and some other detached papers.

GARDIE, (Pontus de la,) a French adventurer in the service of marshal Brisac, and afterwards of the Danes, and then of the Swedes. He was ambassador from Sweden at Vienna, and at Rome, and in 1580 he was employed against the Russians, and fought with great success. He was drowned accidentally in the port of Narva, in 1585. He had married a natural daughter of the king, and from him are descended the counts de la Gardie, who are among the principal nobles of Sweden.

GARDIN DUMESNIL, (John Baptist,) professor of rhetoric at Paris, born in 1720, near Valogne, in Lower Normandy. He was eminent as a scholar, as appears in his Synonymes Latines, in imitation of Girard's Synonymes Français. He died in 1802.

GARDINER, (Stephen,) bishop of Winchester, whose real name was Stephens, was the illegitimate son of Lionel Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, and brother to Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. He was born at Bury St. Edmund's, in 1483, and was educated at Trinity hall, Cambridge, where his progress in classical literature, and in civil and canon law, was very rapid. His introduction into the Norfolk family, and afterwards into the service of Wolsey, soon rendered him a favourite at court. In the business of the divorce he was sent in 1527, along with Edward Fox, provost of King's college, Cambridge, to Rome, where he warmly espoused the cause of his sovereign, and, when he found that the pope was inexorable, he turned his attention to procure the dismissal of Catharine, without paying any respect to the opinion of the papal court. For his services he was made secretary of state, and in 1531 he was raised to the see of Winchester. He went afterwards as ambassador to the French court, and when Henry broke off his dependence on the papal see, Gardiner evinced his acquiescence in the bold measure, by defending it in his tract De Verâ Obedientiâ. After various employments of confidence and honour, he was at last directed by Henry to draw up articles on an accusation of heresy, against his last wife Catharine Parr; but the devoted queen had the art to avert the storm from her own head upon that of Gardiner, who ever after continued in disgrace with the king. Under Edward VI. he showed himself averse to the introduction of the Reformation, and though threatened and imprisoned, he still persevered in his opposition. Under Mary he was restored to his bishopric, and was raised to the high office of lord-chancellor and of prime-minister, (Aug. 1553.) He conducted himself in this elevated situation with great caprice and cruelty. He died at York-place, Whitehall, 12th of November, 1555. Godwin and Parker say that he died repeating these words, "Erravi cum Petro, at non flevi cum Petro." He is represented as having nothing of a churchman about him but the name of a bishop. He had been bred to business from his earliest youth; and was thoroughly versed in all the wiles of men, considered either as individuals, or embodied in parties. He knew all the modes of access to every foible of the human heart; his own in the mean time was dark and impenetrable. He was a man, "who," as Lloyd quaintly says, "was to be traced like the fox; and, like the Hebrew, was to be read backwards;" and though the insidious cast of his eye indicated that he was always lying in wait, yet his strong sense and persuasive manner inclined men to believe he was always sincere; as better reasons could hardly be given than he had ready on every occasion. His principal works are, De Verâ Obedientiâ; Palinodia Dicti Libri; A necessary Doctrine of a Christian Man, set forth by the King's Majestie of England, 1543; An Explanation and Assertion of the true Catholic Faith, touching the most blessed Sacrament of the Altar, &c., 1551; Confutatio Cavillationum quibus sacrosanctum Eucharistiæ Sacramentum ab impiis Capernaitis impeti solet, 1551. In his private character he was not without some good qualities. He was learned, and promoted the cause of learning. His gratitude to Wolsey, to whom he was indebted for part of his greatness, is highly commendable; and though much injured by Henry VIII., he never mentioned his name without marks of respect and affection.

GARDINER, (Richard,) an English divine, born at Hereford in 1591, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He became canon of Christ Church in 1629,

and in the following year he was made chaplain to Charles I. In 1648 he was ejected from his canonry by the parliamentary visitors, but was re-instated at the Restoration. He published sixteen sermons, Lond. 1659, 8vo; Specimen Oratorium, Lond. 1653. There were subsequent editions printed at Oxford in 1668 and 1675, &c., yet the book is very scarce. He died December 20, 1670, and was buried in Christ-church cathedral, and upon his tomb is inscribed an elegant Latin epitaph, written by Dr. South, who succeeded him in his canonry.

GARDINER, (James,) a British officer, distinguished no less for his piety than his bravery, was born at Carriden, in Linlithgowshire, in 1688. At the age of fourteen he had an ensign's commission in the Dutch service, after which he obtained rank in the English army, and was wounded at the battle of Ramillies. He rose to be lieutenant-colonel in 1730; and in 1743 commanded a regiment of dragoons, with whom he marched against the rebels, and was killed at the battle of Prestonpans, September 21, 1745. A singular story is told of his sudden conversion from a licentious course of life by the accidental perusal of a Calvinistic treatise, entitled Heaven taken by Storm. He is also said to have received a supernatural intimation of his own approaching death. It is remarkable that three of his nearest relations, including his father, were killed, like himself, in action. His life has been written by Dr. Doddridge.

GARDINER, (William,) an eminent engraver, born in Dublin in 1766. He was a man of unsettled habits, and after acting in the capacity of a portrait painter, a stage player, an ecclesiastic, a bookseller, and a jockey, he committed suicide in May 1814. He was a pupil of Bartolozzi, and his engravings are admirably executed; among them are illustrations of Shakspeare; of the Œconomy of Human Life; of the Memoirs of Grammont; and of Dryden's Fables.

GARDNER, (Alan Lord,) a British admiral, the son of a military officer in the north of England. At the age of thirteen he became a midshipman, and in 1762 was made a master and commander. In 1766 he obtained the rank of post-captain in the *Preston*, 50, which he commanded on the Jamaica station. In the American war he had the *Maidstone* frigate, and afterwards the *Sultan*, 74, under Byron. His next ship was the *Duke*, 98, in which he first broke the French line on the 12th of April, 1782; for which he was highly applauded by Rodney. In 1793 he hoisted his flag on board the *Queen*, as a rear-admiral, and was appointed commander-in-chief on the Leeward Island station, where he made an ineffectual attempt upon Martinico. He soon after returned home. He was next employed as rear-admiral of the white, with lord Howe, and displayed signal bravery on the 1st of June, and was soon after made a baronet, and major-general of the marines. At the beginning of 1797 a dangerous mutiny broke out in the fleet at Portsmouth, and he repaired thither to suppress it; but not maintaining sufficient command of temper, the mutineers became so exasperated, that it was with difficulty he escaped with his life. He next hoisted his flag on board the *Royal Sovereign*. In 1800 he was created an Irish peer; and in 1807 he succeeded earl St. Vincent in the command of the Channel fleet, which ill health soon obliged him to relinquish. He sat in three successive parliaments; first in 1790, for Plymouth, and in 1796 and 1802 for Westminster, with Mr. Fox. He was ultimately created a British peer by the title of baron of Uttoxeter. He died at Bath in 1809.

GARENCIERES, (Theophilus de,) a physician, born at Paris, and educated at Caen. He received his degree before the age of twenty, and came over to England, where he abjured the Roman Catholic religion, was incorporated in the university of Oxford, 1657, and having settled in London, was appointed physician to the French ambassador. He wrote, Angliæ Flagellum, seu Tabes Anglica, 1647, 12mo. He died, overwhelmed with poverty, in Westminster.

GARENGEOT, (René, Jacques, Croissant de,) a French surgeon, born at Vitré in 1688. He was royal lecturer on surgery at Paris, and fellow of the London Royal Society, and he acquired great celebrity by the success of his operations, and by his ingenious and valuable works. He died in 1759. His works are, A Treatise of Surgical Operations, 2 vols, 8vo; Of Surgical Instruments, 2 vols, 12mo; The Anatomy of the Viscera, 12mo.

GARET, (John,) a Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Havre de Grâce in 1627. He died in 1694. He edited Cassiodorus, 2 vols, fol., with learned notes.

GARISSOLES, (Anthony,) a French Protestant divine, born at Montauban in 1587. He was appointed by the synod of Castres minister at Puylaurens, when

only twenty-four years of age, and in 1627 he became minister and professor of divinity at Montauban, where he died in 1650. In 1645 he was moderator of the national synod held at Charenton. His principal works are, an epic poem in twelve books, entitled Adolphidos, in which he celebrates the great exploits of Gustavus Adolphus, in elegant Latin verse; another Latin poem in praise of the Protestant Swiss Cantons; several theological theses; a treatise, De Imputatione primi Peccati Adæ, 8vo; another, De Christo Mediatore, 4to; an explanation in Latin of Calvin's Catechism, which he wrote with his colleague M. Charles, 8vo; and a volume of sermons, entitled La Voie du Salut.

GARLANDE, or *JOANNES DE GARLANDIA*, (*John*,) a grammarian, is said by some to have been a native of Garlande en Brie, in Normandy; but Bale, Pitts, and Tanner, have supposed him to be an Englishman, and Prince has enrolled him among the Worthies of Devon. He was living in 1081. He wrote, A Poem on the Contempt of the World, Lyons, 1489, 4to; another poem, entitled Floretus, or Liber Floreti, on the Doctrines of Faith, and almost the whole circle of Christian morality; a treatise on Synonymes; and another on Equivoques, or ambiguous terms, Paris, 1494, 4to, and reprinted at London by Pynson in 1496, and again in 1500; a poem in rhymed verses, entitled Facetus, on the duties of man towards God, his neighbour, and himself, Cologne, 1520, 4to; Dictionarium Artis Alchymiæ, cum ejusdem Artis Compendio, Basle, 1571, 8vo.

GARNET, (Henry,) known as one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, was born in Nottinghamshire in 1555, and educated at Winchester School, whence he went to Rome, and in 1575 took the habit of the Jesuits. In 1586 he returned home as the provincial of his order, and began by secret intrigues to plot the overthrow of the religion of the country. By impiously asserting that the innocent might be involved in the destruction of the guilty, he encouraged his associates in the forwarding of that dreadful plot, which was providentially prevented. He was in consequence sent to the Tower, and hanged for high treason, at the west end of St. Paul's, May 3d, 1606. He passed for a martyr among the Jesuits. He wrote, A Treatise of Christian Renovation or Birth, London, 1616, 8vo; Canisius's Catechism, translated from the Latin, *ibid.* 1590, 8vo, and St. Omers, 1622.

GARNETT, (Thomas,) an English physician, born at Casterton, in Westmoreland, in 1766, and educated at Sedbergh School, whence he went to Edinburgh. He afterwards studied surgery in London, and then settled at Harrowgate; but he removed to Liverpool, with the intention of emigrating to America. The interference of his friends prevented him from leaving the country, and he applied himself to chemistry and natural philosophy, and, after reading some lectures on those sciences at Liverpool and Manchester, he was appointed Anderson's lecturer at Glasgow. The establishment of the Royal Institution in London drew him to the capital, and for two seasons he read lectures to numerous and applauding audiences, after which he resigned, to lecture publicly at his own residence in Great Marlborough-street. He died in 1802. He published Analysis of the Harrowgate Waters; A Tour through Scotland, 2 vols, 4to; A Lecture on Health, 12mo; various papers, &c. on Medical and Physical Subjects. His Lectures on Zoonomia appeared in 4to, for the benefit of his orphan daughters.

GARNIER, (Robert,) a French tragic poet, born at Ferté Bernard, in Maine, in 1545. He studied law at Toulouse, but left it for poetry. He died in 1601. His works, consisting of tragedies, elegies, songs, &c., are all in a style which is now obsolete; they were published at Lyons, 12mo, 1592, and reprinted, Paris, 1607.

GARNIER, (John,) a Jesuit, professor of rhetoric and theology, born at Paris in 1612, and died at Bologna in 1681. The best known of his works are, an edition of Mercator, fol. 1673; Systema Bibliothecæ Collegii Parisiensis, 4to, 1678, &c.

GARNIER, (Julian,) a French Benedictine monk, born in 1670. He ably edited St. Basil's works, 3 vols, fol., and died in 1723.

GARNIER, (John James,) historiographer of France, born of poor parents, at Goron-on-the-Maine, in 1729. He became Hebrew professor in the Royal College at Paris, till the Revolution compelled him to fly from that city. He wrote, L'Homme de Lettres, 2 vols, 12mo; Traité de l'Education civile, 12mo; Le Commerce remis à sa Place; Additional volumes to Velly and Villaret's History of France. He died in 1805.

GAROFALO, (Benvenuto,) a painter,

whose family name was Tisio, was born at Ferrara in 1481. He studied under Lorenzo Costa, but does not appear to have adopted much of the style of that master. His pictures are numerous, and several of his large altar-pieces possess great merit. The heads of his old men have a fine expression, and his Madonnas are peculiarly graceful. Garofalo painted till his sixty-ninth year, when he lost his sight. He died in 1559.

GARRICK, (David,) was the grandson of a Frenchman who left his country at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and his father was a captain in the army, and chiefly resided at Lichfield, where his maternal grandfather was one of the vicars of the cathedral. David was born in 1716 at Hereford, where his father was on a recruiting party, and was educated at Lichfield school; but he early discovered a passion for theatrical pursuits by acting with his fellow pupils the play of the Recruiting Officer, sustaining himself the character of sergeant Kite. He went afterwards to reside with his uncle, a wine-merchant at Lisbon, but soon returned to Lichfield school, and after being six months the pupil and companion of the celebrated Samuel Johnson, he accompanied him to London in 1735. He was recommended by Mr. Walmsley of Lichfield to Mr. Colson, under whom he might improve himself in mathematical knowledge, and afterwards enter at the Temple. But though he studied for a while under Colson, and entered into partnership in the wine trade with his brother Peter, in Durham-yard, his love of a theatrical life was too strong to be controlled, and soon after the death of his uncle, who left him 1000*l*., and of his father and his mother, he indulged his inclination for the stage. He made his first appearance at Ipswich, where, in 1741, he performed the part of Aboan in Oroonoko, under the assumed name of Lyddal. His efforts were received with unbounded applause, and he next appeared at Goodman's-fields, where he acted Richard III., October 19, 1741; and such was the general admiration of his talents, that the other theatres were deserted, and the house in Goodman's-fields was nightly crowded with all the beauty, the fashion, and the taste of the town. This success was viewed with envy by his rival heroes, Quin and Cibber. By the influence of Sir John Barnard, an act of parliament was obtained to shut up the theatre in Goodman's-fields, so that Garrick, thus obliged to abandon a situation where he divided the profits with Giffard, the manager, made an engagement with Fleetwood, the patentee of Drury-lane, for 500*l*. a-year. Garrick passed to Dublin in the summer of 1742, and so prodigious were the numbers that crowded to witness his performances, that a contagious disorder broke out in the city, and was called Garrick's fever. In 1747 he became joint patentee of Drury-lane with Lacy, and in July 1749 he married mademoiselle Violetti, an Italian stage-dancer. In 1763 he went with his wife to Paris and Italy. He returned to London in April 1765. In 1769 he projected and conducted the jubilee at Stratford, in honour of Shakspeare. By the death of Lacy in 1773, the whole management of Drury-lane theatre devolved on Garrick; and now the fatigues of his situation were so great, and his infirmities were increasing so rapidly, that in June 1776 he left the stage, and disposed of his moiety to Sheridan, Linley, and Ford, for 35,000*l*. He was seized while at lord Spencer's with a fit, and was removed immediately to his house in the Adelphi, where he died three weeks after, on the 20th of January, 1779, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument has been erected to his memory. Mrs. Garrick survived her husband forty-three years, and died in 1822, in the ninety-seventh year of her age.

GARRIEL, or GARIEL, (Peter,) a priest of Montpellier in the seventeenth century. He wrote an account of Montpellier cathedral, 1631, 12mo; A Chronological View of the Governors of Provence; Series Præsulum Megalonensium et Montispell. ab 451 ad 1652, fol. He died in 1670.

GARSAULT, (Francis Alexander de,) a learned Frenchman, member of the Academy of Sciences, born in 1693. He died in 1778. He wrote the Anatomy of the Horse, translated from the English of Snap, 4to; Le nouveau parfait Maréchal; Le Guide du Cavalier; and Traité des Voitures.

GARTH, (Sir Samuel,) an eminent physician and poet, born in Yorkshire, and educated at Peter house, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1691. He settled in London, and was elected fellow of the College of Physicians in 1692. In a dispute between the physicians and the apothecaries about the establishment of dispensaries, he boldly supported the former, who with charitable zeal wished to administer gratuitous relief

to the poor. Irritated at the conduct of the apothecaries, who opposed the benevolent plans of the college, he ridiculed them in his Dispensary, which was first published in 1699, and which in a few months went through three editions. The sixth edition appeared in 1706, improved with episodes and inscriptions. In 1697 he spoke the annual Latin Harveian oration on St. Luke's day; and in this he showed himself an elegant and refined scholar, and an able and eloquent orator. He was one of the first who united to form the Kit-Cat club, in 1703, composed of above thirty noblemen and gentlemen pledged to support the succession of the Hanoverian family to the throne. In his politics, Garth was the friend of Marlborough and Godolphin, and on their disgrace he, though ridiculed by Prior, employed his pen to defend them. On the accession of George I. he was knighted, and was appointed king's physician in ordinary, and physician-general to the army. He died, after a short illness, on the 18th of January, 1718-19, and his remains were interred at Harrow-on-the-Hill. Besides his Dispensary, he published Claremont, on the villa of the duke of Newcastle, and other fugitive pieces, besides an edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses.

GARTHSHORE, (Maxwell,) an eminent physician, born in 1732, at Kircudbright, where his father was minister. At the age of fourteen he was placed with a surgeon-apothecary at Edinburgh, and studied at the university; after which he entered into the medical service of the army. In 1756 he settled at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, as successor to Dr. John Fordyce. In 1763 he removed to London, where he practised for nearly fifty years. He was physician to the British Lying-in-Hospital, and a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He died in 1812.

GARVE, (Christian,) a German metaphysician, born in 1742, at Breslau, in Silesia, and educated at Frankfort, Halle, and Leipsic. After filling the chair of philosophy at Leipsic for a short time, he returned to his native place, where he died in 1798. He wrote, among other works, On the Inclinations, a prize essay, crowned by the Academy of Berlin in 1769; Progr. Legendorum Philosophorum nonnulla et Exemplum, 4to; Remarks on the Writings of Gellert, 8vo; A Dissertation on the Union of Morals and Politics; Essays on various Subjects, 3 vols, 8vo; A Sketch of the most remarkable Principles of Moral Philosophy, from the time of Aristotle to the present day. He translated into German, Burke on the Sublime; Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy; and Smith's Wealth of Nations.

GARZI, (Lodovico,) a painter, born at Pistoia in 1640. He was instructed by Andrea Sacchi, and soon became one of the first painters of his day. His style resembled that of his rival, Carlo Maratti. There are several pictures by him at Rome; but his best work is the Assumption, at Pescia. He died in 1721.

GARZONI, (Tomaso,) an Italian writer, born in 1549, at Bagnacavallo, near Ferrara. He became a canon regular, and died in 1589. He was the author of several works; the chief of which is entitled La Piazza universale di tutti le Professioni del Mondo; it has gone through numerous editions.

GASCOIGNE, (Sir William,) chief justice under Henry IV., was born of a noble Norman family at Gawthorp, in Yorkshire, in 1350. He was made king's serjeant in 1398, and the next year judge of the Common Pleas, and in 1401 chief-justice of the King's Bench. He was commissioner to treat with those who had joined the rebellion of the earl of Northumberland; but when archbishop Scroop was taken in arms, he refused, at the repeated solicitation of Henry IV., to condemn him for treason, observing with undaunted firmness that neither the king nor his subjects could legally adjudge a bishop to death. He worthily asserted the dignity of his high office when the prince of Wales, determined to rescue one of his servants who was arraigned before the King's Bench, presumed to interrupt, and even to strike, the chief justice. Gascoigne instantly committed the prince to the custody of the King's Bench to await his father's pleasure. The king heard of the circumstance with becoming propriety, and thanked God "that he had given him a judge who knew how to administer, and a son who could obey, justice." This transaction is made immortal by the pen of Shakspeare. The venerable judge died soon after, on the 17th of December, 1413. He was twice married, and left a numerous family. The famous earl of Strafford, who was executed in the reign of Charles I., was one of his descendants.

GASCOIGNE, (George,) a poet, born, of an ancient family, at Walthamstow, in Essex. He studied at Cambridge, whence he removed to Gray's-inn, which he soon left for the army, and served in

Holland, where the prince of Orange gave him a captain's commission, which, upon a quarrel with his colonel, he resigned soon afterwards. On his return to England he became an attendant at court, and accompanied queen Elizabeth in some of her progresses, and wrote masques for her entertainment. He died at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in 1577. His poems have recently attracted much attention, by reason of their spirit and smoothness of versification.

GASPARINI, (Francesco,) born at Lucca about the year 1650, was one of the most celebrated vocal composers of the last century. His cantatas are esteemed among the finest of the kind that have ever been published, and his operas, of which he composed a great number, are scarcely exceeded by those of Scarlatti. He died in 1724. His printed works are, Cantate da Camera à Voce sola, Lucca, 1697; and a treatise entitled, L'Armonico prattico al Cimbola, regole per ben suonare il Basso, Venice, 1708.

GASPARINO, (Barzizzio, or Barzizza,) one of the early Italian scholars, and an eminent restorer of classical literature, was born in 1370, at Barzizza, near Bergamo, whence he derived his surname. He became a professor of belles-lettres at the university of Milan, in 1401; he then removed to Pavia, and continued there till 1406. He next passed some time at Venice; after which he was invited to the professorship of rhetoric in Padua, where he also taught moral philosophy. In 1418, Philip Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, summoned him to his capital, in order to open a public school of eloquence. He died in 1431. His Epistles form an epoch in the history of French printing. When two doctors of the Sorbonne, William Fichet and John de la Pierre, had engaged from Germany three printers, Gering, Crantz, and Friburger, to come to Paris in 1459, a printing-press was set up in the house of the Sorbonne, and Gasparino's Epistles were the first typographical production in France. The title was Gasp. Pergamensis (Bergomensis) Epistolæ, 4to, without date, but printed in 1470. All Gasparino's works were collected and printed by cardinal Furietti at Rome, 1723, 4to, with those of his son, GUINIFORTE, who was born at Pavia in 1406. He had not the same reputation for eloquence and elegance as his father; but he had studied the ancients with equal assiduity. He lectured at Novara on Cicero's Offices, and Terence's comedies; and Alphonso, king of Arragon, appointed him one of his council in 1432, and duke Philip of Milan made him his vicar-general. He died about 1459.

GASSENDI, GASSENDY, or GASSEND, (Peter,) a distinguished French philosopher and mathematician, born in 1592, at Chantersier, near Digne, in Provence. An uncommon precocity of talent led his parents, who were in narrow circumstances, to form well-grounded expectations of his future eminence. As soon as he was able to go to school at Digne, he rapidly outstripped all his fellow-students in every branch of science. After studying philosophy at Aix for two years, he returned to Digne, and at the age of sixteen was made teacher of rhetoric, and three years after he removed to Aix, where he became professor of philosophy. His Parodoxical Exercitations, against Aristotle's philosophy, gained the attention of Nicolas Peiresc, and of Joseph Walter, prior of Valette, and by their means he entered into orders, and gradually rose to the dignity of D.D., and to the wardenship of Digne church, where he continued for twenty years. In 1628, for the sake of extending his acquaintance with the learned, he visited Holland, and while he was there he wrote an elegant and judicious apology for his friend Mersenne, in reply to the censures of Robert Fludd, on the subject of the Mosaic philosophy. His reputation became so extensive, that in 1645 he was appointed regius professor of mathematics at Paris. In the discharge of this new office he unfortunately caught a cold, which rendered it advisable for him to revisit his native place. Here he was patronized by Valois, earl of Alais, and while residing under his roof he planned the life of his friend Peiresc. He quitted Digne in 1653, and in company with Francis Bernier, a physician, and Anthony Poller, his amanuensis, he returned to Paris, and lived in the house of his friend Monmor, master of the court of requests, at whose desire he undertook the life of Tycho Brahe, which appeared in 1654 with an account of Copernicus, Purbachius, and Regio-Montanus. His studious pursuits greatly enfeebled his constitution, and he gradually sunk under his complaints, and expired on the 22d of October, 1655, and he was buried in the church of St. Nicolas-des-Champs, at Paris. His papers were left to the care of his friend Monmor, who published them, together with the books printed

before, in 6 vols, fol., Leyden, 1658. Gassendi was the friend and correspondent of Kepler, Longomontanus, Snellius, Hevelius, Galileo, Bullialdi, Kircher, and other scholars, and to his genius, learning, and application, the modern improvements in philosophy are justly due. Gassendi's commentary on the tenth book of Diogenes Laertius is a signal proof of his erudition. With uncommon abilities for the task, he undertook to frame from Lucretius, Laertius, and other ancient writers, a consistent scheme of Epicurean doctrine, in which the phenomena of nature are immediately derived from the motion of primary atoms. But he was aware of the fundamental defect of this system, and added to it the important doctrine of a Divine superintending Mind, from whom he conceived the first motion and subsequent arrangement of atoms to have been derived, and whom he regarded as the wise governor of the world. He strenuously maintained the atomic doctrine in opposition to the fictions of the Cartesian philosophy, which were at that time obtaining great credit; and particularly asserted, in opposition to Des Cartes, the doctrine of a vacuum. On the subject of morals, he laboured to prove that the permanent pleasure, or indolence, of Epicurus, is perfectly consistent with the purest precepts of virtue.

GASSICOURT, (Charles Louis, Cadet de,) a French writer on natural history and chemistry, born in Paris, near the close of the last century. He was brought up for the bar, and published in early life several political treatises, among which was a pamphlet on the Theory of Elections, 1797, as well as an essay On the Private Life of Mirabeau. On the death of his father he devoted his time principally to the study of chemistry and physics, and published his New Dictionary of Chemistry, 1803, which was afterwards introduced into the Polytechnic school. In 1809 he followed the army into Austria, and wrote an account of the campaign. He organized the Board of Health, to which he was appointed reporting secretary. He died in 1823. He wrote a series of letters on London and the English Nation, and a treatise on the application of the Physical Sciences to Military Purposes. He also assisted in founding the Lyceum, afterwards the Athenæum, at Paris.

GASSION, (John de,) a French officer, born at Pau, in 1609. He served in the army under duke de Rohan, in favour of the Protestants, and under Gustavus of Sweden, whose guards he commanded in the German wars. On the death of Gustavus he returned to France, and fought under La Force. His valour was eminently displayed at the victory of Rocroi, (19th of May, 1643,) and he was made a marshal of France for his bravery at the siege of Thionville. He was afterwards in the wars of Flanders, and fell at the siege of Lens in 1647. He was buried in the Protestant church at Charenton. The marshal de Gassion was characterised as a military man by a daring courage and spirit of enterprise which overcame all obstacles. "Speculation," said he, "is a fine thing in the closet; but boldness and action are the requisites in war." Richelieu, on this account, so much confided in him, that when urged with difficulties in a plan, he used to say, "They will be removed by Gassion." The marshal himself, in answer to some representations that were made him by an officer on the impossibility of something he was going to undertake, replied, "I have that in my head, and at my side, which will overcome this supposed impossibility."

GAST, (John,) an historical writer, born in Dublin, in 1715, descended from a French Protestant family. He was educated at Dublin college, and after holding the curacy of St. John's he became rector of Arklow, which he exchanged, in 1775, for St. Nicholas, Dublin. He also obtained the archdeaconry of Glandelough, and the living of Newcastle, and died in 1788. He published in 1753 The Rudiments of Grecian History; a work of merit, for which the university of Dublin honoured him with the degree of D.D.; and A Letter from a Clergyman of the Irish Established Church to his Popish Parishioners.

GASTAUD, (Francis,) an ecclesiastic of Aix, in Provence, father of the Oratory, preacher in Paris, and afterwards a pleader in his native city. He supported the opinions of Quesnel, and acrimoniously attacked Girard and his friends. He died in 1732 at Viviers, whither he had been banished, and as he had insulted the bishop of Marseilles in his writings, he was denied the rites of sepulture. He wrote a Collection of Homilies on the Epistle to the Romans, &c. 2 vols, 12mo; a work of considerable merit, preceded by an excellent delineation of the character of St. Paul; also The Policy of the Jesuits Unmasked; a bitter invective against the order.

GASTRELL, (Francis,) an English

prelate, born at Slapton, in Northamptonshire, about 1662, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford. He was preacher at Lincoln's-inn, and Boyle's lecturer, and distinguished himself not only by his eloquence in the pulpit, but by his writings in defence of the Christian religion. In 1700 he took his degree of D.D. and became chaplain to Harley, speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1702 he was appointed canon of Christ church, Oxford. In 1711 he was chaplain to the queen, and in 1714 he was raised to the see of Chester, with permission to retain his canonry; but he resigned his preachership at Lincoln's-inn. As bishop, he refused to admit Peploe, vicar of Preston, to the wardenship of Manchester college, because he had not taken the degree of B.D. as the statutes required. The candidate had, indeed, been admitted to that degree by the archbishop, but Gastrell considered a metropolitan degree as nothing, till the interference of the court of king's bench decreed that the primate's qualification was sufficient. On this occasion the bishop received the solemn thanks of the university of Oxford. Though he disliked the arbitrary manners and haughty temper of Atterbury, he resolutely opposed the proceedings against him. He died in 1725. He is well known for his Considerations concerning the Trinity, and Remarks on the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, by Dr. Samuel Clarke, besides the Christian Institutes, or the Sincere Word of God, &c. first published in 1707, and his defence of the Christian Religion, against the deists, preached at Boyle's lectures, and afterwards digested into a continued discourse, 1699.

GATAKER, (Thomas,) a learned divine, descended from a Shropshire family, and born in 1574, in the parsonage house of St. Edmund, Lombard-street, where his father, an eminent Puritan divine, was minister. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and on the foundation of Sidney college, he was, on account of his great abilities, admitted one of the fellows. After being tutor and chaplain to the families of Ayloff and Sir William Cook, he was appointed, in 1601, preacher of Lincoln's-inn. In 1611 he married, and obtained the living of Rotherhithe. In 1620 he travelled into the Low Countries, and distinguished himself as an able preacher, and an active opponent of the popish tenets. As a writer he excited the public attention by his Discourse on the Nature and Use of Lots, a treatise historical and theological, 1619, 4to; and by his defence of it, 1623; and so high was his reputation, that on the removal of Dr. Comber, he was offered the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge, which his infirm health did not permit him to accept. Though confined to his chamber, he drew up his treatise De Nomine Tetragrammato, in defence of the common way of pronouncing the word Jehovah in England. This was printed in 1645, and was followed the next year by another discourse, De Diphthongis sive Bivocalibus; wherein he endeavours to show that there are no diphthongs, and that two vowels can never unite in such a manner as to form one syllable. Mr. John Saltmarsh having published a treatise, the preceding year, in defence of the Antinomian doctrine concerning free grace, Gataker in 1646 wrote an answer to it, entitled A Mistake, or Misconstruction removed, &c. In 1647 he recovered in strength so far as to be able to go to church, and he ventured into the pulpit, where in preaching he burst a vein in his lungs, the mischief of which was however prevented for the present, by letting blood. He soon after resumed his preaching; but this threw him again into a spitting of blood, which, though once more relieved by opening a vein, made the pulpit duty too dangerous. Yet he continued to administer the sacraments, and to give his usual short discourses at funerals suitable to the occasion. Being thus disabled from preaching, he supplied that defect as far as possible by publishing several learned works; most of which, besides others already mentioned, were printed among his Opera Critica, at Utrecht, in 1698, fol. He was one of the Assembly of Divines who met at Westminster, concerning justification, and other theological subjects; and though he declared strongly in favour of episcopacy, he signed the covenant, in obedience to the sense of the majority of his brethren. In 1648 he was the first of the forty-seven ministers who signed a remonstrance to the army and the general, against the design of trying the king, and both in private and in the pulpit he spoke against the prevailing tenets of the Independents. In 1653 he had a dispute with Lilly the astrologer. He was a sufferer by the violence of the times, yet when his parishioners refused to pay him the composition which they had agreed to in lieu of the tithes, he bore the

disappointment with patience, and turned his attention to literary pursuits. He died in 1654. As a critic and a writer he was highly respected, and Salmasius, Axenius, Colomies, and others, bear honourable testimony to his abilities. He was one of the divines who wrote Annotations on the Bible, especially on Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the Lamentations; and Calamy has observed that no commentator, ancient or modern, is entitled to higher praise. He wrote besides, Marcus Antoninus's Meditations, with a discourse on the Philosophy of the Stoics, and a Commentary, 1697.

GATAKER, (Charles,) son of the preceding, was born at Rotherhithe, about 1614, and educated at St. Paul's School, and at Sidney college, Cambridge, whence, after he had taken the degree of bachelor of arts, he went to Pembroke college, Oxford. About that time he became acquainted with Lucius lord viscount Falkland, who made him his chaplain. Afterwards, through the influence of the earl of Caernarvon, he became rector of Hoggeston, in Buckinghamshire, about 1647, and continued there till his death in 1680. He wrote several treatises upon Calvinistical principles, of which the following are the principal: The Way of Truth and Peace, or a Reconciliation of the holy Apostles St. Paul and St. James, concerning Justification, &c. 1669; An Answer to five captious Questions propounded by a Factor for the Papacy, by parallel questions and positive resolutions, London, 1673, 4to; The Papists' Bait, or their usual Method of gaining Proselytes Answered, London, 1674, 4to; Ichnographia Doctrinæ de Justificatione secundum Typum in Monte, London, 1681, 4to. He wrote likewise some Animadversions on Bull's Harmonia Apostolica, which are commonly cited by that writer under the name of Censura. In these Animadversions, Gataker endeavours to reconcile St. Paul with St. James by the distinction of a twofold justification, as respecting a twofold accusation, according to the different conditions of the covenant of works and the covenant of grace; for he maintains, that we are accused before God, either as sinners or as unbelievers; and that we are justified against the first accusation by faith alone, laying hold on the grace and righteousness of Christ; and against the second by works, and not by faith only, as these are the signs and evidences of our being true believers.

GATES, (Horatio,) a military officer, who distinguished himself in the American war, born in England in 1728. He entered the army at an early age, and served under the duke of Brunswick, and in the West Indies. He accompanied Braddock in his unsuccessful expedition against the French on the Ohio (1755), and after the peace (1763) he returned to England. He next sold his commission, went back to America, and purchased an estate in Virginia. On the breaking out of the American war he entered the service of the revolted colonists, and, after several encounters with the British troops, he compelled Burgoyne to surrender, with his whole army, at Saratoga (October 1777). Gates was afterwards signally defeated by lord Cornwallis (August 16, 1780) at Camden, in South Carolina, was tried by court-martial, and acquitted. In 1800 he quitted Virginia, after emancipating all his slaves, and removed to New York, where he was elected a member of the state legislature. He died in 1806.

GATTERER, (John Christopher,) a learned German, born in 1727 at Lichtenau, near Nuremberg, and educated at Altorf. In 1758 he was made professor of history at Göttingen, and held that office till his death, in 1789. He was well skilled in geography, chronology, heraldry, and the monograms and symbols of old diplomacy; and he wrote several valuable abstracts of universal history, for the use of his classes. He published, Elementa Artis Diplomaticæ Universalis, 4to, Göttingen, 1765; Handbuch der Universal Historie, 2 vols, 8vo, 1764-5; Stammtäfeln zur Weltgeschichte, 4to, 1790; Einleitung in die Synchronistische Universal Historie, 2 vols, 8vo, 1771, with chronological tables; Abriss der Chronologie, 1777; Handbuch der Neuesten Genealogie, 1772; Allgemeine Historische Bibliothek, 16 vols, 8vo.

GATTI, (Bernardo.) This painter, who was also called Sojaro, was born at Cremona. He was instructed by Correggio, and proved himself the best pupil of that master. His greatest work is the Cupola della Steccata at Parma, distinguished for peculiar sweetness of colouring, in which he has introduced a figure of the Virgin of surpassing beauty. He died in 1575.

GAUBIL, (Anthony,) a learned Jesuit missionary, long resident in China, born at Gaillac, in Languedoc, in 1689. He was sent to China in 1723, and devoted himself to the acquisition of the Chinese and Mantchoo languages with such success, that the learned natives were amazed at the extent and accuracy of his know-

ledge of their books and antiquities. He also made great progress in the mathematics and in astronomy; and he was commissioned by the emperor to instruct, at a college at Pekin, a number of young Mantchoos in Latin and Russian, to qualify them for diplomatic or commercial appointments. He was likewise commissioned to translate Russian state documents into Latin and Chinese. He wrote an Historical and Critical Treatise on the Chinese Astronomy; A Voyage from Pekin to Canton; A History of Genghis-khan and his Dynasty; (this work is highly commended by Gibbon;) A Description of Pekin; and he translated into French the Choo-King, a collection of the earliest traditions respecting the history of China. He also wrote a description of Pekin: he died in that city in 1759. He was a man of indefatigable industry. Many of his essays on China and the adjacent countries are inserted in the Lettres curieuses et édifiantes, which contain the description of the countries where the Jesuits have exercised their missionary labours.

GAUBIUS, (Jerome David,) an eminent German physician, born at Heidelberg in 1705, and educated partly among the Jesuits, and partly in the orphan-house at Halle, under the celebrated Franke. He became afterwards a pupil of Boerhaave, and a professor of medicine in the university of Leyden. He died in 1780. He wrote, De Solidis Humani Corporis Partibus; De Methodo concinnandi Formulas Medicamentorum; De Regimine Mentis, quod Medicorum est; in this work he describes the effects resulting from the empire of the body over the mind; Institutiones Pathologiæ Medicinalis; Oratio Panegyrica in Auspicium Sæculi tertii Academiæ Batavæ quæ Leydæ est; an excellent historical sketch of the rise and progress of the university of Leyden.

GAUDEN, (John,) an English prelate, born in 1605, at Mayfield, in Essex, where his father was vicar. He was educated at Bury St. Edmund's School, and at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1630 he obtained the vicarage of Chippenham, in Cambridgeshire, and afterwards the rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire. He was chaplain to lord Warwick, and he preached before the House of Commons with such acceptation, that the parliament presented him in the following year to the rich deanery of Bocking, in Essex, for the regular possession of which he obtained the collation of Laud, then a prisoner in the Tower. He submitted to the regulations of the parliament upon the abolition of the hierarchy, and he was one of the Assembly of Divines who met at Westminster; but his name was struck off the list, and that of Thomas Godwin was substituted for it. When preparations were made to try the king, he was one of those divines who boldly petitioned against it; and after the king's death he published a Just Invective against those who Murthered King Charles I. &c. His zeal was further manifested in printing the Icon Basilike, with a copy of the MS. of which, written by the unfortunate Charles, he had been entrusted; and though diligent search was made by the parliament for the publisher of that popular book, Gauden had the good fortune to escape discovery. In 1659 he published The Tears, Sighs, &c. of the Church of England, &c. in 4 books, fol.; and so highly approved were his services, that he was made, on the death of Brownrigg, preacher to the Temple, and bishop of Exeter. In 1662 he was removed to Worcester; but it is said that he was so disappointed at not being translated to the rich see of Winchester, that he died of a broken heart, in September the same year. Gauden is described by Clarendon, Burnet, Kennet, and others, as so inconstant and covetous of preferment, that he would follow any party, or subscribe to any opinions, to gain his ends. He wrote several tracts on the politics and theological disputes of the times.

GAUDENTIUS, (St.) was elected bishop of Brescia about the end of the fourth century. He was sent in 405 to Constantinople, with the legates of pope Innocent, to re-establish St. Chrysostom in his see, and to hold a general council. The time of his death is fixed by some at the year 410, and by others at 427. He wrote a life of his predecessor, Philaster, and letters and other pieces, which are inserted in the fifth volume of the Bibliotheca Patrum; but the most complete edition of his works was published at Brescia in 1738, by Paul Galeardi.

GAUDENZIO, (Paganini,) born in 1596, at Poschiavo, in the Grisons. He received his education at Rome, where he acquired celebrity as Greek professor, and afterwards at Pisa, where he filled the chair of belles-lettres. He wrote, Declamationes; Chartæ Palantes; Obstetrix Literaria; Academicum Instar.; De Philosophiæ apud Romanos Initio et Progressu, 4to. He died in 1648.

GAULLI, (Giovanni Battista,) a

painter, known also by the name of Baccicio, was born at Genoa in 1639. He studied at Rome, where he had the advice and recommendation of Bernini. His best work is in the great vault of the church del Gesu at Rome, in which he displays the grandeur of his composition, and the brilliancy of his colouring. He died in 1709.

GAULMIN, (Gilbert,) a French minor author, born in 1585, who gained a transient celebrity by haranguing in societies of beaux and ladies. He wrote, Notes and Commentaries on Psellus, and on Theodore Prodomus; Notes on the Treatise of an anonymous Rabbi, concerning the Life and Death of Moses; Remarks on the false Callisthenes; An edition of the Romance of Ismenus and Ismenias, in Greek and Latin; Poems, consisting of Epigrams, Odes, Hymns, and a Tragedy. He died in 1665.

GAULTIER, or GAUTHIER, (John Baptist,) a French ecclesiastic, born about 1685 at Louviers. He was appointed subdeacon of Evreux, but opposing the bull Unigenitus, was obliged to quit that diocese. He was afterwards befriended by De Langle, bishop of Boulogne, and by Colbert, bishop of Montpellier. In 1738 he went to Paris, where he devoted himself to study. He died in 1755. He wrote, Lettres Théologiques, contre le Système impie et Socinien des Pères Burruyer et Hardouin, 1756, 3 vols, 12mo; this book is the most esteemed of all that have been written against P. Berruyer; Les Jesuites convaincus d'Obstination à permettre l'Idolatrie dans la Chine; Pope's Essay on Man proved to be impious; Les Lettres Persannes convaincues d'Impiété.

GAULTIER, (Aloïsius Edouard Camille,) a benevolent Italian ecclesiastic, born in 1745. He settled in France, and devoted himself to the education of the young, for whom he composed several very useful and popular elementary works. At the Revolution he fled to Holland, and thence passed over to London, where he opened a school for the gratuitous education of the children of emigrants. He is said to have anticipated Lancaster and Bell in the adoption of the plan of mutual instruction, a system long in use among the Hindoos, and which was introduced into Europe in 1650, by Pietro della Valle. After the peace of Amiens, Gaultier returned to France, and propagated his improved system with untiring zeal. He died in 1818. His works were published in 6 vols, 12mo.

GAUPP, (John,) an able Protestant divine and mathematician, born at Lindau, in Suabia, in 1667, and educated at Ulm and Jena. After spending some time at different German universities, he visited Amsterdam and London. In 1693 he was ordained, and appointed in 1728 principal pastor of Lindau. He was a practical mechanic, as well as an able illustrator of the higher branches of science; and many of the instruments which he made use of were constructed by himself. He was the author of Gnomonica Mechanica Universalis; of various calendars, and calculations and descriptions of eclipses; of other philosophical treatises, and of sermons. He died in 1738.

GAUSSIN, (Jane Catharine,) a celebrated French actress, born in 1711, who, after enjoying for thirty years the public applause, retired from the theatre in 1763, from motives of religion. She excelled in tender characters, insomuch that La Harpe said of her, by a bold figure, that "she had tears in her voice." She died in 1767.

GAUTHEY, (Emilan Marie,) an eminent French civil engineer, born at Challon-sur-Saone in 1732. He studied under Perronet, and was elected member of the Academy of Sciences at Dijon. He projected the junction of the Saone and Loire, by means of a canal, and finished the great undertaking, called the Canal du Centre, in 1791. He accomplished other important works connected with internal navigation, especially the junction of the Saone, Doubs, and Yonne, by which an intercourse by water was effected between the Mediterranean and the ocean. He died in 1806.

GAUTIER DAGOTY, (James.) a painter, engraver, and anatomist, born at Marseilles, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, who gave out that he was the inventor of the art of taking impressions of engravings in colours. Leblon had preceded him in the process, with this difference, that he employed only three colours, while Gautier made use of four. The engravings, however, were in general so clumsily executed, that, except for anatomical plates, the process was laid aside for want of encouragement. Gautier died, at a very advanced age, in 1785. The colours employed by him were black, blue, yellow, and red, the only ones which he regarded as primitive.—His grandson, Edward, published in 1780 twelve engravings, executed by an improved process of a similar kind, from paintings in

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the gallery of the Palais Royal. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful. He died at Milan in 1784.

GAVESTON, (Piers,) son of a Gascon gentleman, is known in English history as the favourite of Edward II. In his elevation he was proud, overbearing, and cruel, and the barons rose up against him, and he was beheaded in 1312.

GAY, (John,) a very popular English poet, was born in 1688, near Barnstaple, in Devonshire, at the free-school of which place he acquired a taste for classical literature; but his parents, though of a respectable family, were in narrow circumstances, and they bound him apprentice to a silk-mercer in the Strand, in London. But the shop soon became his aversion, and in a few years his master, upon the offer of a small consideration, willingly consented to give up his indentures. Being thus released, he indulged himself in the cultivation of poetry, and was introduced to the wits of the day. Swift and Pope honoured him with their friendship; and to the latter he addressed the first-fruits of his muse, entitled Rural Sports, a Georgic, printed in 1711. The slenderness of his means, however, brought on a depression of spirits, which was soon removed by the benevolence of the duchess of Monmouth, who in 1712 appointed him her secretary, or rather domestic steward, with a handsome salary. In his prosperous fortunes he now essayed a bolder flight, and published his Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London; and the following year, at the instance of Pope, he formed the plan of his pastorals. Pope, in the subscription of the Hanover-club to his translation of the Iliad, had been ill used by Philips their secretary. The translator highly resented the affront, and, meditating revenge, intimated to Gay how facile would be the task of plucking the bays from this envied rival's brows. Gay immediately engaged in his friend's quarrel, and the result of his labour was his exquisite piece, entitled The Shepherd's Week, which appeared in 1714, with a dedication to lord Bolingbroke. In this series of pastorals the poet has represented rural life in its true character of poverty and rudeness, instead of the false colours of romance. In the mean time the most promising views opened to him at court, and the same year he was sent, as secretary, with the earl of Clarendon in his embassy to the court of Hanover. Queen Anne died in fifteen days after their arrival at Hanover, and this seemed the ruin of his hopes; but he paid his court to the new ministry, and attracted the notice of the princess of Wales by a well-timed compliment on her arrival in England. He next wrote his farce, The What-d'ye-call-it, which appeared upon the stage before the end of the season, and was honoured by the presence of the prince and princess. In 1716 he made a visit to his native county at the expense of lord Burlington, and repaid his lordship with a humorous account of the journey. The like return was made for Mr. Pulteney's favour, who took him in the following year to Aix, in France. Soon after his return from the continent, he introduced on the stage his Three Hours after Marriage, in the composition of which, though he had the assistance of his friends Pope and Arbuthnot, and though the two principal characters were acted by two of the best comedians at that time, Johnson and Mrs. Oldfield, the play was very ill received. In 1718 he accompanied Pope to lord Harcourt's seat, in Oxfordshire, where they united in narrating in beautiful lines the melancholy fate of two rustic lovers, who were killed in the neighbouring fields by lightning. In 1720 he again recruited his finances by a handsome subscription to his poems, printed in 2 vols, 4to; but the whole, amounting to 1000*l.*, was ventured and lost in the South-sea scheme. Secretary Craggs had made him a present of some stock, and he was worth at one time 20,000*l.*, but, neglecting to sell out, he lost the whole. This stroke had such an effect upon his spirits, that he almost sunk under it; and after languishing some time, he removed in 1722 to Hampstead, for the benefit of the air and waters; but, under the friendly advice of Dr. Arbuthnot, who constantly attended him, he gradually recovered. He then began to write his tragedy, called The Captives, which he had the honour of reading to the princess of Wales in 1724. Her royal highness also promised him further marks of her favour, if he would write some fables in verse for the use of the duke of Cumberland; which task he accordingly undertook, and published them in 1726, with a dedication to that prince, then only an infant. In November 1727 he produced his Beggar's Opera; which was received with unbounded applause, was acted in London for sixty-three successive nights, was renewed the next season with success, and spread into all the great towns of England, Scotland, and

Ireland. The ladies carried about with them the favourite songs of it in fans, and houses were furnished with it in screens. The fame of it was not confined to the author only: Miss Lavinia Beswick, who acted Polly, till then obscure, became at once the favourite of the town; her pictures were engraved, and sold in great numbers; her life was written; books of letters and verses to her were published, and pamphlets were made of her sayings and jests; and, to crown all, after being the mother of several natural children, she obtained the title and rank of a duchess by her marriage with Charles, third duke of Bolton. The play owed its favourable reception to the unpopularity of the court; and the resentment of the author, who refused the offer of the place of gentleman usher to the young princess Louisa, was sufficiently gratified. With a view to follow up his success with the public he produced a second part of the Beggar's Opera, with the title of Polly; but the court forbade its appearance on the stage, and Gay had the satisfaction of obtaining an unusually large subscription for its publication. To make his triumph complete, the duke and duchess of Queensberry embraced his cause, resigned their places at court to patronize him, and ever after made him an inmate at their splendid table. Thus raised to independence and comfort he began to improve The Wife of Bath, a play which had been received with indifference in 1714, but the second representation in 1729 was unsuccessful, and brought upon his spirits a severe fit of melancholy. In the delightful retirement of Amesbury, however, a seat of his noble patron, near Stonehenge, upon Salisbury-plain, he found lucid intervals enough to finish his opera called Achilles; and coming with the family to his grace's house in Burlington-gardens, to pass the winter, he gave that piece to the theatre. The week after he was suddenly seized with a violent inflammatory fever, which ending in a mortification of the bowels, in three days put a period to his life, December 11, 1732, in the forty-fourth year of his age. The corpse was brought from the duke's house to Exeter Change, in the Strand; whence, after lying in state, it was removed to Westminster Abbey, and interred in the South-cross-isle, against the tomb of Chaucer, near the place where his monument, with an inscription by Pope, is erected.

GAY VERNON, (Leonard,) a French ecclesiastic, born in the Limousin, in 1748. He adopted the principles of the Revolution with great earnestness, and in 1791 was made constitutional bishop of Upper Vienne, and was elected deputy from that department to the legislative assembly. He afterwards renounced his episcopal functions, and was sent as deputy to the Convention, and voted for the death of the king. He opposed Buonaparte under the consulate, lived in retirement under the Bourbons, and died at his estate near Limoges in 1822.

GAY VERNON, (Joseph,) brother of the preceding, born in 1760, was distinguished as a mathematician and a soldier. He fought in the Rhenish campaign in 1792, and narrowly escaped the guillotine under Robespierre, after whose fall he was appointed one of the first professors of the Polytechnic school. In 1812 he resumed active service in the army, and was made prisoner by the Prussians, on the capture of the fortress of Torgau. He refused to join Napoleon in 1815, and lived in retirement till his death in 1822. He wrote Traité élémentaire d'Art Militaire et de Fortification, 2 vols, 4to, which has been translated into English.

GAYOT DE PITAVAL, (Francis,) a French author, born at Lyons, in 1673. He wrote Causes Célèbres, 20 vols, 12mo, which, though interesting in some parts, is yet insipid in style, and inelegant in composition. Gayot was unfortunate in all his pursuits. He was successively an abbé, a soldier, and an advocate. He died in 1743.

GAYTON, (Edmund,) or as he sometimes styled himself, De speciosa villa, a humorous writer, was born in London, in 1609, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He lived for some time in London, and died at Oxford in 1666. Among his works are, Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixote, 1654, fol., which have been often reprinted, and are not without humour; The Art of Longevity, or a Dietetical Institution; Wit revived, or a New excellent Way of Divertisement, digested into most ingenious questions and answers, Lond. 1660, 12mo, published under the name of Asdryasdust Tossoffacan.

GAYWOOD, (Robert,) a celebrated English engraver, who lived about the year 1660. He adopted the style of his master, Wenceslaus Hollar, and excelled in portraits.

GAZA, (Theodore,) a very eminent promoter of the revival of letters in

Europe, born at Thessalonica, in 1398. Upon the invasion of his country by the Turks in 1429, he went into Italy, and applied himself at Mantua to the study of Latin, under the tuition of Victorino de Feltre, and was introduced to the patronage of cardinal Bessarion. He became professor of Greek at Sienna, and at Ferrara, where he was rector of an academy founded by himself. In 1455 he went to Rome, in consequence of an invitation from Nicholas V., with many other professors of the Greek language, to translate the Greek authors into Latin. Upon the death of Nicholas, in 1456, Gaza went to Naples, where he was honourably received by king Alphonsus, on whose death, in 1458, he returned to Rome, where his patron, cardinal Bessarion, soon after gave him a benefice in Calabria. He is said to have died, at Rome in 1478, in an agony of chagrin occasioned by the inadequacy of a recompense which Sixtus IV. offered him for a beautifully executed MS. which he had presented to that pontiff. He wrote, Grammaticæ Græcæ Libri quatuor; written in Greek, and printed first at Venice in 1495; afterwards at Basle in 1522, with a Latin translation of the first two books by Erasmus; Liber de Atticis Mensibus Græcè; Epistola ad Franciscum Philelphum de Origine Turcarum Græcè, cum Versione Leonis Allatii; translations from Latin into Greek of Cicero De Senectute, and De Somnio Scipionis; and translations into Latin of Aristotelis Libri novem Historiæ Animalium; de Partibus Animalium Libri quatuor; et de Generatione Animalium Libri quinque. Trapezuntius had translated Aristotle's History of Animals before Gaza; and though the latter had made great use of Trapezuntius's version, yet in his preface he boasted that he had neglected to consult any translations whatever; and declared, contemptuously, that his design was not to enter the lists with other translators, or to vie with those whom it would be so easy to conquer. Hence arose a quarrel between those two learned men. Gaza also translated into Latin, Aristotelis Problemata; Theophrasti Historiæ Plantarum Libri decem; Alexandri Problematum Libri duo; Æliani Liber de Instruendis Aciebus; J. Chrysostomi Homiliæ quinque de Incomprehensibili Dei Naturâ. Scaliger used to say, that "Of all those who revived the belles-lettres in Italy, there were not above three that he was inclined to envy. The first was Theodore Gaza, who was certainly a great and learned man, though he has committed some mistakes in his version of Aristotle's History of Animals; the second was Angelus Politianus; and the third was Picus of Mirandula." In another place, he calls him "doctissimus;" commends his grammar, and says, "that he ought to be ranked among the best translators of Greek authors into Latin." Huet observes, that, though in Gaza's translations some things might be better, and some entirely altered; yet, that upon the whole he should be glad if all translators would do as well, would exhibit the same fidelity, perspicuity, and elegance, that Gaza has displayed. He is with propriety recorded by Pierius Valerianus in his work "De Infelicitate Literatorum." In the controversy respecting Aristotle and Plato, Gaza defended the claims of the former.

GAZALI, surnamed Abou Hamed Mohammed Zein ed Deen al Thousi, a celebrated Mussulman doctor, born at Thous, in Khorasan, in 1058. Nezam Almulk made him professor of his college at Bagdat, but he relinquished this situation for the sake of embracing a life of studious retirement. He died in 1112. The most famous of his works is entitled Ahia ôloum ed Deen; or, The different Classes of the Sciences which relate to Religion.—He is to be distinguished from another Gazali, surnamed *Ali Ben Cosaibah*, who died A.H. 878, and was the author of a work entitled Estehathâth al Merahem; or, The Means of obtaining the Mercy of God.

GAZZOLI, (Benozzo,) one of the early painters, was born at Florence in 1400. He was instructed by Giovanni Angelico da Fiesole, and soon became eminent in portrait and landscape. In the dome of the great church at Pisa is his best work. He died in 1478.

GEBAUER, (George Christian,) a German lawyer and philologist, born at Breslau, in 1690. In 1717 he settled at Leipsic, and was appointed professor of Saxon feudal law. In 1734 he was appointed professor of law at Göttingen, where he died in 1773. His erudition was very great, and his works are numerous, and are highly esteemed.

GEBELIN, (Anthony, count de,) a learned historian and antiquary, born in 1727, at Lausanne, where his father was minister. He studied at Paris, and the first fruit of his assiduous application was his great work entitled Le Monde primitif, in which he traces the history of the moral and physical world with singular

ability. He died of the stone in 1784. He wrote also, Histoire de la Guerre des Cevennes, ou de la Guerre des Camisards, 1760, 3 vols, 12mo; L'Histoire Naturelle de la Parole, ou Précis de la Grammaire Universelle, 1776, 8vo; this forms a part of his Monde primitif; Dictionnaire étymologique et raisonné des Racines Latines, à l'Usage des jeunes Gens, 1780, 8vo; Devoirs du Prince et du Citoyen, a posthumous publication, which appeared in 1789, 8vo.

GEBER, (John,) an Arabian physician of the ninth century. He wrote a Commentary on Ptolemy's Syntaxis Magna, published at Nuremberg in 1533, and in his labours on alchemy obtained the praises of Boerhaave. His works contain much information, but are expressed in such affected jargon, that Dr. Johnson has derived the word Gibberish from the cant of Geber and his followers. His works are, Astronomy, in nine books, three books on Alchymy, Flos Naturarum, Chymica, &c.

GEBHARDI, (John Louis Levin,) a German historical writer, born at Brunswick in 1699, and educated at Helmstadt and Jena. In 1723 he was appointed professor of theology, logic, and philology at Luneburg, and held those offices for twenty-three years. In 1746 he was appointed professor of history. He died in 1764. His great work is entitled Universal Genealogy; it is written in German, and was published in 1730-31, in 3 vols, fol. He also wrote Historical and Genealogical Memoirs, 3 vols, 8vo, 1749, and 1762.

GED, (William,) an ingenious artist and goldsmith of Edinburgh, who invented a plate for printing whole pages, instead of using a type for every letter, a process now called stereotype. This had first been practised by the Chinese and Japanese in blocks of wood, as employed by Coster, the European inventor of this simple method. In the prosecution of his plan, Ged applied to the university of Cambridge, in conjunction with some others, to print Bibles and Prayer-books after the new method; but by the ill conduct of his partners, the unfortunate adventurer was ruined. He returned to Scotland in 1733, and gave a specimen of his plan by the publication of Sallust, in 1744. He died in 1749.—His son James, who had joined him in the Cambridge speculation, became a rebel in 1745, but was pardoned and released in 1748, and died in Jamaica, where he had gone to settle with one of his brothers as printer.

GEDDES, (James,) a Scotch advocate, born in 1710, in the shire of Tweedale. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and was rapidly advancing in the profession of the law, when he was cut off in his fortieth year. He wrote An Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato, Glasgow, 1748, 8vo.

GEDDES, (Michael,) a learned divine, educated at Edinburgh. He was for some years chaplain to the Lisbon factory, where the Inquisition interrupted his ecclesiastical labours, and obliged him to return to England. He received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Oxford, and was made chancellor of Sarum. He wrote, A History of the Church of Malabar; The Church History of Æthiopia; Miscellaneous Tracts against Popery, 3 vols, 8vo; and The Council of Trent no Free Assembly. He died in 1715.

GEDDES, (Alexander,) a divine of the Romish Church, born at Ruthven, in Bamffshire, in 1737, and educated at a village school in the Highlands, and removed in 1758 to the Scottish college at Paris. He became in 1764 priest of a Roman Catholic congregation in Angusshire, and the next year chaplain in lord Traquair's family. In 1769 he was minister at Auchinhalrig, in Bamffshire, and ten years after he obtained the degree of LL.D. at Aberdeen, and then removed to London, and officiated in Duke-street chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and in the imperial ambassador's chapel. He began in 1782 his translation of the Bible, of which he published a Prospectus in 4to, 1786, with an appendix 1787 addressed to bishop Lowth. The first volume appeared in 1792, under the auspices of lord Petre, as far as the end of the book of Joshua; but so severe was the opposition made to the work, that the bishops of his persuasion suspended him from his ecclesiastical functions. Regardless of the public displeasure, he published his second volume in 1797, but in language still more exceptionable, so that he found it necessary to defend himself against the attacks and reproaches of his opponents and of critics by his Critical Remarks in 1800. He died in 1802. He was irritable, petulant, and vindictive, though possessed of learning. He wrote also an Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain; a translation of the Satires of Horace; and a version of the Psalms.

GEDIKE, (Frederic,) a useful writer on improved methods of education, born in 1754 at Boberow, in Brandenburg,

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where his father, who died when young Gedike was only nine years old, was minister. He was educated first under the care of Dr. Steinhart, director of the Orphan Asylum at Züllichau, and afterwards at the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He was subsequently made rector of the Friedrichwerder gymnasium at Berlin. He introduced many judicious improvements into the system of national education in Prussia, and wrote numerous elementary works for schools. He also translated into German some Dialogues of Plato, and edited, with learned notes, Pindar, Horace, and the Philoctetes of Sophocles. He died in 1803.

GEDOYN, (Nicholas,) a French writer, born at Orleans in 1667. He studied at Paris, and was a Jesuit for ten years; but he returned to the world, and, as the friend and favourite of Ninon de l'Enclos, he figured as a man of wit and letters. He was a member of the French Academy, and of that of Belles-Lettres, and in 1732 he was made abbot of Notre-dame de Beaugency. He is chiefly known for his translations of Quintilian and of Pausanias. He died in 1744.

GEER, (Charles de,) a Swedish naturalist, born in 1720, descended from a noble Dutch family, and educated at Utrecht and at Upsal under Linnæus. He acquired much property by the introduction of new machines in the iron works of Dannemora, and by an apparatus for drying corn by artificial heat. He was in 1761 made marshal of the court, and knight of the Polar star, and a baron. He wrote Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes, 7 vols, 4to; On the Procreation of Insects; and Papers on the Transactions of the Academies of Stockholm and Upsal. He died in 1778.

GEIER, (Martin,) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Leipsic, in 1614. He became professor of Hebrew, and member of the ecclesiastical council at his native place, where he died in 1681. He wrote Latin Commentaries on the Old Testament; and a treatise On the Mourning of the Hebrews, published at Amsterdam, in 3 vols, fol. 1695 and 1696.

GEILER, or GEYLER, (John,) or, as by some called, GAYLER KEISERSPERGIUS, an eminent Swiss divine, born in 1445, at Schaffhausen, and educated at Keyserberg, Fribourg, and Basle. He settled at Strasburg, where he officiated for thirty-three years with great reputation. He died in 1510. His works were published in 6 vols, 4to.

GEINOZ, (Francis,) member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, was born at Bulle, in the canton of Friburg, in 1696. He assisted a considerable time in the Journal des Savants, and was censor royal of books. He died at Paris in 1752, while engaged in a new edition of Herodotus, corrected from the MSS. in the king's library.

GELASIUS, the elder, nephew of Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, by whom he was consecrated bishop of Cæsarea in 380. Of his works, there are extant only some fragments, explanatory of the Apostles' Creed, and of the Traditions of the Church. He died in 394.

GELASIUS, of Cyzicus, also bishop of Cæsarea, flourished about the year 476. He compiled a history of the Nicene Council, in three books, partly from an old manuscript of Dalmatius, archbishop of Cyzicus, and from other authorities. It was published at Paris, Gr. and Lat. 1559.

GELASIUS I., bishop of Rome, succeeded Felix II. in 492. He was engaged in the disputes between the Eastern and Western Churches; and particularly contended with Euphemius, patriarch of Constantinople, about the name of Acacius, which the latter refused to expunge from the sacred list. He died in 496.

GELASIUS II., a Campanian by birth, was raised to the pontificate on the death of Felix II., in 1118. He was ejected from his see by Cencio Frangipani, consul of Rome, and by the influence of the emperor Henry V., and after in vain endeavouring to regain the popedom, he retired to the monastery of Clugny, in France, where he died in 1119, and was succeeded by Calixtus II.

GELDENHAUR, (Gerard,) commonly called *Gerard of Nimeguen*, an eminent German writer, was born in 1482, at Nimeguen, and educated at Deventer (where he had for his instructor Alexander Hegius, the preceptor of Erasmus) and at Louvain. In 1517 his skill in Latin versification obtained for him the laurel crown from the emperor Maximilian I. He afterwards became chaplain and secretary to Philip of Burgundy, bishop of Utrecht, and natural son of Philip the Good. In 1526 he embraced the tenets of Luther, and wrote in defence of them, much to the chagrin of Erasmus, with whom he had contracted an early intimacy. He wrote, Historia Batavica; Historiæ suæ Ætatis, lib. vii.; Descriptio Insulæ Batavorum; Catalogus Episcoporum Ultrajectinorum; Epistolæ Zelandiæ; De Viris illustribus Inferioris Ger-

maniæ; and several controversial pieces. He died in 1542.

GELDER, (Arnold de,) a painter, born at Dort in 1645. He was at first the pupil of Samuel Van Hoogstraten, and afterwards attended the school of Rembrandt at Amsterdam. Here he remained two years, and at the expiration of that period had become such a proficient in the art, as to be considered little inferior to his master. He died in 1727.

GELEE, (Claude.) See CLAUDE of LORRAINE.

GELENIUS, (Sigismund,) a learned German, born at Prague about 1498. He visited Italy, and studied Greek under Marcus Musurus, and in his return to Germany he went through Basle, and became acquainted with Erasmus, who recommended him to Frobenius, who employed him in superintending many Hebrew, Greek, and Latin works then in the press; and in this employment he continued till his death, in 1554, or 1555. He made Latin translations of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Appian, Philo, Josephus, Origen, and others; and he published an improved edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, and a dictionary in four languages, Greek, Latin, German, and Sclavonian; after which, he wrote annotations on Livy and Pliny, and gave an edition of Arnobius. Bayle, who seems to dwell with delight upon the contemplation of Gelenius's private character, says, "that his disregard for riches and honours was extraordinary." The employments which were offered him in other places could not tempt him to quit his peaceful situation at Basle. According to De Thou, he struggled all his life with poverty.

GELL, (Sir William,) a classical antiquarian, born in 1777, and educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards fellow. In 1803, on his return from a mission to the Ionian Islands, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1820 he was appointed chamberlain to queen Caroline, and not long afterwards went to Italy, where he spent the remainder of his life, residing partly at Rome, and partly at Naples, where he died in 1836. He wrote, The Topography of Troy and its Vicinity, illustrated and explained by drawings and descriptions, 1804, fol.; The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca; The Itinerary of Greece, with a Commentary on Pausanias and Strabo, and an account of the monuments of antiquity at present existing in that country; The Itinerary of the Morea; Pompeiana, or Observations upon the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii; Attica, 1817; Narrative of a Journey in the Morea; and, The Topography of Rome.

GELLERT, (Christian Furchtegott,) a very popular German poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1715 at Haynichen, near Freyberg, in Saxony, where his father was a minister. He was educated at Meissen, (where he formed a lasting intimacy with Rabener and Gärtner,) and at the university of Leipsic, where he studied theology; but he soon afterwards gave up his clerical profession, and devoted himself entirely to tuition. In 1747 he published his Consolations for Valetudinarians. In 1751 he was made professor extraordinary of philosophy at Leipsic. He died in 1769. Frederic II. and prince Henry were very partial to him, notwithstanding his habitual shyness. His Fabeln und Erzählungen, his Sacred Odes and Songs, and his Letters, have been much admired. His works, Sämmtliche Werke, form part of the Karlsruher Deutscher Classiker, 1823-26. His fables and letters have been translated into French, 5 vols, 8vo. His Moral Lessons were published in English, in 1805, 3 vols, 8vo. His melancholic temperament bore a strong resemblance to that of the amiable and gifted Cowper.

GELLERT, (Christlieb Ehregott,) elder brother of the preceding, born in 1713, was distinguished as a metallurgist. He studied at Meissen, and at Leipsic. In 1753 he was nominated counsellor-commissary of the mines of Saxony; in 1764 administrator in chief of founderies and forges at Freyberg; in 1765 professor of metallurgy at the Academy of Mines in that city; and at length, in 1782, effective counsellor of mines. He introduced important improvements in the process of separating metallic substances by amalgamation. He died in 1795.

GELLI, (Giambattista,) an eminent Italian writer, of extraordinary mental powers, born of mean parents, at Florence, in 1498, and was brought up to the occupation of a tailor, which he followed till his death. Such, however, was his application, that he acquired a knowledge of languages, and especially of Latin. His principal excellence was in his native tongue, and he acquired the highest reputation by the purity of his style. He was acquainted with all the learned men of Florence, and was chosen a member of the Academy degli Umidi; and the city made him one of their burgesses. He died in 1563. He wrote, Dialoghi, 4to,

a title which he afterwards altered to I Capricci del Bottaio; La Circe, which has been translated into Latin, French, and English, the last by Barker, London, 1599, 12mo; Le Lettioni nell' Academia Fiorentina, which are dissertations upon the poems of Dante and Petrarch; Ragionamento sopra le Difficulta del Mettere in Regole la nostra Lingua; these are letters upon the Inferno of Dante, an author whom he greatly admired.

GELLIBRAND, (Henry,) professor of astronomy at Gresham College, born in London, in 1597, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He took orders, and became curate of Chiddingstone, in Kent; but having conceived a strong inclination for mathematics, by hearing one of Sir Henry Savile's lectures in that science, he relinquished clerical duty, and on the death of his father returned to Oxford, where he prosecuted his mathematical studies with uncommon diligence. Here he attracted the notice of Briggs, then lately appointed Savilian professor of geometry, who recommended him to the trustees of Gresham College, as a fit successor to Gunter in the professorship of astronomy. He was elected January 22, 1627. Briggs dying in 1630, before he had finished his Trigonometria Britannica, recommended the completing and publishing of that work to Gellibrand. While he was engaged in this task, his servant, William Beale, by his encouragement, published an almanac for the year 1631, in which the Popish saints, usually put into our calendar, and the Epiphany, Annunciation, &c. were omitted; and the names of other saints and martyrs, mentioned in the Book of Martyrs, were placed in their room, as they stand in Fox's calendar. This gave offence to Dr. Laud, who, being then bishop of London, cited both Gellibrand and Beale into the high-commission court. But when the cause came to a hearing, it appeared that other almanacs of the same kind had formerly been printed; on which plea they were acquitted by archbishop Abbot and the whole court, Laud only excepted; which was afterwards made one of the articles against him at his own trial. Gellibrand completed Briggs's work in 1632; and had it printed by Adrian Vlacq, at Gouda, in Holland, in 1633, fol. It was entitled Trigonometria Britannica, sive de Doctrinâ Triangulorum, Libri duo, &c., fol. Gellibrand, however, though an industrious mathematician, had not sufficient sagacity to abandon the Ptolemaic for the Copernican system. He wrote several works tending to the improvement of navigation, which would probably have been further advanced by him, had his life been continued longer; but he was prematurely carried off by a fever in 1636, in his thirty-ninth year, and was buried in the church of St. Peter-le-Poor, in Old Broad-street, London. He wrote, An Appendix concerning Longitude, 1633, reprinted in Harris's Voyages; A Discourse Mathematical, on the Variation of the Magnetic Needle: together with the admirable diminution lately discovered, 1635; An Institution Trigonometrical, explaining the dimensions of plane and spherical triangles, by sines, tangents, secants, and logarithms, &c.; and A Latin Oration in praise of the Astronomy of Gassendus.

GELLIUS, AULUS, was born at Rome in the beginning of the second century, in the reign of Trajan. He studied grammar under Sulpitius Apollinaris, and rhetoric under Titus Castritius, Cornelius Fronto, and Antonius Julianus. He went early to Athens, where he lived on terms of familiarity with Calvisius Taurus, Peregrinus Protus, and the celebrated Herodes Atticus; there also he studied philosophy under Phavorinus, and began his Noctes Atticæ. After traversing the greater part of Greece he returned to Rome, where he applied himself to the law, and was appointed a judge. His Attic Nights contain a curious collection of observations on a variety of subjects, and are valuable for preserving many facts not elsewhere to be found. Of the twenty books of the Noctes Atticæ all are extant, except the eighth and the beginning of the seventh. They were printed for the first time at Rome in 1469; the most valuable editions are, the Bipont., 2 vols, 8vo, 1784; that of Gronovius, 4to, 1706; and that of Lion, 2 vols, 8vo, Göttingen, 1824. The work has been translated into English by Beloe, 3 vols, 8vo, London, 1795; and into French, by Douzé de Verteuil, 3 vols, 12mo, Paris, 1776, 1777. The Delphin edition, by Proust, appeared in 1681, 4to.

GELON, king of Syracuse, first distinguished himself in arms under Hippocrates, king of Gela. At the death of that prince he seized upon the sovereignty of Gela (B.C. 491), and soon after made himself master of Syracuse. Fixing in this city the seat of his power, he added to its inhabitants by the dispeopling of Camarina, and extending its territories by conquests over the neighbouring people. When Xerxes invaded Greece, the Car-

thaginians sent a very formidable army, amounting, it is said, to 300,000 men, into Sicily, under Hamilcar, where they were attacked by Gelon, near Himera, and entirely defeated (B.C. 480). Gelon had hitherto governed Syracuse under the title of prætor alone; but after this success the people by acclamation hailed him there as king, and passed a decree settling the crown after his death upon his brothers Hiero and Thrasybulus. They caused a statue of him to be erected in the simple garb of a citizen; which had the singular fate of being spared at the time when all the other statues of Syracusan kings were condemned to be melted down, at the recovery of liberty under Timoleon. He died about B.C. 478.

GEMELLI CARRERI, (John Francis,) a celebrated voyager, and writer of travels, born at Naples in 1651. He made a tour through Europe in 1683, of which he published a relation in one volume. In 1693 he undertook a voyage round the world, which he completed in 1698; and of this he published an account, under the title of Giro del Mondo, in 1700, in 6 vols, 12mo, which was several times re-edited, and was translated into French and English. He is said to have made the circuit of the globe in five years and a half.

GEMIGNANO, (Vincenzio di San,) a painter, born at San Gemignano, in Tuscany, in 1490. He was instructed by Raphael, and was by that great master employed at several works in the Vatican. He died in 1530.

GEMINIANI, (Francesco,) a fine performer on the violin, and a distinguished composer, born at Lucca, about 1666. He was the pupil of Lunati, Scarlatti, and Corelli. In 1714 he came to England, and two years after published twelve sonatas, a Violino, Violone, e Cembalo, which he performed before George I., while Handel accompanied him on the harpsichord. In 1727 the earl of Essex procured him the offer of the place of master and composer of the state music in Ireland; but this, not being tenable by one of the Romish communion, he declined. He afterwards converted six of Corelli's solos, and as many of his sonatas, into concertos for a band; he also published six concertos of his own composition, and many other pieces. Geminiani had, unfortunately for himself, a great passion for purchasing pictures, which, to supply his wants, he afterwards sold at a loss. His second set of solos, commonly called his French Solos, appeared in 1739; his third set in 1741. In 1742 he printed his Guida Armonica, o Dizionario Armonico, being a sure Guide to Harmony and Modulation, &c. His next work was a Treatise on Good Taste, and Rules for playing in Good Taste; which was followed by his Art of Playing on the Violin, 1748. Soon after this period he went to Paris, where he staid some time, and had his concertos newly engraved. He returned in 1755 with these, and some old pictures, the latter of which were his favourite topics of conversation. About 1756 he published a very singular composition, called The Enchanted Forest, in which he vainly endeavoured to represent by mere sound all the events of the fine episode in the thirteenth canto of Tasso's Jerusalem. His other works were two books of Harpsichord Pieces, and two books on the Art of Accompaniment. In 1761 he went over to Ireland to visit his pupil Dubourg, who had been made master of the king's band in Ireland upon Geminiani's refusing it, and who always had for him an affectionate esteem. It is supposed that his death was accelerated there the next year, by the loss of an elaborate treatise on music, which he had been many years compiling, and which, by the treachery of a female servant, was conveyed out of his room, and could never be recovered. Surviving this loss but a short time, he died at Dublin in 1762, at the age of ninety-six. Dr. Burney sums up Geminiani's character by saying, that "he was a great master of harmony, and very useful to our country in his day; but though he had more variety of modulation, and more skill in diversifying his parts, than Corelli, his melody was even inferior, and there is frequently an irregularity in his measures and phraseology, and a confusion in the effect of the whole, which gives to each of his compositions the effect of a rhapsody, or extemporaneous flight, rather than a polished and regular production." He allows, however, that his sixth concerto of the second set is the most perfect and pleasing composition of the kind.

GEMINUS, or GEMINIE, (Thomas,) a painter and engraver, a native of England, where he lived about the year 1540. He published a translation of Vesalius on Anatomy, which he illustrated with engravings on copper taken from the original wooden cuts of the first edition which appeared in Padua. This work Geminus dedicated to Henry VIII. He also published an illustrated work on Midwifery.

GEMISTUS, (George,) an eminent Greek philosopher, called also Pletho, born at Constantinople in 1390. He was a zealous Platonician, and a strenuous defender of the Greek church against the Latins. He was the first Greek who gave occasion to the revival of Platonism in Italy, where he made many illustrious converts, and was the means of laying the foundation of a Platonic academy at Florence. He afterwards returned to Greece, where he died at the advanced age of nearly one hundred and one years. He wrote, Explanation of the Magic Oracles of Zoroaster; in this he gives an elegant compendium of the whole Platonic philosophy; On the Virtues; On the difference between the Platonic and Aristotelian Philosophy; Natural Arguments concerning God. He had a profound acquaintance with Grecian history, as appears by his De iis quæ post Pugnam ad Mantineam gesta sunt, printed with the Venice edition of Herodian, 1503, fol., and with the Aldus Xenophon of the same year.

GEMMA, (Reinier,) sometimes called Gemma Frisius, a Dutch physician, born at Dockum, in Friesland, in 1508. He was medical professor at Louvain, where he died in 1555. He was esteemed one of the best astronomers of his age; and wrote several works on that science, and other branches of mathematics, among which the principal are, Methodus Arithmeticæ; Demonstrationes Geometricæ de Usu Radii Astronomici; De Astrolabio Catholico Liber.—His son, Cornelius, born at Louvain in 1535, became royal professor of medicine in his native place in 1569, through the appointment of the duke of Alba; but he died a few years afterwards of the plague, in 1577.

GEMMA, (Giambattista,) a physician of Venice, who studied under Trincavelli. He was physician to Sigismond III. king of Poland and Sweden. He died in 1581. He wrote Methodus rationalis curandi Bubonis, &c. Gratz, 1584; Venice, 1602, 8vo. This work contains a description of the plague that desolated Venice in 1575 and 1576.

GENDRE. See Legendre.

GENDRON, (Claude Deshais,) a celebrated French physician, born at Beauce in 1663. He was physician to the duke of Orleans, regent of France. He acquired great celebrity by his skill in the cure of cancers, and disorders of the eyes. He died in 1750, at Auteuil, near Paris, in the house which had formerly belonged to his friend Boileau. He wrote, Recherches sur la Nature et la Guérison du Cancer, Paris, 1700, 12mo.

GENEBRARD, (Gilbert,) a celebrated Benedictine of the order of Cluny, born at Riom, in Auvergne, in 1537. He studied at Paris, where he learned Greek under Turnebius, philosophy under Carpentier, and theology under Claude de Saintes. His application was incessant, and his progress was rapid in the different branches of learning and science, particularly in the learned languages and theology. In 1563 he was admitted to the degree of doctor of divinity by the college of Navarre, and was afterwards appointed regius-professor of the Hebrew language. This post he filled for thirteen years with distinguished reputation, and had, among other eminent disciples, the celebrated Francis de Sales, who was accustomed to glory in having enjoyed the instructions of so great a master. He was also preferred to the priory of St. Denys de la Chartre, at Paris, and to the priory of Semur in Burgundy. In 1576 he was so incensed at being disappointed in his expectations of obtaining the bishopric of Lavaur, by the intrigues of the president De Pibrac, that he became thenceforth hostile to the court, and joined the party of the league. The writings which he published against those who supported the measures of the court and the reformed religion were uncommonly bitter and furious. They were so congenial, however, with the spirit of the league, that the duke de Mayenne, the head of that body, nominated the author to the archbishopric of Aix, to which he was consecrated in 1593. Here he still continued his hostility to the court, and declaimed in his sermons against the king, even when the cause of his own party was become hopeless. When the league was finally broken, and the whole kingdom had submitted to Henry IV., Genebrard retired to Avignon, where he published a treatise De Sacrarum Electionum Jure, ad Ecclesiæ Romanæ Redintegrationem; in which he maintained that the elections of bishops belong of right to the clergy and people, and argued acutely, but at the same time violently and abusively, against the nominations of kings and princes. For publishing this book he was prosecuted before the parliament of Aix, who in 1596 decreed that it should be burnt by the hands of the common executioner, and, after depriving the author of his see, condemned him to banishment from the kingdom, prohibiting his return to it on pain of

death. Afterwards they permitted him to retire to his priory at Semur, where he died in 1597, and the following verse was inscribed upon his tomb :—

" Urna capit cineres, nomen non orbe tenetur."

He wrote, among other works, A Sacred Chronology, 8vo; Notes upon the Scripture; A Commentary upon the Psalms, 8vo, in which he particularly applies himself to reconcile the Hebrew text with the vulgar Latin; A Translation of the Canticles into Iambic Verse; An Introduction to the Reading of Hebrew and the other Eastern Languages without Points; Notes upon the Hebrew Grammar. He published an edition of Origen's Works, with a Latin version, 1578; and a translation into French of The Works of Josephus, in 2 vols, 8vo.

GENESIUS, (Josephus,) one of the Byzantine historians, who flourished about 940, and, by order of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, wrote a history of Constantinople, in four books, from Leo the Armenian, to Basilius the Macedonian. It was printed, in a very careless manner, at Venice, in 1733, by Pasquali, in the 23d volume of his edition of the Byzantine historians.

GENEST, (Charles Claude,) a French poet and philosopher, born at Paris in 1639. In his youth he resolved to go to the Indies to seek his fortune; but the ship in which he sailed being taken by the English, he was brought to London, where he supported himself for some time by teaching French. On his return to France, he was made preceptor to mademoiselle de Blois, afterwards duchess of Orleans, to whom he became almoner. He was next appointed secretary to the duke of Maine, and was presented by Louis XIV. to the abbacy of St. Vilmer, in the diocese of Boulogne. He entered the French Academy in 1698, and died in 1719. He wrote, Principes de Philosophie, 1716, 8vo; an indifferent poetical exposition of the philosophy of Des Cartes; Occasional Pieces of Poetry; and A Dissertation upon Pastoral, in prose. He also wrote four tragedies, two of which, Penelope and Joseph, were much admired.

GENET, (Francis,) a French prelate and casuist, born at Avignon, in 1640. He was at first a disciple of Scotus, but afterwards became zealously attached to the philosophy and theology of Aquinas. He also applied to the study of the canon law, and was admitted to the degree of doctor in civil and canon law at Avignon. He wrote, Morale de Grenoble, in 6 vols, 12mo. It has undergone various impressions, of which the best was published in the year 1715, in 8 vols, 12mo. A Latin translation of it was published in 1702, by the abbé Genet, the author's brother. Soon after its publication pope Innocent XI. created the author canon and prebendary of the cathedral church at Avignon; and in 1685 appointed him bishop of Vaison. He died in 1702.

GENGA, (Girolamo,) a painter, born at Urbino, in 1476. After studying for several years under Luca Signorelli of Cortona, he became the fellow student of his townsman, Raffaelle, at the school of Perugino, and contracted with that prince of painters a lasting friendship. He excelled in perspective and architecture, and was employed by the duke of Urbino to paint the scenery of his theatre. He afterwards painted at Rome, Florence, and Sienna, and in the church of Santa Caterina, in the last-named city, is his great picture of the Resurrection. He died in 1551.

GENGA, (Bartolomeo,) son of the preceding, born at Cesena in 1518, became eminent as an architect. He was employed by the duke of Urbino in the construction of various edifices and public works; and was invited by the grand master of Rhodes to superintend the fortifications of Malta, where he died in 1558.

GENGIS KHAN, sovereign of the Moguls and Tartars, and whose original name was Temugin, was the son of a Mogul chief, named Pisoucay, or Yesoucay, and was born in 1164, at Blun Yulduck, in Tartary. When he was in his fourteenth year his father died; and his dominions were immediately afterwards invaded by the neighbouring princes, before whom he was compelled to retreat, and to take refuge under the protection of Oungh, better known by the name of Prester John, the khan of the Keraites, with whom he remained for many years, and whose daughter he received in marriage. After some time he quitted the court of his father-in-law, who marched against him, but was signally defeated, (1202,) and was deprived by him of his dominions. After a series of brilliant successes, he was at length (1205) proclaimed sovereign of the Moguls and Tartars. In 1210 he invaded China, the northern provinces of which he annexed to his empire in 1213, after having married a daughter of the emperor, and taken the city of Pekin. In 1218 he

inflicted signal chastisement upon Mohammed Koth-bed-deen, king of Carizme, who had caused some Mogul ambassadors and merchants to be murdered at Otrar, on the Jaxartes. Against this powerful prince Gengis Khan marched with an incredibly numerous host, and compelled him to retreat. He afterwards sacked the city of Balkh, subdued Khorasan, conquered successively the several provinces of Persia, and reduced the most fertile regions of Asia. In 1225 he defeated the king of Tangut, but was suddenly cut off, on the 24th of August, 1227, just as he was entering the borders of China, against the southern provinces of which he was marching with designs of conquest. His vast dominions were divided between his three sons. His code of laws, entitled Isa Gengis Khani, is still known in Asia.

GENLIS, (Stéphanie Félicité Ducrest de Saint Aubin, countess de,) distinguished for her literary acquirements, and for the inexhaustible fecundity of her pen, was born at Champcéri, near Autun, in Burgundy, in 1746, of a respectable family in moderate circumstances. At seven years of age she was received as a canoness into the chapter of Alix, from which period until her marriage she bore the title of countess de Bourbon Lancy. At this time she had made considerable proficiency in music and singing, and evinced a singular precocity of talent in composition. At twelve years of age she accompanied her mother to Paris, where she was speedily introduced into refined society, whose admiration she attracted by her varied accomplishments, and especially by her skill in playing upon the harp. In her seventeenth year she married the count de Genlis. In 1782 she was chosen to superintend the education of his children, by the duke de Chartres, whose father, the duke of Orleans, had privately married her aunt, madame de Montesson. She wrote for the use of her pupils, (one of whom was Louis Philippe, the present king of the French,) several useful, and still popular works; among these are, Les Veillées du Château; Les Annales de la Vertu; Le Théâtre d'Education; and Adèle et Théodore. It was about this period that she adopted an orphan, named Pamela, (afterwards lady Fitzgerald) in whom the duke of Chartres took an interest scarcely less than paternal; which gave occasion to certain comments unfavourable to the character of madame de Genlis. After the breaking out of the Revolution, of which she was at first a partisan, and of some of whose stirring and distressing scenes she was an applauding witness, she was obliged to flee successively to England, Belgium, Switzerland, and finally to Hamburgh, where she wrote her very reprehensible work, entitled Les Chevaliers du Cygne. This was followed soon after by her Précis de la Conduite de Madame de Genlis. Under the consulate she returned to France, and became the panegyrist of Buonaparte, who entertained a favourable opinion of her talents, and assigned her a pension of 6000 francs, and apartments in the Arsenal. She wrote about this time De l'Influence des Femmes sur la Littérature, in which she assails some of the literati of France, especially Suard, Auger, and Ginguené, and does not spare some writers of her own sex, especially madame de Staël and madame Cottin. After the Restoration she wrote in defence of monarchy and of religion. Her celebrated work, Les Dîners du Baron d'Holbach, in which she exposes the intrigues of the so-called philosophers of the eighteenth century, caused a great sensation. She also wrote, Dictionnaire Critique et Raisonné des Etiquettes de la Cour, 2 vols, 8vo, 1818. When she was past eighty years of age she wrote her Memoirs. She lived to see the events of July 1830, and her former pupil raised to the throne. She died on the 31st of December, 1830, aged eighty-four. Her works have been published in 84 vols, 12mo.

GENNADIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Anatolius in 458. He held a synod in 459. He wrote a Commentary on Daniel, and many Homilies; but none of his works are extant except a circular epistle against simony, inserted in vol. iv. of the Collect. Concil. and a fragment of a work against the anathemas of Cyril. He died in 471.

GENNADIUS, of Marseilles, was a presbyter of that city, and flourished about the close of the fifth century, in the reign of Anastasius, and died about the year 492 or 493. He has left a treatise De Dogmatibus Ecclesiasticis, and De Illustribus Ecclesiæ Scriptoribus. Gennadius has been accused of adhering for some time to the errors of Pelagius; but, as Vossius has shown, without foundation.

GENNADIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, born at the close of the fourteenth century, who, while a layman, attended the council of Florence in 1438, and having vainly resisted the union which the court of Constantinople was

bent on making between the Greek and Latin Churches, called the Florentine Union, he embraced the ecclesiastical life in 1449, or 1450, and entered a monastery; on which occasion, in conformity to a custom prevalent among the Greeks, he changed his name of Scholarius for that of Gennadius. His aversion to the union was shared by multitudes, and the disturbances and seditions by which Constantinople was consequently distracted, and which raged with the utmost violence even when the Turkish army was carrying on the siege of the city, were among the principal causes that contributed to its fall. After the capture of Constantinople in 1453, the sultan Mahomet ordered Gennadius to be sought for, and offered him to the choice of the clergy and people, by whom he was unanimously elected their patriarch. After he had presided over the see of Constantinople between five and six years, being hopeless of seeing the Greek church restored to order and peace, he again retired into a monastery. He died about 1460. He wrote, An Explanation of the Christian Faith, delivered before the Turkish Emperor Mahomet; Articles of Faith, addressed to the same emperor, in the form of a dialogue between a Turk and the patriarch; which is inserted in the Hæresiologia, published at Basle in 1556, and at Helmstadt, 1611, 8vo; A Treatise concerning Predestination; A Treatise on the Doctrine of the Trinity, published in Greek and Latin by Aldus Manutius, 1501, 4to.

GENNARI, (Benedetto,) a painter, born at Cento in 1633. He was the nephew and pupil of Guercino, whose works he copied with such exactness, that it is difficult to distinguish the copies from the originals. He visited England in the reign of Charles II., who appointed him one of his painters. This appointment he continued to hold under James II. At the Revolution he returned to Italy, and died at Bologna in 1715.

GENNARO, (Joseph Aurelius de,) an able civilian and an upright magistrate, was born at Naples in 1701. The best known of his learned works, which are chiefly on civil law, and are written in an easy and pleasing style, is entitled Respublica Jurisconsultorum, Naples, 1731, 4to, in which, in the fascinating form of a novel, he gives an account of the most intricate parts of the civil law. He died in 1762.

GENOELS, (Abraham,) a landscape painter of the Flemish school, born at Antwerp, in 1640. He was the pupil of James Backereel, whom he left to study perspective under Nicholas Firelaus at Bois-le-Duc. He next visited Paris, and was employed by Le Brun to paint the backgrounds of his battles of Alexander. In 1674 he went to Rome, and, on his admission to the Bentvogel Society, was honoured by that body with the name of Archimedes, on account of his mathematical knowledge. The time of his death is not known.

GENOVESI, (Antonio,) an eminent Italian metaphysician and political economist, born in 1712, at Castiglione, near Salerno, where he took orders in 1736, and was appointed professor of eloquence in the clerical seminary. He next went to Naples, where, in 1741, he acquired great celebrity as a lecturer in metaphysics and philosophy. In 1743 he published, in Latin, his Elements of Metaphysics, 8vo; and in 1745 his Elementorum Artis Logico-criticæ Libri quinque, 8vo. In these works he has combined the theories and principles of Bacon, Descartes, Leibnitz, and Locke. From the effects of the odium which his new opinions occasioned he was protected by Galiani, archbishop of Taranto, under whose auspices he had commenced his lectures. He resolved to abandon the study of theology, and in 1754 he was appointed to the professorship of Commerce and Mechanics, then just founded at Naples by Bartolomeo Intieri, an opulent Florentine merchant. This was the first professorship of political economy established in Europe; and this was the first occasion on which a science was taught in the Italian language at the university of Naples. Genovesi's lectures were attended by crowded audiences, and the science became a fashionable study. In the course of his professorship he wrote his Lezioni di Commercio, o di Economia Civile, 2 vols, 8vo. His chief object was, while he taught the principles of political economy, to inspire the Neapolitan youth with the social and civil virtues, and above all with a public spirit of patriotism. With this view he caused Carey's History of the English Trade to be translated into Italian, under his own inspection, and published it at Naples in 1757, with notes. He also caused to be republished at Naples the Treatise on Agriculture by Cosino Trinci of Pistoia, accompanied with an essay, in which he explained the causes of the decline and neglect of agriculture in the kingdom of Naples, 1764, 3 vols, 8vo. While employed in teaching political economy, he had the pleasure of

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seeing his logic and metaphysics introduced, not only into different universities, but also into various convents and monasteries. In 1758 he published Meditazioni Filosophiche sulla Religione e sulla Morale, in which he shows the connexion between natural religion and morality. In 1759 appeared his Lettere ad un Amico Provinciale. In 1764 he published his De Jure et Officiis; and his Lettere Academiche, in which he examined the celebrated question, Whether the sciences have been of more hurt than benefit to mankind? This work is directed against Rousseau. In 1768 his health became so much impaired, that he was incapable of continuing his lectures. He died of dropsy on the 22d of September, 1769.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals, in Spain, was born at Seville in 406, and succeeded his brother, Gonderic, in 428. Soon after his accession he complied with the request of Boniface, governor of Africa, to pass over to that continent, and took possession of the three Mauritanias. Boniface, repenting too late of having solicited the aid of the Vandal prince, was defeated, and obliged to sail to Italy. In 439 Genseric treacherously seized Carthage, and in 455 he, having formed a vast navy, pillaged Rome, and became the terror of all the states that bordered on the Mediterranean. He died, a persecuting Arian, in 477, and was succeeded by his son Hunneric.

GENSONNE, (Armand,) an advocate of Bourdeaux, where he was born in 1758. At the Revolution he vehemently assailed the government, and first gave currency to that atrocious dogma, that suspicion was a sufficient ground to condemn a person to death. He, however, wished to refer the sentence of the king to the primary assemblies, and he had boldness enough to demand in the Convention the punishment of the Septembrizers. This gave such offence to the assembly and to Robespierre, that Gensonné was marked for destruction with the Girondists, and he was guillotined, with twenty-one of his colleagues, on the 31st of October, 1793.

GENT, (Thomas,) a printer and collector of antiquities, born at York in 1691. He commenced business in London, and in 1724 he removed to his native city, and died there in 1778. He published, The Ancient and Modern History of York, 12mo; Compendious History of England and Rome, 2 vols, 12mo; The Ancient and Modern History of Ripon, 8vo; The History of Kingston-upon-Hull, 8vo; The Life and Death of St. Robert of Knaresborough, 12mo; The most delectable, scriptural, and pious History of the Eastern Window in St. Peter's Cathedral, York, 8vo.

GENTILE, (Luigi Primo,) a painter, born at Brussels in 1606. He resided for thirty years at Rome, where he acquired the name of Gentile from his courteous manners and the elegance of his dress. He excelled in portrait painting; but in the church of St. Michael at Ghent there is a Crucifixion by him, which is very fine. He died at Brussels in 1670.

GENTILESCHI, (Orazio Luigi,) a painter, born at Pisa in 1563. After studying under Aurelio Lomi, his half-brother, he went to Rome, where, having formed an intimacy with Agostino Tassi, he frequently assisted that painter by introducing figures in his landscapes. On the invitation of Charles I. he visited England, and painted for that monarch some ceilings at Greenwich, besides several pictures which were placed in the royal collection. The latter are now in the hall of Marlborough-house. He died in London in 1647.

GENTILESCHI, (Artemisia,) daughter of the preceding, was born at Rome in 1590. She was instructed by her father, and accompanied him in his visit to England, where she painted portraits of the royal family and of several of the nobility. Her abilities were held in high estimation by Guido, when she resided at Bologna. She died in 1642.

GENTILIS, (Alberico,) an able Italian lawyer, born in 1551 at Castello di San Genesio, in the marche of Ancona. His father, a physician, having embraced the Protestant religion, taking with him his sons Albericus and Scipio, went into the province of Carniola, where he received his doctor's degree, and then into England. Albericus was educated chiefly in the university of Perugia. He came to England about 1580, and appears to have been kindly received, especially by Dudley, earl of Leicester, then chancellor of the university of Oxford, whither he went, with letters of recommendation from that nobleman. In 1587 queen Elizabeth gave him the professorship of civil law, on which he lectured for twenty-four years with great reputation. He died in 1611; others say in 1608. Grotius acknowledges his obligations to his three books De Jure Belli; and his Lectiones Virgilianæ, addressed to his son,

attest his successful cultivation of polite literature. He also wrote, De Juris interpretibus Dialogi Sex; De Injustitiâ Bellicâ Romanorum Actio; and De Linguarum mixturâ Disputatio Panergica.

GENTILIS, (Robert,) son of the preceding, was born in London in 1590, and was educated at Oxford. He took a degree in civil law, but afterwards gave way to dissipation. He translated Paul Servita's History of the Inquisition; Malvezzi, On the Success and Chief Events of the Monarchy of Spain; Considerations on the Lives of Alcibiades and Coriolanus, by the same author; A compendious Method for attaining the Sciences in a short time, with the statutes of the academy founded by cardinal Richelieu, from the French; The Antipathy between the French and the Spaniard, from the Spanish.

GENTILIS, (Scipio,) brother of Alberto Gentilis, and, like him, an eminent lawyer, was born in 1563, at Castello di San Genesio, in the marche of Ancona. He accompanied his father to Germany, and studied at Tubingen, Wittemberg, and Leyden, and was professor of civil law at Altorf. He wrote, De Jure Publico Populi Romani; De Conjurationibus; De Bonis Maternis et Secundis Nuptiis; De Donationibus inter Virum et uxorem Libri IV.; Epic Paraphrases of twenty-five of David's Psalms. He also translated into Latin verse the first two cantos of Tasso's Jerusalem. He died in 1616.

GENTILIS, (John Valentine,) a Socinian, born in the beginning of the sixteenth century at Cosenza, in the kingdom of Naples, whence he fled to Geneva, where he was compelled to abjure his opinions (1558). He afterwards wandered about in Dauphiné and Savoy, and at length secreted himself at Berne, where he was discovered, condemned, and executed by decapitation, in 1566.

GENTILLET, (Innocent,) a Protestant lawyer, and an able defender of the Reformed religion against the Roman Catholics and Socinians, was born at Vienne, in Dauphiné, in the sixteenth century. He was president of the chamber of the edict at Grenoble, and published an Apology for the Protestant Religion, in Latin, the best edition of which is that of Geneva, 1588, 8vo; and Le Bureau du Concile de Trente, Geneva, 1586, 8vo, maintaining that this council was contrary to the ancient canons, and to the royal authority; L'Anti-Machiavel, Leyden, 1547, 12mo; Anti-Socinus, 1612, 4to.

GENTLEMAN, (Francis,) a dramatic and poetical writer, born in Ireland, in 1728, and educated at Dublin. After serving in the army he indulged his inclination for the stage, and appeared at Dublin in the character of Aboan, in the play of Oroonoko. He afterwards performed successively at Bath, Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, and Chester. He was engaged at the Haymarket by Foote, by whom he was dismissed after three seasons, when he returned to Dublin, where he died in 1784. He wrote Characters, an epistle; and Royal Fables; poetical pieces of considerable merit. His Dramatic Censor, 2 vols, 8vo, is also a clever critical performance. In 1774-5 he edited Bell's edition of Shakspeare.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH, a British historian, author of Chronicon, sive Historia Britonum, a curious book, but too full of legendary tales in the history of the first British kings. He was archdeacon of Monmouth, and was made bishop of St. Asaph in 1152; but he afterwards retired to the monastery at Abingdon, where he was abbot. He died in 1154. The earliest edition of Geoffrey's History is in 4to, Paris, 1508; reprinted, 4to, 1517. It was also printed by Commeline at Heidelberg, in fol. 1587. A translation of it into English, by Aaron Thompson, of Queen's College, Oxford, was published in London, 1718, 8vo.

GEOFFROI, (Stephen Francis,) a celebrated physician and chemist, born at Paris in 1672. He travelled into England, Holland, and Italy, to complete his medical studies, and on his return he obtained the degree of doctor, and became professor of chemistry at the Jardin des Plantes, and of medicine and pharmacy at the Royal College, where he succeeded Tournefort. One of his theses, An Hominis Primordia Vermis? was thought so interesting by some ladies of rank, that it was necessary to translate it into French. In this he asserts the sexes of plants. He was also fellow of the Royal Society in London, and member of the French Academy of Sciences. He wrote, Le Code Médicamentaire de la Faculté de Paris; Tractatus de Materiâ Medicâ, sive, de Medicamentorum simplicium historiâ, virtute, delectu, et usu; it was translated into French by Bergier. Arnault de Nobleville and Salerne published a continuation of this work. Geoffroi died in 1731. Fontenelle wrote

his éloge.—His brother, CLAUDE JOSEPH, born at Paris in 1685, wrote an essay on the structure and use of the principal parts of flowers, and some other physiological papers printed in the Mémoires de l'Acad. des Sciences. He died in 1752.

GEOFFROY, (Stephen Louis,) son of the preceding, was a physician and naturalist, born at Paris in 1725. At the breaking out of the Revolution he withdrew from the metropolis, from a humane horror of the revolting scenes which were hourly exhibiting upon that dreadful stage, and he settled at Chartreuve, near Soissons. He died in 1810. He wrote, Dissertations sur l'Organe de l'Ouïe de l'Homme, des Reptiles, et des Poissons, 8vo; Hygieine, sive Ars Sanitatem conservandi, Poëma; Manuel de Médecine pratique.

GEOFFROY, (Julian Louis,) a distinguished French critic, born at Rennes in 1745, and educated by the Jesuits at the college of Louis le Grand, at Paris. His abilities obtained for him the professorship of rhetoric at the College of Navarre, which he soon after relinquished for that of the College Mazarin. On the death of Fréron he undertook the direction of the Année Littéraire (1776), which he ably conducted for fifteen years, and enriched with a number of valuable articles, which attested how deeply his mind was imbued with classical literature. At the Revolution he withdrew from Paris, and lived for a while in obscurity; but he returned in 1799, and undertook the department of dramatic criticism in the Journal des Débats, in which he exhibited the talents of a severe but judicious critic. He published in 1808 a Commentary on Racine, in 7 vols, 8vo, and in 1801 an elegant translation of Theocritus, 8vo. He died in 1814.

GEORGE, of Trebizond, a native of Candia, who came to Rome in the pontificate of Eugenius. He was professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Vicenza, and afterwards became secretary to Nicholas V. After residing some time at the court of Alphonzo of Naples, he returned to Rome, where he died in 1484. He wrote, De Arte Rhetoricâ; Reflections on some of Cicero's Orations and Letters. He also translated into Latin Eusebius' Evangelical Preparations, some of the works of Aristotle, Plato de Legibus, Ptolemy's Almagest, &c. He wrote also some controversial works.

GEORGE, surnamed the CAPPADOCIAN, was elected bishop of Alexandria by the Arians, after the expulsion of Athanasius in 354. He was of obscure origin, and born in Epiphania, in Cilicia. He went to Egypt, where he was placed on the episcopal seat of Alexandria by the turbulent opposers of Athanasius. On his elevation he showed the most oppressive conduct, and at last became so unpopular, that he was publicly assassinated, in the sixth year of his episcopacy, (361.) He has been erroneously transformed into the renowned St. George of England, the patron of arms, of chivalry, and of the Garter.

GEORGE, surnamed AMIRA, a learned Maronite, who went to Rome in the pontificate of Clement VIII. and published a valuable Syriac and Chaldee grammar, 4to, 1596. He afterwards became patriarch of the Maronites, among whom he introduced the Gregorian Calendar. He suffered much during the wars between the Turks and the Emirs. He died about 1641.

GEORGE (LEWIS) I., king of Great Britain and elector of Hanover, was the son of the elector Ernest Augustus, by Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector-palatine, and granddaughter of James I. of England. He was born on the 28th of May, 1660, and was early trained to arms under his father. After the peace of Nimeguen (1681) he visited the English court, upon some overtures of marriage between him and the princess Anne. He was immediately recalled, however, by his father, who united him in 1682 to his cousin Sophia Dorothea, only daughter of the duke of Zell. He then engaged in the service of the emperor against the Turks in Hungary. In the ensuing war between the empire and France, he commanded the Lunenburg troops. In 1698, on his father's death, he succeeded to the electorate. In 1700 he marched to the assistance of the duke of Holstein, attacked by Frederic IV. of Denmark, whom he compelled to raise the siege of Tonningen. He joined the alliance against France in the succession-war, and, marching into the country of Wolfenbuttle, forced the princes of that house to quit their alliance with the French. The command of the army of the empire was conferred upon him in 1707, after the battle of Blenheim; but he resigned his command at the end of three campaigns. At the peace of Rastadt, Louis XIV. recognised the electoral dignity in the house of Lunenburg; as he had before, at the peace of Utrecht, the succession of that house to the crown

of Great Britain. The latter event took place in August, 1714, at the death of queen Anne. George I. succeeded to the English throne in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He arrived, with the prince his son, at Greenwich on the 28th of September, 1714. He threw himself, or rather was thrown, into the arms of the Whig party, of which viscount Townshend and the celebrated Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Walpole were the most influential. The late Tory ministry were called to account for their conduct, particularly with respect to the treaty of Utrecht, and several of the leading members were impeached, and either imprisoned or driven into exile. These measures occasioned great dissatisfaction. Tumults arose in various parts of the kingdom, and at length, in September 1715, the earl of Mar set up the standard of open rebellion in Scotland, and proclaimed the Pretender. This insurrection, however, was entirely quelled in the beginning of 1716, and several of the leaders lost their lives on the scaffold. The disaffection to the new family, however, still continued; and at this crisis the Whigs ventured upon the bold step of repealing the act which made parliaments triennial, and extending their duration to seven years, including the existing parliament in this self-appointed prolongation. The king, who had all along regarded his German dominions with partiality, had recently purchased from Denmark the duchies of Bremen and Verden, which he determined to support against the claims of Sweden, from which they had been taken by the Danes in 1712. This involved him in a quarrel with Charles XII. who threatened him with an invasion of Scotland in favour of the Pretender. The czar Peter also concurred in the scheme. With a view to counteract his enemies, George I. arranged, through the able instrumentality of Sir William Temple, the well-known triple alliance, and a fleet was sent into the Baltic to awe the Swedes, and commerce with that nation was suspended. The death of Charles XII. in 1717, put an end to the alarm from that quarter, and secured George in the possession of his new German acquisitions. Meanwhile, in April 1717, the ministry of Townshend and Walpole was broken up by the dismissal of the former and the immediate resignation of the latter. The heads of the new cabinet were Mr. (afterwards lord) Stanhope, who became first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of Walpole, and the earl of Sunderland, who took the office of one of the principal secretaries of state, Mr. Addison being taken in as the other. The ambition of the court of Spain, governed by cardinal Alberoni, who had been at the bottom of the late demonstration of hostilities by Sweden, again disturbed the peace of Europe, and occasioned a quadruple alliance between the three powers abovementioned, with the accession of the emperor. The seizure of Sardinia and invasion of Sicily by the Spaniards, gave a pretext for sending a powerful English fleet into the Mediterranean under Sir George Byng, who fell in with and almost totally destroyed the Spanish fleet off Sicily, July 31, 1718. This success was followed by the recovery of that island and Sardinia. In June 1719 also, a Spanish force that had landed in Scotland, and had been joined by a body of Highlanders under the command of the earl marischal and lord Seaforth, was defeated by general Wightman at Glenshield, in Inverness-shire. In November 1719 peace was made with the king of Sweden, and soon after with the king of Spain, from whose councils the intriguing Alberoni was dismissed. In the following year Walpole was reintroduced into the ministry, in the capacity of paymaster of the forces; and soon after, the terrible explosion of the South Sea scheme overturned the administration of Stanhope and Sunderland; whereupon Walpole became first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1722 a new conspiracy for bringing in the Pretender was discovered, and several persons were apprehended in consequence of it. Among these was Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, who was banished for life. The two principal ministers of France and England, Fleury and Walpole, being both pacifically inclined, preserved a good understanding between the two countries, even after the death of the duke of Orleans, and prevented the repose of Europe from being disturbed to any considerable degree for many years. In April 1725 an alliance was formed between the king of Spain and the emperor by the treaty of Vienna. George I. immediately counteracted this by the treaty of Hanover, concluded, in September following, between England, France, and Prussia, to which Sweden afterwards became a party. Hostilities now broke out afresh. A fleet was despatched to the West Indies under

admiral Hosier, in order to block up the Spanish galleons at Portobello. The death of the admiral and most of his crew from disease, while restrained from acting offensively, occasioned a violent outcry against the administration. The Spaniards about the same time besieged Gibraltar; but all differences were finally settled by a negotiation. While this was going on, the king, who had set out on a visit to Hanover, was seized on his way with a paralytic attack, of which he died at Osnaburg, in the night between the 10th and 11th of June, 1727, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and thirteenth of his reign. George I. was plain and simple in his appearance, grave and sedate in his manner, but easy and familiar among his intimates. He possessed much natural prudence and good sense, and well understood his interests, at least as far as the objects nearest his heart were concerned. He had female favourites, but was not governed by them. Though he seems to have had little relish for literature, yet the English universities are indebted to him for the foundation (in 1724) of a professorship of modern history in each. By his unfortunate queen, who died in 1726, at the castle of Ahlen, in Hanover, in which she had been immured since 1694, on an unproved charge of an intrigue with count Koningsmark, George I. had one son, George Augustus, by whom he was succeeded, and a daughter, Sophia Dorothea, married to Frederic II. of Prussia.

GEORGE (AUGUSTUS) II., only son of the preceding, was born at Hanover, on the 30th of October, 1683. In 1705 he married Wilhelmina Caroline, daughter of John Frederic, margrave of Brandenburg Anspach; and he was proclaimed king of Great Britain on the 26th of June, 1727, fifteen days after the death of his father. In 1708 he served in the campaign with Marlborough, and distinguished himself at the battle of Oudenarde, (11th of July.) He was regent during the absence of his father at Hanover in 1716; but a quarrel having broken out between his royal highness and the king, (November 1717,) the former retired with the princess from St. James's to the house of the earl of Grantham, in Albemarle-street. But the children of the prince, two sons and three daughters, remained at the palace, by order of the king, to whose care their education was decided, by a majority of the judges, to belong of right. The ascendance which the princess of Wales possessed over the mind of her husband is well known, and she employed it for his advantage, and especially in inspiring him with confidence in Walpole, through whose endeavours a reconciliation was effected in April 1720 between the king and the prince. Two years after the accession of George II., the war with Spain was brought to a close by the treaty of Seville (November 1729), and the pacific temper of Walpole was gratified by a ten years' peace. But in 1739, in consequence of wide spread dissatisfaction at the conduct of Spain with reference to her molestation of English commerce in the West Indies, the government was compelled to declare war against that power. Portobello, on the isthmus of Darien, was captured by Vernon; and Anson was sent with an expedition to the South Seas. But the utter failure of the armament despatched against Carthagena caused such general discontent, that Walpole was obliged to resign (1742), and was succeeded by lord Cartaret, who, upon the death of Charles VI., urged the king, as a guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction, to declare in favour of Maria Theresa, whom the cupidity of France and Spain now led them to band together to deprive of her inheritance, claimed by Charles Albert elector of Bavaria. George II., accordingly, took the command of his troops on the continent in the beginning of June 1743, and on the 26th of that month gained a glorious victory at Dettingen. This success, however, was balanced by the disastrous battle of Fontenoi (30th of April, 1745), followed up by farther advantages on the part of the French, which encouraged the Pretender to make a descent upon Scotland, where he landed in July. He proclaimed his father king at Perth, took Dunkeld, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Carlisle, routed the royal forces at Preston Pans and Falkirk, and had advanced to Derby, when he determined to fall back on the approach of the duke of Cumberland, the king's second son, who totally defeated him at Culloden, near Inverness, (16th of April, 1746.) The continental war was brought to an end by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, some of the conditions of which were the occasion of loud outcries on the part of the nation. On the 30th of March, 1751, Frederic Lewis, the prince of Wales, died, having some time before made his peace with the court, from which he had long been alienated. In June 1775 hostilities broke out between France and England, in consequence of disputes about the boundaries of their respective

possessions in North America; but the flame spread, and soon involved all the powers of Europe in the Seven Years' War. The commencement was unfortunate; Braddock was defeated and slain in his expedition in America, and Byng was shot for not giving battle to the hostile fleets, and relieving Minorca. But no sooner was the commanding genius of Mr. Pitt summoned to the helm, than the dark cloud passed away. Triumph followed triumph in quick succession, and in the blaze of success that attended the new administration all past disasters were forgotten. The Austrians were driven out of Bremen and Verden; the French were compelled to evacuate Senegal, Goree, and other places on the coast of Africa, and were routed at Minden; were utterly vanquished at sea, were overthrown in the East Indies by Clive, and all but driven out of Canada by Wolfe. In the midst of these splendid successes, George II. was suddenly cut off, by a rupture of the right ventricle of the heart, on the 25th of October, 1760, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and in the thirty-fourth of his reign. He was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

GEORGE (WILLIAM FREDERIC) III., grandson of the preceding, and eldest son of Frederic Lewis, prince of Wales, (who died on the 20th of March, 1751,) was born on the 4th of June, 1738. On the death of his father, he succeeded to the title of duke of Gloucester, and was created prince of Wales on the 20th of April, 1751. The care of his education devolved upon his mother, against whom George II. entertained a rooted dislike; and on the resignation of his governor, lord Harcourt, and of his preceptor, Dr. Hayter, bishop of Norwich, in December 1752, lord Bute became her confidential adviser; and soon after lord Waldegrave was appointed the prince's governor, and Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Peterborough, his preceptor. In 1759 he attained his majority, and took his seat in the House of Peers. He succeeded to the throne on the 25th of October, 1760; and on the 8th of September, 1761, he married the princess Charlotte Sophia, second daughter of Charles Lewis Frederic, duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. The care with which the education of the youthful sovereign had been directed appears to have been well bestowed; and his unblemished moral character, and the circumstance of his having been born in England, together with that unparalleled effulgence of naval and military glory which graced the period at which he ascended the throne, combined to centre upon George III. the warmest affections of his people. To the German war, indeed, the popular feeling appears to have been adverse, and lord Bute, who at the very commencement of the reign was admitted into the privy council, and was soon after brought into the ministry, was bent upon bringing that war to a close. In October 1761 Mr. Pitt resigned, on finding himself unable to carry his proposal for declaring immediate war against Spain, whose sinister designs he alone seems to have had the sagacity to penetrate. That war, however, broke out in January following; in the beginning of June lord Bute succeeded the duke of Newcastle as prime minister; and peace was concluded at Paris on the 10th of February, 1763, by the terms of which treaty the French relinquished all claims to Nova Scotia, and gave up the whole of Canada. On the 8th of April lord Bute suddenly resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. George Grenville; but the former, though withdrawn from the ostensible administration of affairs, was still believed to be the principal director of the cabinet. The popular dissatisfaction which prevailed at this time, vented itself in libellous invective against the administration, which, being determined to make an example, with a view to repress the offence, selected the 45th number of a paper called the North Briton, supposed to be the production of John Wilkes, member for Aylesbury, whom, on the 30th of April, 1763, they caused to be arrested upon a general warrant, against the legality of which he strongly remonstrated, because his name was not mentioned in it. This transaction occasioned violent discussion both in and out of parliament. In March 1765 the disastrous measure called the Stamp Act, for imposing certain duties upon the American colonies, the expediency of which had been asserted in parliament in the preceding April, received the royal assent. In the beginning of 1764 the first appearance of that mental malady, which afterwards afflicted the king in a more serious form, led to the introduction of a bill for settling the affairs of the kingdom in case of the crown devolving on a minor. In the debates that ensued, the ministers alienated the confidence of his majesty, by excluding from the bill the name of the princess dowager of Wales. They were defeated, however; and in July 1765 they were dismissed, and were

succeeded by the administration of the marquis of Rockingham, which immediately repealed the American Stamp Act, reserving to parliament the right of taxing the colonies; but, too weak to make head against their assailants, they resigned soon after, and (June 1766) Mr. Pitt, soon after created earl of Chatham, was called to the helm. He resigned, however, in October 1768, in about a month after lord North had been appointed chancellor of the exchequer, on the death of Mr. Charles Townshend. In the preceding June the administration had been disturbed by the reappearance of Wilkes, who, returned from exile, was repeatedly chosen member for Middlesex, and as often rejected by the House of Commons. On the 28th of January, 1770, the duke of Grafton (the chief mark of the envenomed shafts of that masked assailant who wrote the celebrated Letters of Junius,) suddenly resigned, and was succeeded by lord North, who soon after (5th of March) brought in a bill for the repeal of all the duties lately imposed upon the American colonists, with the exception of that upon tea, an exception which eventually led to the separation. Towards the close of the same year a dispute with Spain, respecting an attack on the Falkland Islands by that power, was amicably settled. In May 1771 the Royal Marriage Act was passed, after a strenuous opposition; and on the 8th of February following the king's mother died. In the summer of 1773 the disturbances in America, excited by the tea duties, broke out, but it was not until April 1775 that actual hostilities commenced. On the 4th of July, 1776, the colonists issued their memorable Declaration of Independence, which was followed, on the 16th of October, by the disastrous affair of Saratoga. In February 1778 a treaty was signed between America and France, followed, in March, by an insolent notification to the British court on the part of the latter power, which plainly showed that hostilities were contemplated. Meanwhile numbers of the young French nobility, and among the rest the marquis de la Fayette, eagerly pressed forward to aid the American cause. About this time (June 1780) occurred the alarming riots of lord George Gordon, who led from St. George's Fields to the parliament house a body consisting of fifty or sixty thousand persons, for the purpose of compelling the members of both houses to repeal the Popery Act, as they styled it. In the course of these riots, which lasted from the 4th of June till the evening of the 7th, several of the chapels and houses of the Roman Catholics in the eastern part of the metropolis were demolished, Newgate, and the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons, were set on fire, and at last no less than thirty-six different conflagrations were counted at the same time. The Bank was threatened, and was twice assailed. The timely arrival of troops from the provinces put a stop to these alarming tumults. The unpopularity of the ministry had now reached its highest point; the surrender of lord Cornwallis at Yorktown (19th of October, 1781) in effect terminated the struggle with the revolted colonists; and on the 20th of March, 1782, lord North and his colleagues resigned. The second, but short lived, administration of the marquis of Rockingham followed, and was succeeded by that of lord Shelburne, under whom Mr. Pitt was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in the room of lord George Cavendish; and on the 3d of September, 1783, that fatal war which had wrested its transatlantic dependencies from the British crown was brought to a tardy and ignominious close. In the preceding April lord Shelburne had been forced from power by the well-known Coalition between Mr. Fox and lord North, who constructed an administration, of which the duke of Portland was the nominal head. But this ministry was soon overturned by the failure of Mr. Fox's East India Bill, and Mr. Pitt (who on the 7th of May had made an eloquent speech in support of parliamentary reform) was appointed head of the new ministry. On the 2d of August, 1786, a woman named Margaret Nicholson, who afterwards proved to be insane, made a thrust at the king with a knife, as he was alighting at St. James's from his carriage, to which she had approached under the pretence of offering a petition to his majesty, who happily escaped unhurt. On the 22d of October, 1788, the king was attacked with delirium, from which he did not recover until the following March, at the very time when the parliament was engaged in a warm debate respecting the person upon whom the powers of the government of right devolved in that unhappy case; in this long discussion Mr. Fox contended that the right devolved, without restriction, upon the prince of Wales; but on this point he was successfully opposed by Mr. Pitt. In 1782 the breaking

out of the French revolution had occasioned the utmost uneasiness in this country, and led Mr. Burke (see BURKE), with a large section of the Whig party, to join the ministry in 1792; in February 1793 the French republic declared war against England. Though the military operations were not uniformly successful on the part of Great Britain in the earlier part of this long and sanguinary struggle, her naval preeminence was conspicuously maintained; and the victories of Nelson, Howe, Duncan, and Jervis, have shed upon this portion of her annals a glory that can never be eclipsed. On the 29th of October, 1795, an attack was made upon the king as he was going to, and returning from, the House of Lords; but both on this occasion, and on the 15th May, 1800, when a maniac named Hatfield fired at his majesty with a pistol from the pit of Drury-lane theatre, the general expression of congratulation at the sovereign's escape from personal injury attests how deeply he was seated in the affections of his subjects.

In April 1800 the great measure of a legislative union with Ireland was carried into effect. The resolutions in favour of it had been passed in the Irish parliament in the preceding month,—in the House of Commons on the 13th, and in the House of Lords on the 24th. In March 1801 Mr. Pitt retired, in consequence, as some have alleged, of the king's refusal to make concessions to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and was succeeded by Mr. Henry Addington, afterwards lord Sidmouth. In the same month the French were signally defeated in Egypt by Sir Ralph Abercromby, who fell in battle. On the 2d of April Copenhagen was bombarded by Nelson. On the 2d of September Alexandria surrendered to lord Hutchinson, and the French were driven out of Egypt. In October the unexpected and welcome intelligence was announced, that the preliminaries of a general peace were concluded. On the 25th of March the definitive treaty was signed at Amiens. But in less than a year war broke out afresh. In 1803 the French invaded Hanover. In May 1804 Mr. Pitt again became minister; and in December, Spain declared war against this country. In 1805 a vast armament, which Buonaparte had been collecting for some time at Boulogne, was reported to be in readiness for the invasion of England; but the designs of the French emperor were utterly frustrated by the watchful activity of the British fleet, and especially by the almost total annihilation of the combined navy of France and Spain at the glorious battle of Trafalgar. In January 1806 the Cape of Good Hope was captured. On the 23d of the same month Mr. Pitt died. The administration of Mr. Fox and lord Grenville was formed soon after; but in September Mr. Fox followed his great rival to the tomb; and in March 1807 the Grenville ministry was succeeded by that of Mr. Perceval. In 1807 Copenhagen was bombarded by lord Gambier, and the Danish ships of war, the fleet of a neutral power, were delivered up to England. In 1808 an alliance was entered into with Spain, and the French were driven out of Portugal. The 25th of October, 1809, being the anniversary of the king's accession, was observed as a Jubilee, with great and general rejoicing. In October 1810, his majesty again exhibited symptoms of insanity, and in February 1811 the prince of Wales was appointed regent by Act of Parliament. On the 11th of May, 1812, Mr. Perceval was shot by an assassin in the lobby of the House of Commons, and he was succeeded, as premier, by lord Liverpool. To the king's unhappy privation of reason was added, about this time, that of hearing, followed soon after by that of sight. Henceforth he was but the phantom of royalty, so far as the functions of government were concerned, which were exercised in his name, without restriction, by the Prince Regent, with whose personal history the public events of the remainder of his reign, embracing a period of nine years, are closely connected. George III. died on the 29th of January, 1820, in the eighty-second year of his age, and in the sixtieth of his reign. By his queen, Charlotte, who died before him, (on the 17th of November, 1818,) he had nine sons and six daughters.

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